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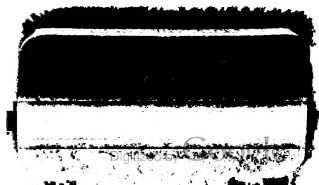
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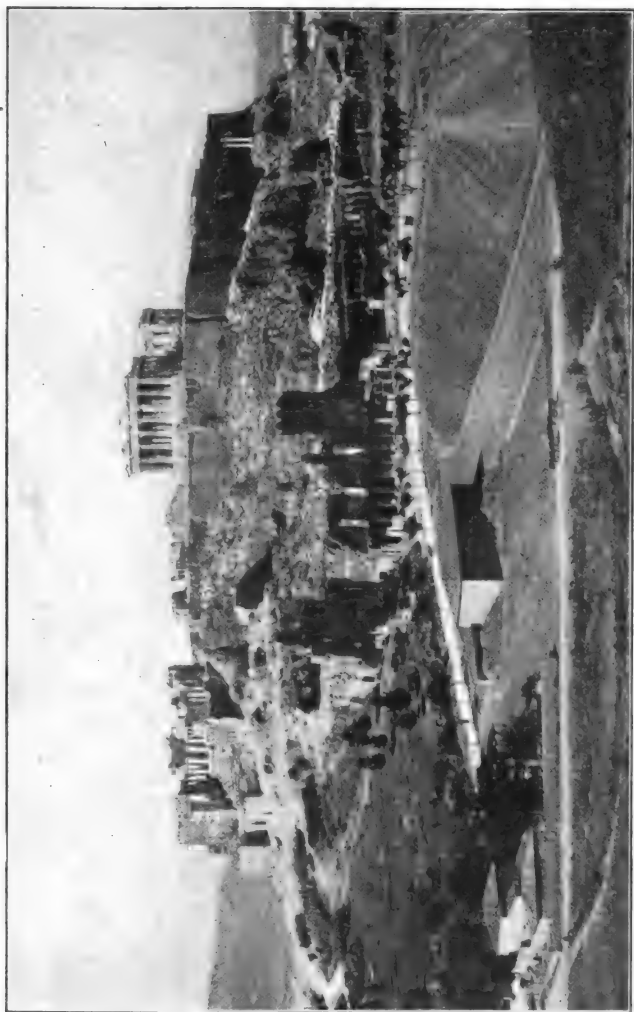
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THE ELEMENTS OF GREEK





THE ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS

THE ELEMENTS OF GREEK

A FIRST BOOK

WITH

GRAMMAR, EXERCISES, AND VOCABULARIES

BY

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*ἡ παιδεία ἐν ταῖς μὲν εὐτυχίαις κόσμος ἐστίν, ἐν δὲ ταῖς δυστυχίαις
καταφυγή*



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To
My Best Friend
J · N · B

PREFACE

IF Greek is not studied as much as it ought to be, is it not partly the fault of the books and of us, the teachers? Are not the treasures of Greek literature richly worth the finding? May not these treasures be brought within the reach of the average boy or girl?

This little book, a love labor of several years, is intended alike for the student and the teacher. If the one finds the study full of interest, and falls in love with Greek, and if the other teaches with less burden and with greater enthusiasm, the author will feel that his painstaking has not been in vain.

An experienced teacher has spoken of the "Alpine" difficulties of the first declension as now presented in the schoolbooks. It is hoped that in this book the rough places have been made smooth, the "Alps" themselves being made the highway.

There is little to be said here about the book. The presentation of the principles of Greek grammar in so brief a form has been made possible by the systematic correlation and interdependence of the topics.

The tables of the letters and the diphthongs, with exercises in writing, will be found useful throughout the book. Helps for making the letters are given on page 267. The second lesson begins with oxytones of the first declension. By this use of the first declension, the third lesson is made mostly a review of the second. The use of oxytones permits of the introduction of adjectives without any new rules for accent. The accent of the penult, by far the most difficult of all, is delayed at least two weeks, and, when reached, is mastered easily.

The passive voice is taught before the middle; when the middle voice is introduced, most of the new facts are not about the forms, but the meanings. With the exception of the perfect middle sys-

tems of mute and of liquid verbs, which are postponed almost to the end of the book, the tenses that constitute the principal parts of verbs are completed early, that plenty of time may be given to the learning of the principal parts. Another advantage in this arrangement is that the student learns the exact forms of the middle and passive endings. On pages 207-218 the principal parts of important verbs are arranged in classes. With each verb a citation is given of its first occurrence in the *Anabasis*. This will help to determine its relative importance.

The prepositions are taught according to their underlying principles. Why waste hours in searching out meanings from a mass of words, a drudgery to be repeated over and over, resulting in uncertainty and dissatisfaction? On a single half page of the *Anabasis* (IV. v. 12-16) occur forms of *λείπω*, *ἐπι-λείπω*, *ὑπο-λείπω*, *ἐκ-λείπω*, and *ἀπο-λείπω*. Are these compounds used at random?

The intention has been to simplify and to explain the troublesome points of Greek grammar. For example, the attribute position (39) and the pronouns (47, 48, 68, 69, 85, 86). The important points of syntax are grouped together on pages 219-228.

The vocabularies form part of the daily reviews. The Greek words are on one side of the leaf, the English on the other. In the vocabularies throughout the book, words are grouped so far as possible according to their compounds, as *βάλλω*, *ἐκ-βάλλω*, *εἰς-βάλλω*, or according to their voice, as *αἰρέω*, *ἀλίσκομαι*, *ἀπο-θνήσκω*, *ἀπο-κτείνω*, or according to their uses, as *λανθάνω*, *τυγχάνω*, *φθάνω*, or to point out forms that need to be distinguished, as *πάσχω*, *πιθώ*, and *πίπτω*. In the paradigms of verbs uniformity of arrangement has been kept throughout; and special attention has been paid to the grouping of the systems, the present and second aorist systems (171), the first and second perfect systems (172), etc., standing side by side on single pages.

The definitions of words have been given with great exactness. And such words as *πᾶς*, *ὥς*, and *ὥστε* are thought to be made intelligible to the average mind.

The references are to page and section, or to page and footnote, and should be so read. For example, 7, 3 should be read "seven, three"; and 7³ should be read "seven, footnote three." This system of reference will save much time; for pages are found far more quickly than sections numbered consecutively. Cross references are given in almost all parts of the book.

The book will be found useful in the reading of the *Anabasis*. The principal parts of all the important verbs are given. And the index of subjects is made complete enough to be of service in making reviews.

In the reading lessons, some material has been taken from Colson's Greek Reader and from Kaegi's Exercises, Part I. The rest of the lessons are made up from the *Anabasis*.

A book is now being prepared for the use of teachers. This will contain materials to be used in connection with the present work, with suggestions as to methods of teaching. These suggestions and helps will be in the form of a commentary. This book will be ready early in the summer.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help of kindly hands. The chapters of the book have been read in manuscript by the Rev. George W. Lay, Master in Greek at St. Paul's School, Concord, to whom I am indebted for many suggestions. In the reading of the chapters in proof valuable assistance has been rendered by my classmate Dr. Maurice W. Mather, of Cambridge, Mass., and by Mr. Henry Pennypacker, Instructor in Greek in the Boston Latin School. To others, also, who have helped by suggestion or by criticism thanks are due; among the number are my classes that for two years have patiently borne the labor of using the book in its preparation.

Corrections of errors, or any suggestions for the improvement of the book, will be gratefully received.

EXETER, N.H.,
March, 1902.

FRANCIS KINGSLEY BALL.

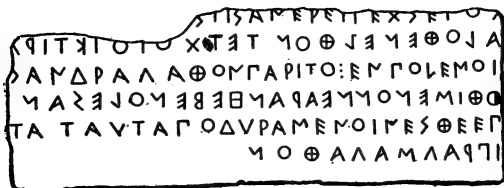
Writing and Accent

The writing of Greek was originally from right to left. 1
The letters were all capitals, made with straight lines, because they were engraved in some hard substance, such as stone or metal. After writing materials came into use, the letters gradually became rounded and small. Thus, Α Α α, Β Β β, etc. P had two forms, Ϙ and ϙ.

The accent of a Greek word falls upon one of the last three 2
syllables. In ancient Greek writing, just as to-day in English, there was no mark to indicate the accented syllable; but about 200 B.C., marks were invented by a grammarian of Alexandria, to teach foreigners correct accentuation. English, with its irregularities of sounds and of accent, which must often be learned from the dictionary, is difficult to pronounce; in Greek the letters have fixed sounds, and the accented syllable is always indicated (6³).

Some words, as in English, have no accent, and are pronounced with 3
the words before or after them. In the sentence "Give me the book," the word "me" is pronounced as if a part of the word "Give," and is called an enclitic (ἐγ-κλίνω, *lean on*); "the" is pronounced as if a part of the word "book," and is called a proclitic (προ-κλίνω, *lean forward*).

In studying Greek, it is important to read aloud. At first, make the 4
accented syllables prominent, as in English, but do not slur the other syllables.



AN ATTIC INSCRIPTION OF THE SIXTH CENTURY B.C.

1 The Classification of the Letters

Consonants							Vowels		
mute				double	liquid	sibilant	long	short	doubtful
	smooth	middle	rough						
labial	π pi p	β beta b	φ phi ph	ψ psi ps	λ lambda l	σ, s sigma s	η eta ē	ε epsilon ē	α alpha a
dental	τ tau t	δ delta d	θ theta th	ζ zeta z	μ mu m		ω omega ō	ο omicron ō	ι iota i
guttural	κ kappa k, c	γ gamma g, n	χ chi ch	ξ xi x	ν nu n				υ upsilon u, y
Note: Under the form of each letter stands its name, and under its name stands its Latin equivalent.					ρ rho r				

2 γ = g in go; but before κ, γ, χ, or ξ, γ = ng in going, and is called gamma nasal. Compare γ-nasal with n in ink, finger, anchor, anxious.

3 The mutes on the same line are made by the same vocal organ, and are said to be of the same class, or cognate:

The π-mutes (π β φ), made by the lips, are called labials.

The τ-mutes (τ δ θ), made by the teeth and the tongue, are called dentals or linguals.

The κ-mutes (κ γ χ), made by the throat or the palate, are called gutturals or palatals.

4 The mutes in the same column are of the same quality of sound, and are said to be of the same order, or coördinate:

The smooth mutes (π τ κ) have no h-sound (as the rough mutes have).

The middle mutes (β δ γ) are between the smooth and the rough mutes.

The rough mutes (φ θ χ) have an h-sound (cf. the "rough breathing,"

5, 2).

5 Of the double consonants, ψ = πσ, βσ, or φσ; ξ = κσ, γσ, or χσ.

The long vowels (η, ω) are always long; the short vowels ι (ε, ο) are always short; the doubtful vowels (α, ι, υ) are sometimes long and sometimes short (2¹).

A vowel or a diphthong at the beginning of a word has a 2 breathing:

The smooth breathing (') has no sound: as, **ἔξ** (ex), *out of* (3, 3).

The rough breathing (') = h in how: as, **ἕξ** (hex), *six* (26¹).

The Diphthongs

3

Greek Form	Sound	Example	Latin Form ¹
Αι αι	aisle	Αἴ-ο-λος, αἰ-ο-λος	Ae-o-lus
Ει ει	eight	Εἰ-ρή-νη, εἰ-ρή-νη	Ī-rē-nē
Οι οι	oil	Οἰ-νω-τροί, οἰ-νω-τροί ²	Oe-nō-trī ²
Υι υι	quit	Υἱ-ός, ἄρ-πυι-αι	har-pyī-ae
Αυ αυ	out	Αὖ-ρᾱ, αὖ-ρᾱ	au-ra
Ευ ευ	έδο (lēt)	Εὖ-βοι-α, εὖ-βοι-α	Eu-boe-a
Ηυ ηυ	έδο (thēy)	Ηὖ-ρη-κα, ηὖ-ρη-κα	eu-rē-ka
Ου ου	group	Οὖ-ρα-νί-ᾱ, οὖ-ρα-νί-ᾱ	Ū-ra-ni-a
Αι ς	Granāda	᾿Αι-δης, ᾿ῃ-δης	Hā-dēs
Ηι η	thēy	᾿Ηι-τη-σα, κλῆ-θρα	clā-thra ³
Ωι ω	dōme	᾿Ωι-δή, ᾿ῶ-δή	ō-dē

Αι ς, Ηι η, Ωι ω, are called improper diphthongs, the ι being now not pronounced. ι written beneath the first vowel (ς, η, ω) is called *iota subscript*.

Exercises

5

Learn the Greek letters with their Latin equivalents, 4, 1-2, 5, 1-4.

When used in English, most words of Greek or of Latin origin are 6 pronounced as English words,¹ accented on the penult if it is long,⁴ other-

¹ For the English pronunciation of Greek and Latin proper names, see the Appendix to Webster's Dictionary. ² οι in the ending of the nominative plural in the second declension = Latin ī. ³ clathrate (8²). ⁴ 6¹.

wise on the antepenult, as in Latin.² In the Greek-English exercises below (1-8), read the Greek words aloud, accenting them according to the written accent; then write them with Latin letters, and read them aloud as English words (5¹). In the English-Greek exercises (9-16), read the words aloud as English words (5¹); then write them with Greek letters, placing the written accent as directed, and read them aloud as Greek.³

1. 1. Ἀλκιβιάδης, Βορέας, γένεσις. 2. διάγνωσις, Εὐρυδίκη, Ζεύς. 3. Ἡρακλῆς, Θουκυδίδης, ἰσθμός. 4. Κιλικία, Λύκουργος, Μαραθών. 5. νέκταρ, Ξενοφών, Ὀλυμπία. 6. Πυθαγόρας, Ραδάμανθος, Σωκράτης. 7. Τηλέμαχος, ὑπερβολή, Φαέθων. 8. Χάρων, Ψάρος, Ὠκεανός.

2. 9. Adōnis,⁶ basilica,⁴ gymnasia.⁶ 10. Dēmōsthēnēs,⁵ Hēsperidēs,⁵ zōnē.⁵ 11. Hēbē,⁵ Thērmōpylae,⁵ Iōniā.⁵ 12. Cycladēs,⁵ Lēōnidās,⁵ Miltiadēs.⁵ 13. Nēcrōpōlis,⁶ Xērxeś,⁵ hōrizōn.⁵ 14. Parthēnōn,⁴ rhōdōdēndrōn,⁶ Salamīs.⁴ 15. Tantalus,⁶ hydrā,⁵ Phōsphōrōs.⁵ 16. Chaōs,⁵ Psūchē,⁵ Ōriōn.⁵

¹ A long syllable is said to be long by nature if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong: as, μήτηρ, αἶψά; Rōma, Caesar; and long by position if it contains a short vowel followed by a double consonant (ψ, ξ, ζ; x, z) or by two consonants (except a mute followed by a liquid): as, ἕξοδος, ἑλφα; axis, Hannibal.

² A Greek word is generally accented on the penult if the ultima is long, otherwise on the antepenult. That is, in Latin the penult, in Greek the ultima, determines the accent: as, Septimīus Severus; προφύλαξ, foreground; ἄνθρωπος, man.

³ Greek words are named according to their accent:

With the acute on the ultima, oxy-tone: as, θεός, god.

“ “ “ “ “ pen-ult, par-oxytone: as, λόγος, word.

“ “ “ “ “ ante-penult, pro-paroxytone: as, ἄνθρωπος, man.

With the circumflex on the ultima, peri-spomenon: as, θεοῦ, of a god.

“ “ “ “ “ pen-ult, pro-perispomenon: as, δῶρον, gift.

⁴ The acute on the ultima.
on the antepenult.

⁵ The acute on the penult.

⁶ The acute

II. THE FIRST DECLENSION

Oxytone Feminine Nouns

Review pages 1 and 3. In learning this lesson, use pages 2, 4, and 5.

There are five cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative. The ablative case, which appears in Latin, was not adopted by the Greeks, and its uses were absorbed by the genitive and the dative.

There are three declensions. Feminine nouns ending in $\acute{\alpha}$ belong to the first or a-declension:

	<i>goddess</i>	<i>army</i>	<i>market</i>	<i>goddess</i>
N. ν	$\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$, a goddess	$\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}$	<i>dea</i>
G. γ	$\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, ¹ a goddess's, of a goddess	$\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	<i>deae</i>
D.	$\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$, to or for a goddess	$\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}$	<i>deae</i>
A.	$\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$, a goddess	$\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\acute{\alpha}\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$	<i>deam</i>
V.	$\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$, O goddess	$\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}$	<i>dea</i>
N. A. V.	$\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$ ²	$\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}$	
G. D.	$\theta\epsilon\alpha\iota\nu$	$\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\alpha\iota\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\alpha\iota\nu$	
N.	$\theta\epsilon\alpha\iota$, goddesses	$\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\alpha\iota$	<i>deae</i>
G.	$\theta\epsilon\omega\nu$, goddesses', of goddesses	$\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\omega\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\omega\nu$	<i>dearum</i>
D.	$\theta\epsilon\alpha\iota\varsigma$, to or for goddesses	$\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\alpha\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma$	<i>deis</i>
A.	$\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, goddesses	$\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	<i>deas</i>
V.	$\theta\epsilon\alpha\iota$, O goddesses	$\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\alpha\iota$	<i>deae</i>

The stem ends in α , as originally in Latin, but, in most of the forms, the stem ending is not distinct from the case endings. In what cases are the endings alike?

In oxytones (6^s) of the first and second declensions, the acute is changed to the circumflex in the genitive and the dative of all numbers: as, $\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$, $\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\theta\epsilon\alpha\iota\varsigma$.³

¹ With $\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, cf. "pater famili $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$." ² The dual number is rare. ³ A circumflex on the ultima shows that the syllable is contracted. A contracted ultima will, if accented, almost always take the circumflex.

I

Vocabulary¹ and Exercises

ἀγορά, *âs*, market. *agora*.²

γενεά, *âs*, race, birth. *genealogy*.

ἔχει, *he, she, or it has*.

ἔχουσι, *they have*.

ἦν, *he, she, it, or there was*.

ἦσαν, *they or there were*.

θεά, *âs*, goddess. θεός, *god*; *theology*.

μικρά, *âs*, small, little. *microscope*.

νευρά, *âs*, bowstring. *neuralgia*.

οὐρά, *âs*, tail, rear, of an army.
squirrel, cynosure.

στρατιά, *âs*, army. *strategy*.

ὦ, *O*, often used with *v.*, but usually
not to be translated.

- 2 1. ἀγορᾶς, ἀγοραῖς. 2. γενεᾷ, γενεά. 3. στρατιαί, στρατιαῖς μικραῖς. 4. νευρᾷ μικρᾷ, ἀγορῶν μικρῶν. 5. θεῶν, θεᾷ, θεᾶς. 6. στρατιῶν, γενεᾶς, ἀγορῶν. 7. θεᾷ, ἀγοραί, στρατιᾷ μικρᾷ. 8. ἦν στρατιά, ἦσαν στρατιαί. 9. ἔχει στρατιάς, ἔχουσι στρατιάν. 10. ἦσαν θεαί, ἦν ἀγορά. 11. ὦ θεαί, ὦ θεά. 12. ἀγορᾶς μικρᾶς, στρατιῶν μικρῶν. 13. ἔχει ἀγοράν, ἔχουσι στρατιάς. 14. θεαῖς, γενεᾷ, στρατιάς μικρᾶς.

- 3 15. Of an army, of armies. 16. To a goddess, to goddesses. 17. O armies, O goddesses. 18. For a small army, to a small market. 19. To armies, to goddesses, to markets. 20. He has a market, they have armies. 21. Of armies, of bowstrings, of markets. 22. There was an army, there were markets. 23. Of goddesses, of a goddess. 24. There were armies. 25. To a small army, to small armies. 26. For a goddess, for goddesses, a goddess. 27. He has an army, he has markets. 28. There was a goddess, there were goddesses.

- 4 We have now learned the mutes κ γ χ, τ θ (4, 1-4), the liquids μ, ν, ρ (4, 1), both forms of σ (4, 1), all the vowels (4, 1, 5, 1), the smooth breath-

¹ Observe that the nouns and the adjective have the ending *â* preceded by *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ*. ² English words in **black type** are to aid in learning the Greek, and to call attention to words borrowed from or related to the Greek.

ing (5, 2), and the diphthongs αι, ει, ου, φ (5, 3). Distinguish ν from υ, η from English n, ρ from English p, and χ from English x. Be careful to call Greek letters by their Greek names.

III. THE FIRST DECLENSION

Oxytone Feminine Nouns

Review 1, 3, 4, 5, 1-4, 7, 1-4, 8, 1, 4.

Many nouns of the first declension have η instead of α in the endings of the singular:

<i>flight</i>	<i>a beautiful robe</i>	<i>the beautiful tent</i>
φυγή	στολή καλή	ἡ καλή σκηνή
ῆς	στολῆς καλῆς	τῆς καλῆς σκηνῆς
ῆ	στολῆ καλῆ	τῆ καλῆ σκηνῆ
ήν	στολήν καλήν	τήν καλήν σκηνήν
ή	στολή καλή	καλή σκηνή
ά	στολή καλή	τὴ καλή σκηνή
αῖν	στολαῖν καλαῖν	τοῖν καλαῖν σκηναῖν
αί ¹	στολαί καλαί	αἱ καλαὶ σκηναί
ῶν	στολῶν καλῶν	τῶν καλῶν σκηνῶν
αῖς	στολαῖς καλαῖς	ταῖς καλαῖς σκηναῖς
άς	στολᾶς καλᾶς	τᾶς καλᾶς σκηνᾶς

In like manner inflect ἀγορὰ καλή and ἡ μικρὰ στολή.

In oxytones, unless followed by a mark of punctuation, the acute (´) is changed to the grave (`) before other words: as, τὴν καλήν σκηνήν.

The definite article is inflected in each of the three genders. As in English, it has no vocative. In the dual, the masculine forms τῶ, τοῖν, instead of τᾶ, ταῖν, are used in Attic Greek. The forms ἡ, αἱ are proclitic (3, 3). The letter τ of τῆς, etc. is kindred to th in the.

¹ In all declensions, the vocative plural agrees in form with the nominative plural, as in Latin, and from now on it will be omitted.

I

Vocabulary¹ and Exercises

ἀγαθή, ἡs, *good, brave.* Agatha.

ἀρετή, ἡs, *goodness, courage.*

ἀρχή, ἡs, *beginning, rule, province.*
archaic, patriarch.

βουλή, ἡs, *plan, counsel.*

δέ, postpos.² conj., *but, and, weakly*
adversative.

Ἑλληνική, ἡs, *Hellenic, Greek.*

καί, conj., *and.*

κακή, ἡs, *bad, cowardly.* cacograp-
hy.

καλή, ἡs, *beautiful.* calisthenics.

Περσική, ἡs, *Persian.*

πομπή, ἡs, *procession.* pomp.

σκηνή, ἡs, *tent.* scene.

σπονδή, ἡs, *drink offering; pl.,*

σπονδαί, treaty, truce. spondee.

στολή, ἡs, *robe, dress.* stole.

τροπή, ἡs, *turn, rout.* tropic, trophy.

φυγή, ἡs, *flight.* Latin fuga; fugi-
tive.

φυλακή, ἡs, *guard, garrison.* phy-
lactery.

ψυχή, ἡs, *soul.* Psyche, psychology.

- 2 1. στολῆς, ψυχῶν, φυγῇ. 2. ἀρχῇ, πομπῶν, τῆς
ψυχῆς. 3. τῇ ἀγαθῇ βουλῇ. 4. ταῖς Ἑλληνικαῖς
πομπαῖς. 5. ἡ ἀρετὴ τῆς φυλακῆς. 6. ἡ δὲ σκηνὴ ἦν
καλή. 7. αἱ φυλακαὶ δὲ ἔχουσι σκηνὰς καλὰς. 8. κα-
καὶ δὲ ἦσαν αἱ σκηναί. 9. καὶ καλὴ ἦν ἡ Περσικὴ
στολή. 10. ἡ δὲ Ἑλληνικὴ φυλακὴ ἦν ἀγαθή. 11. καὶ
σπονδαὶ ἦσαν. 12. τροπὴ δὲ ἦν τῆς Περσικῆς φυλακῆς.
13. ἦσαν αἱ στολαὶ καλαί;³ ἦσαν.

- 3 14. Of plans, for a guard, of a procession. 15. For
garrisons, of flight, for the truce. 16. For the tents of
the guards. 17. Of the courage of the Greek garrisons.
18. For the beautiful robes. 19. The Greek guards were
brave. 20. He has a Persian garrison. 21. There were

¹ Observe that no noun or adjective has the ending η preceded by ε, ι, or ρ (cf. 8¹).

² A **postpositive** word, in a sentence or a clause, always stands after one or more words.

³ The Greek interrogation (;) is like the English semicolon.

beautiful tents. 22. The Greek tents were beautiful. 23. There was a rout of the Persian guards. 24. He has a beautiful robe. 25. Cowardly was the flight of the garrison. 26. The processions were beautiful.

Review 8,4. We have here learned the mutes $\pi \beta \phi, \delta$ (4,1,3); the double consonant ψ (4,1,5); the liquid λ (4,1); the diphthong η (5,3,4); and the rough breathing (5,2). Distinguish ϕ from θ , ϕ from ψ , γ from λ , and μ from η .

IV. Ω-VERBS¹

The Present Indicative Active

Review 3,4, 4, 5, 1-4, 6^a, 229,1, 230,1.

There are four finite moods, indicative, subjunctive, optative, and imperative, besides the infinitive mood and the participle.

The present tense of the indicative mood is used to express the *occurrence*, the *continuance*, or the *repetition* of an action or a state in present time: as, *παιδεύω*, *I instruct*, *I am instructing*, or *I keep instructing*:

<i>instruct</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>pursue</i>	<i>plunder</i>
1. παιδεύ-ω ²	πέμπ-ω	διώκ-ω	ἀρπάζ-ω
2. παιδεύ-εις ³	πέμπ-εις	διώκ-εις	ἀρπάζ-εις
3. παιδεύ-ει	πέμπ-ει	διώκ-ει	ἀρπάζ-ει
2. παιδεύ-ε-τον ⁴	πέμπ-ε-τον	διώκ-ε-τον	ἀρπάζ-ε-τον
3. παιδεύ-ε-τον	πέμπ-ε-τον	διώκ-ε-τον	ἀρπάζ-ε-τον
1. παιδεύ-ο-μεν	πέμπ-ο-μεν	διώκ-ο-μεν	ἀρπάζ-ο-μεν
2. παιδεύ-ε-τε	πέμπ-ε-τε	διώκ-ε-τε	ἀρπάζ-ε-τε
3. παιδεύ-ουσι(ν)	πέμπ-ουσι(ν)	διώκ-ουσι(ν)	ἀρπάζ-ουσι(ν)

¹ Verbs are called ω-verbs or μι-verbs according to the ending of the first person singular of the present indicative active: as, *παιδεύ-ω*, *ἵστη-μι*.

² *I instruct*.

³ *you instruct*, etc.

⁴ 72.

- 1 The present indicative active is a **primary tense** (21¹), as in Latin, and has **primary active endings** (202, 1). Observe that the accent in all the forms is on the same syllable. The rule will be given later (21, 1-3).
- 2 The present **infinitive** active ends in **ειν** (202, 3): as, **παιδεύ-ειν**, *to be instructing*, or *to keep instructing*.

3 Vocabulary and Exercises

ἀθροίζω, *collect*.

ἀρπάζω, *snatch, plunder*. **harpý**.

εἰ, proclitic conj., *if*. Latin **sī**.

εἰς, proclitic prep. with **Α**, *into*. Latin **in** with **Α**; **esoteric**. 219, 1, 2.

ἐν, proclitic prep. with **Δ**, *in*. Latin **in** with ablative; **endogenous**. 219, 1, 2.

ἐξ (before vowels), **ἐκ** (before consonants), proclitic prep. with **Γ**, *out of*. Latin **ex** with ablative; **exogenous**. 219, 1, 2.

κελεύω, *order, command*.

λύω, *loose, break, destroy*. **analysis**.

μή, adv., *not*, used with the impera-

tive, the infinitive, and in conditions, etc.

οὐ (before consonants), **οὐκ** (before the smooth breathing), **οὐχ** (before the rough breathing), proclitic adv., *not*. 46¹.

οὕτως (before vowels), **οὕτω** (before consonants), adv., *so, thus, as aforesaid*.

πέμπω, with **Α** and **Δ**, *send a thing to a person*. **πομπή** (10, 1).¹

στρατεύω, *conduct a campaign, make war*. **στρατιά**, 8, 1.

τρέπω, *turn*. **τροπή** (10, 1).¹

ὥδε, adv., *thus, as follows*.

- 4 1. **ἐξ ἀγορᾶς, ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς**. 2. **οὐ πέμπω, οὐκ ἀθροίζω, οὐχ ἀρπάζω**. 3. **οὕτως ἀθροίζω στρατιάν, οὕτω τὴν στρατιάν ἀθροίζω**. 4. **στρατεύει, ἀθροίζομεν, κελεύουσιν**. 5. **τρέπετε, ἀθροίζεις, ἀρπάζειν**. 6. **στρατεύω, λύειν, κελεύομεν**. 7. **καὶ οὕτω πέμπομεν τὴν ἀγαθὴν φυλακὴν ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς**. 8. **αἱ δὲ Περσικαὶ στολαὶ ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ ἦσαν**. 9. **εἰς φυγὴν δὲ τρέπουσι**

¹ Observe that when the verb stem has **ε**, the parallel noun stem has **ο**: as, **πέμπω**, *send*, **πομπή**, *sending, escort, procession*; **τρέπω**, *turn*, **τροπή**, *turning of the enemy, rout, defeat*. Such nouns often end in **ή**.

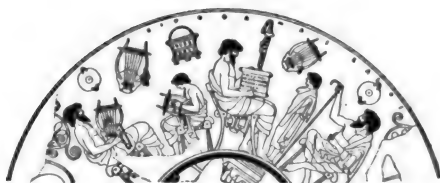
τὴν κακὴν στρατιάν. 10. καὶ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν στρατιάν
 ἀθροίζει ὧδε. 11. εἰ στρατιάν ἀθροίζει, τὰς σπονδὰς
 λύει. 12. εἰ στρατιάν ἀθροίζομεν, τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ
 λύομεν. 13. εἰ μὴ στρατιάν ἀθροίζουσι, τὰς σπονδὰς
 λύουσιν. 14. εἰ μὴ στρατιάν ἀθροίζετε, τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ
 λύετε. 15. κελεύει δὲ τὴν στρατιάν μὴ λύειν τὰς σπονδὰς.

16. Out of markets, out of the markets. 17. He does not
 collect, he does not plunder. 18. Thus we collect an army,
 thus we collect the army. 19. We are plundering, they
 send, you destroy. 20. To be collecting, to be sending, to
 be ordering. 21. They are turning, you send, he keeps pur-
 suing. 22. They are plundering in the market. 23. We
 are turning the guards to flight. 24. They send the army
 out of the market. 25. The Greek army was in the tents.
 26. If you are collecting an army, you are breaking the
 truce. 27. If he is not collecting an army, he is breaking
 the truce. 28. If they are collecting an army, they are not
 breaking the truce. 29. If we are not collecting an army,
 we are not breaking the truce.

We have here learned the double consonants ζ, ξ (4, 1, 5); and the
 diphthong αι (5, 3). This completes the alphabet and most of the diph-
 thongs. Learn pages 2, 4, and 5.



PREPARING FOR THE CHARIOT RACE



AT SCHOOL

V. THE SECOND DECLENSION

Oxytone Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Nouns

Review 2, 3, 4, 6^a, 7, 4, 9, 3, 4.

- 1 Masculine and a few feminine nouns ending in *ός* (Latin *us*), and neuter nouns ending in *όν* (Latin *um*), belong to the second or o-declension :

the beautiful river

ὁ	καλός	ποταμός
τοῦ	καλοῦ	ποταμοῦ
τῷ	καλῷ	ποταμῷ
τὸν	καλόν	ποταμόν
	καλὲ	ποταμέ
τῶ	καλῶ	ποταμῶ
τοῖν	καλοῖν	ποταμοῖν
οἱ	καλοὶ	ποταμοὶ
τῶν	καλῶν	ποταμῶν
τοῖς	καλοῖς	ποταμοῖς
τοῦς	καλοῦς	ποταμοῦς

the beautiful javelin

τὸ	καλόν	παλτόν
τοῦ	καλοῦ	παλτοῦ
τῷ	καλῷ	παλτῷ
τὸ	καλόν	παλτόν
	καλόν	παλτόν
τῶ	καλῶ	παλτῶ
τοῖν	καλοῖν	παλτοῖν
τὰ	καλὰ	παλτά
τῶν	καλῶν	παλτῶν
τοῖς	καλοῖς	παλτοῖς
τὰ	καλὰ	παλτά

- 2 The stem ends in *ο*, but, in most of the forms, the stem ending is not distinct from the case endings. In what cases are the endings alike? *ὁ, οἱ* of the article are proclitic (3, 3). For the Latin forms, see 146, 1.
- 3 In like manner inflect ἡ καλή ὁδός and ὁδὸς μικρά.

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἀδελφός, οὐ, brother. Philadelphia.

θεός, οὐ, god. v., θεός, 141, 2. θεά, 8, 1.

λοχ-ἄγος, οὐ, captain. λόχος, company; στρατηγός.

ὁδός, οὐ, ἡ, road. exodus, period, episode.

οὖν, postpos. adv., now, therefore.

παλτόν, οὐ, javelin.

παρά, prep., by the side of, beside, in friendly relation :

With G., from beside.

With D., beside, with.

With A., to the side of, to, beside, along by. parallel. 220, 3.

ποταμός, οὐ, river. hippopotamus.

ποτόν, οὐ, drink. Latin pōtiō; potion, symposium.

στενή, ἡς, narrow. stenography.

στρατ-ηγός, οὐ, general. στρατιά (8, 1), ἄγω, Latin agō, drive, lead; strategy.

I. τῷ στρατηγῷ, τῆς ὁδοῦ, τὸ ποτόν. 2. τὰ παλτά, 2 τοῖς θεοῖς, τῶν ἀδελφῶν. 3. παρὰ τῷ ποταμῷ. 4. παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν. 5. παρὰ τῶν λοχᾶγών. 6. ὁ δὲ στρατηγὸς παλτὰ πέμπει τῷ¹ ἀδελφῷ. 7. οὕτως οὖν παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν πέμπουσι τοὺς λοχᾶγούς. 8. κελεύει δὲ τὸν στρατηγὸν λθεῖν τὴν στενὴν ὁδόν. 9. παρὰ δὲ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τὰ παλτὰ ἦν.² 10. τὰς δὲ σπονδὰς λθούσιν οἱ στρατηγοί, εἰ μὴ λοχᾶγὸν πέμπουσιν.

11. To the rivers, of the gods, of the drink. 12. For the 3 javelin, of the road, to the god. 13. With the generals. 14. Along by the river. 15. The roads were narrow. 16. The general destroys the road as follows. 17. They were from the generals and the captains. 18. He is not breaking the truce if he is sending the javelins. 19. They order the generals to keep collecting an army. 20. They were beside the captain.

¹ to his brother. Greek often uses the article where English uses a possessive pronoun. ² A neuter plural subject generally has its verb in the singular.

VI. Ω-VERBS

The Future Indicative Active

Review 11, 2, 3, 12, 1, 2, 229, 2, 230, 2.

- 1 The future tense of the indicative mood is used to express the *occurrence*, the *continuance*, or the *repetition* of an action or a state in future time: as, *παιδεύσω*, *I shall instruct*, *I shall be instructing*, or *I shall keep instructing*:

<i>instruct</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>pursue</i>	<i>plunder</i>
παιδεύ-σω	πέμψω	διώξω	ἀρπά-σω
παιδεύ-σεις	πέμψεις	διώξεις	ἀρπά-σεις
παιδεύ-σει	πέμψει	διώξει	ἀρπά-σει
παιδεύ-σ-ε-τον	πέμψ-ε-τον	διώξ-ε-τον	ἀρπά-σ-ε-τον
παιδεύ-σ-ε-τον	πέμψ-ε-τον	διώξ-ε-τον	ἀρπά-σ-ε-τον
παιδεύ-σ-ο-μεν	πέμψ-ο-μεν	διώξ-ο-μεν	ἀρπά-σ-ο-μεν
παιδεύ-σ-ε-τε	πέμψ-ε-τε	διώξ-ε-τε	ἀρπά-σ-ε-τε
παιδεύ-σ-ουσι(ν)	πέμψ-ουσι(ν)	διώξ-ουσι(ν)	ἀρπά-σ-ουσι(ν)

- 2 The future indicative active is a **primary tense** (21¹), as in Latin, and has **primary active endings** (202, 1).
- 3 The future **infinitive active** ends in **σειν** (202, 3): as, *παιδεύ-σειν*, *shall or will instruct*, or *shall or will be instructing*; *πέμψειν*, *διώξειν*, *ἀρπά-σειν*.
- 4 A π-mute (π β φ) before σ unites with it to form ψ (4, 5): as, *πέμπω*, *πέμψω* (for *πέμπ-σω*), *γράφω*, *γράψω* (for *γράφ-σω*).
- 5 A κ-mute (κ γ χ) before σ unites with it to form ξ (4, 5): as, *διώκω*, *διώξω* (for *διώκ-σω*), *πράττω* (verb stem *πράγ*), *πράξω* (for *πράγ-σω*).
- 6 A τ-mute (τ δ θ) before σ is dropped: as, *ἀρπάζω* (verb stem *ἀρπαδ*), *ἀρπά-σω* (for *ἀρπάδ-σω*), *πείθω*, *πεί-σω* (for *πείθ-σω*).

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἀπό, prep. with ε., *off from, from.*Latin *ab* with ablative; *off, apostle, apology, apostrophe.*ἀρπάζω (ἀρπαδ), ἀρπάσσω, *snatch, plunder. harpy.*γράφω, γράψω, *write. graphic.*θύω, θύσω, *sacrifice.*καὶ . . . καὶ, *both . . . and.*κλέπτω (κλεπ), κλέψω, *steal. cleptomaniac, lift, shoplifter.*λέγω, λέξω, *say. dialect.*λείπω, λείψω, *leave. eclipse.*μισθός, οὐ, *pay.*πείθω, πείσω, with *A.*, *persuade.*πιστεύω, πιστεύσω, with *D.*,¹ *trust.*πράττω (πράγ), πράξω, *do. practicable.*

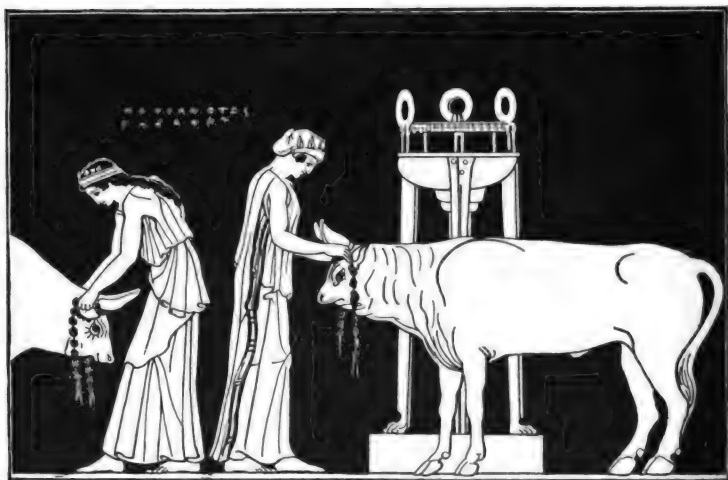
1. θύσομεν, κλέψει, λείψουσιν. 2. πιστεύσει, πράξετε, 2
 πείσειν. 3. λείψειν, ἀρπάσεις, πράξειν. 4. τῇ δὲ θεᾷ
 θύσουσιν ἐν τῇ Ἑλληνικῇ ἀγορᾷ. 5. κελεύσει δὲ οὖν τοὺς
 στρατηγούς ἀρπάζειν τὰς σκηνὰς καὶ τὰ παλτά. 6. καὶ
 οὕτω πράξουσιν οἱ λοχαγοί. 7. μισθὸν δὲ πέμψει καὶ τοῖς
 στρατηγοῖς καὶ τοῖς λοχαγοῖς. 8. τῷ δὲ Περσικῷ στρα-
 τηγῷ¹ οὐ πιστεύσω. 9. καὶ τὴν φυλακὴν πέμψουσιν ἀπὸ
 τῆς σκηνῆς. 10. εἰ μὴ οὕτω πράξεις, τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν
 στρατιὰν οὐ πείσεις. 11. ἡ δὲ φυλακὴ λείπει τὸν
 ποταμόν. 12. λέγει δὲ τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς φυλακὰς λείπειν²
 τὴν Περσικὴν ἀγοράν.

13. He will leave, we shall persuade, they will sacrifice. 3
 14. They will write, you will say, he will sacrifice. 15. We
 shall do, they will plunder, you will persuade. 16. We shall
 send the guards from the river. 17. The Persian armies
 will sacrifice to the god. 18. They will steal the beauti-
 ful javelins. 19. The Persian generals will leave the

¹ The **dative** of the indirect object is used with words expressing *friendliness* or *hostility*, as in Latin.

² The infinitive with its subject in the accusative is used in **indirect discourse** (28, 3), as in Latin.

river. 20. If you shall collect an army, you will break the truce. 21. They will send both tents and javelins to the army. 22. The Greek army will sacrifice to the Greek gods. 23. They say that the Persian army will sacrifice to the Persian gods.



PREPARING THE SACRIFICE

VII. THE SECOND AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

Adjectives

Review 7, 2-4, 81, 9, 1-4, 101, 14, 1, 2, 151, 1, 229, 1, 2, 230, 1, 2.

1 Adjectives of the second and first declensions have three endings, one for each gender :

os, η, ov : as, ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν, *good*.
 : } os, α, ov : as, μικρός, μικρά, μικρόν, *small, little*.
 ρ }

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὄν, *good, brave*. Agatha.ἄγω, ἄξω, *drive, lead*. pedagogue.γάρ, postpos. conj., *for*.Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Hellenic, Greek*.ἐνταῦθα, adv., *here, there*.ἰσχυρός, ἄ, ὄν, *strong, powerful*.κακός, ἡ, ὄν, *bad, cowardly*. *cacography*.καλός, ἡ, ὄν, *beautiful*. calisthenics.μακρός, ἄ, ὄν, *long*. macron.

μέν, postpos. adv., *indeed*. Orally its force may often be shown best by emphasizing the word or words which it limits. μὲν . . . δέ: μὲν is usually correlative with the con-

junction δέ, which stands in the next clause; δέ may be translated *but, and yet, and*, with emphasis on the emphatic word or words of its clause (19, 2, sentences 9, 10).

μυστός, ἡ, ὄν, *full*.μικρός, ἄ, ὄν, *small, little*. *microscope*.Περσικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Persian*.σύν, prep. with D., *along with, with*.

Latin cum with ablative; *synagogue, sympathy, syllable*. 22².

φανερός, ἄ, ὄν, *visible*. phantasm.

φοβερός, ἄ, ὄν, *fearful, to be feared*. *hydrophobia*.

1. ὁδὸς καλή,¹ στρατιᾷ ἀγαθῇ, σκηνῆς μικρᾶς. 2. ὁδοῦ² μακρᾶς, ἀρχαῖς ἰσχυραῖς, ἀγορᾷ κακῇ. 3. ὁδῷ φοβερά, ἀγορᾶς Ἑλληνικῆς, φυγῶν κακῶν. 4. παλτοῦ μακροῦ, ὁδῷ στενῇ, ποταμῷ μικρῷ. 5. ἡ μακρὰ ὁδός, τῇ ἀγαθῇ στρατιᾷ. 6. τῆς ἰσχυρᾶς ἀρχῆς, ταῖς Ἑλληνικαῖς ἀγοραῖς. 7. τῷ ἀγαθῷ λοχαγῷ, καλῶν σκηνῶν. 8. καὶ ἐν τῇ καλῇ σκηνῇ ἦν³ τὰ παλτά. 9. μικραὶ μὲν ἦσαν αἱ σκηναί, καλαὶ δέ.⁴ 10. καὶ ἔχει ἀγαθὴν μὲν στρατιάν, ἀγαθοὺς δὲ στρατηγούς. 11. ἡ δὲ φανερά ὁδὸς ἄγει εἰς ἀρχὴν ἰσχυράν. 12. ἐνταῦθα γὰρ ἦσαν σκηναὶ μεσταὶ παλτῶν.⁴ 13. καὶ σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ ἦσαν λοχαγοὶ ἀγαθοί.

¹ Inflect some of these phrases in the singular and the plural. ² 15².

³ The tents were LITTLE, but BEAUTIFUL.

⁴ The genitive of material is used with words expressing fullness or want, like the genitive or the ablative in Latin.

- 1 14. To a long road, of a small market, for a brave army. 15. A narrow road, for a strong province, a brave general. 16. Of a little guard, for a bad market, a little javelin. 17. For the narrow road, of the small tent. 18. Of the strong province, to the long road. 19. Of the little river, the visible road. 20. To the beautiful road, of the little tent. 21. The strong province was full of garrisons. 22. The army was in the small market. 23. They were along with the brave generals.

VIII. Ω-VERBS

The Imperfect Indicative Active

Review 11, 3, 12, 1, 2, 16, 1-3.

- 2 The imperfect tense of the indicative mood is used to express the *continuance* or the *repetition* of an action or a state in past time: as, *ἐπαίδευον*, *I was instructing*, or *I kept instructing*:

<i>instruct</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>pursue</i>	<i>plunder</i>
ἐ-παίδευ-ο-ν	ἔ-πεμπ-ο-ν	ἐ-δίωκ-ο-ν	ἥρπαζ-ο-ν
ἐ-παίδευ-ε-ς	ἔ-πεμπ-ε-ς	ἐ-δίωκ-ε-ς	ἥρπαζε-ς
ἐ-παίδευ-ε(ν)	ἔ-πεμπ-ε(ν)	ἐ-δίωκ-ε(ν)	ἥρπαζε(ν)
ἐ-παιδεύ-ε-τον	ἐ-πέμπ-ε-τον	ἐ-διώκ-ε-τον	ἥρπαζε-τον
ἐ-παίδευ-έ-την	ἐ-πέμπ-έ-την	ἐ-διώκ-έ-την	ἥρπαζε-την
ἐ-παιδεύ-ο-μεν	ἐ-πέμπ-ο-μεν	ἐ-διώκ-ο-μεν	ἥρπαζ-ο-μεν
ἐ-παιδεύ-ε-τε	ἐ-πέμπ-ε-τε	ἐ-διώκ-ε-τε	ἥρπαζε-τε
ἐ-παίδευ-ο-ν	ἔ-πεμπ-ο-ν	ἐ-δίωκ-ο-ν	ἥρπαζ-ο-ν

- 3 The imperfect indicative uses the **present stem** (203, 1), and has **augment** (21, 4).
- 4 The imperfect indicative active is a **secondary tense** (21¹), as in Latin, and has **secondary active endings** (202, 1).

The accent of verbs is recessive; that is, it stands as far 1
back from the ultima as the quantity of the ultima permits;
but it may not stand farther back than the augment (21, 4)
or the reduplication (32, 4) :

If the ultima is short, the antepenult may be accented, and, if ac- 2
cented, it always takes the acute : as, *ἐπαίδευον*.

If the ultima is long, it draws the acute from the antepenult to the 3
penult : as, *παίδευσω*.

These rules account for the accent of the present and the future in-
dicative (11, 3, 16, 1). Cf. 6².

In the indicative mood, the secondary tenses are aug- 4
mented.¹ Augment is of two kinds :

Syllabic augment, made by prefixing *ε* to verbs beginning
with a consonant : as, *παιδεύω*, *ἐ-παιδεύων*.

Temporal augment, made by lengthening the first vowel of
verbs beginning with a short vowel : as, *ἀρπάζω*, *ἤρπαζον*.

α is lengthened to *η* (not *ᾱ*), *ε* to *η*, *ι* to *ῑ*, *ο* to *ω*, *υ* to *ῡ*, *αι* or *φ* to *η*, 5
οι to *φ*, *ευ* to *ηυ*.

Vocabulary and Exercises

6

ἀπο-λείπω, leave by going away from,
abandon. apoplexy, eclipse.

ἀπο-πέμπω, send off, send away.

διά, prep., from side to side, through :
With *α.*, through.

With *α.*, through, on account of.
diameter, dialogue.

δι-αρπάζω,² snatch asunder, pillage.

διά, ἀρπάζω (12, 3).

ἐκ-λείπω, leave by going out of, aban-
don. eclipse.

ἐλαύνω, drive, march.

ἐξ-ελαύνω, march out of, march.

ἐπεί, conj. adv., when, since.

ἔφη, he said; *ἔφασαν*, they said.

Κελαίναί, ὠν, Celaenae, a city. 5, 3.

συμ-βουλεύω,³ with D. of person⁴ and

A. of thing, plan with, advise.

¹ The tenses of the indicative that denote present or future time (present, future, perfect, future perfect) are called **primary** (or principal) **tenses**. Those that denote past time (imperfect, aorist, pluperfect) are called **secondary** (or historical) **tenses**. ² 22¹. ³ 22². ⁴ 22³.

1. ἔ-λειπε, ἔ-πειθεσ, ἐξ-έ-λειπον.⁴ 2. ἐ-κελεύομεν, ἐξ-ήλυνε,⁴ ἀπ-ε-λείπετε.¹ 3. συν-ε-βούλεον,⁴ δι-ήρπαζε,¹ ἐ-πράττομεν. 4. οὕτω δ'¹ οὖν ἤλυνε διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς. 5. ἀπέπεμπε δὲ τοὺς ἀδελφούς τοῦ λοχαγού. 6. αἱ δὲ φυλακαὶ ἐξέλειπον τὰς σκηνάς. 7. ἀπέλειπε γὰρ τὴν μὲν στρατιάν, τοὺς δὲ στρατηγούς. 8. καὶ οὕτω συνεβούλευε τῷ στρατηγῷ⁸ διαρπάζειν τὰς σκηνάς. 9. ἐπεὶ δ'¹ οὐκ ἐξήλυνον εἰς Κελαινάς, τὰς σπονδάς οὐκ ἔλυν. 10. εἰ δὲ μὴ ἐξήλυνεν εἰς Κελαινάς, τὰς σπονδάς οὐκ ἔλυν. 11. ἔφη δὲ τὸν στρατηγὸν πείσειν τὸν⁵ ἀδελφόν. 12. καὶ ἔφασαν τὴν στρατιάν λύνειν τὰς σπονδάς.
- 2 13. They were marching, we were abandoning, they were advising. 14. You were pillaging, they were persuading, he was marching. 15. I was abandoning, they were driving, he was pillaging. 16. The armies were marching into the market. 17. The captain was abandoning his⁵ brothers. 18. Since the general was not collecting an army, he was not breaking the truce. 19. If the generals were not collecting an army, they were not breaking the truce. 20. They were advising the generals⁸ to keep pillaging Celaenae. 21. They said that the general keeps sending the captains away.

¹ Before a vowel, a short final vowel is often elided. All prepositions may suffer elision except *περί*, *round*, and *πρό*, *before*. ² For *συν-βουλεύω*. *ν* before a *π*-mute (*π β φ*) becomes *μ*, for the sake of euphony (cf. *sym-pathy*, *sym-bol*, *sym-phony*); before a *κ*-mute (*κ γ χ*), *ν* becomes *γ*-nasal (cf. *syn-chronous*, *σύγ-χρονος*); before a *τ*-mute, *ν* remains unchanged (cf. *syn-tax*); before another liquid, *ν* is changed to that liquid (cf. *syl-logism*, *sym-metry*); and before *σ*, *ν* is generally dropped (cf. *sy-stem*). ³ When compounded with prepositions used with the dative, verbs often take the dative. ⁴ Verbs compounded with prepositions have the *augment* and the *reduplication* prefixed to the simple verb. ⁵ 15¹.



ATTIC SIX-CENT PIECES

IX. THE SECOND DECLENSION

Proparoxytone Nouns

Review 3, 2-4, 6², 6³, 7, 4, 9, 3, 14, 1-3, 21, 2, 3, 229, 3, 230, 3.

For the sake of simplicity, all nouns and adjectives studied thus far **1** have been oxytone. We shall now take up those that accent the antepenult or the penult.

The **accent** of the nominative singular of nouns and of **2** adjectives must be learned from the dictionary. The accent of nouns and of adjectives, unlike that of verbs (21, 1), is **per-**sistent; that is, it stays on the same syllable as in the nominative singular if the quantity of the ultima permits (21, 2, 3):

<i>ally</i>	<i>the narrow pass</i>			<i>trophy</i>
σύμμαχος	ῆ	στενῆ	πάροδος	τρόπαιον
συμμάχου	τῆς	στενῆς	παρόδου	τροπαίου
συμμάχω	τῇ	στενῇ	παρόδῳ	τροπαίῳ
σύμμαχον	τὴν	στενὴν	πάροδον	τρόπαιον
σύμμαχε		στενῇ	πάροδε	τρόπαιον
συμμάχω	τῷ	στενᾷ	παρόδῳ	τροπαίῳ
συμμάχοιν	τοῖν	στεναῖν	παρόδοιν	τροπαίοιν
σύμμαχοι	αἱ	στεναὶ	πάροδοι	τρόπαια
συμμάχων	τῶν	στενῶν	παρόδων	τροπαίων
συμμάχοις	ταῖς	στεναῖς	παρόδοις	τροπαίοις
συμμάχοις	ταῖς	στεναῖς	παρόδους	τρόπαια

All diphthongs are long in quantity, but, in determining accent, final **3** *αι* and *οι* are considered short, except in the optative mood and in the adverb *οἶκοι*: as,

σύμμαχοι (not συμμάχοι), θάλατται (not θαλάτται; 25, 1).

I

Vocabulary and Exercises

ἄγγελος, ου, messenger. Latin angelus ; angel, evangelist.

ἄνθρωπος, ου, man (= Latin homō). philanthropy.

βάρβαρος, ου, foreigner, barbarian.

βασιλειον, ου, more commonly pl., βασιλεια, palace. basilica.

κίνδυνος, ου, risk, danger.

Κλέαρχος, ου, Clearchus, Cyrus's favorite general.

Μίλητος, ου, ἡ, Miletus, a city. 141, 8.

παράδεισος, ου, park. paradise.

πάρ-οδος, ου, ἡ, way by the side, pass. παρά, ὁδός, 15, 1.

πόλεμος, ου, war. polemic.

στρατό-πεδον, ου, camp. στρατιά, 8, 1 ; Latin oppidum ; tripod.

σύμ-μαχος, ου, ally. σύν (19, 1, 22²), μάχη, battle (36, 1).

τάλαντον, ου, talent, a weight of money, about \$1080.

τρόπαιον, ου, trophy. τροπή, 10, 1.

ὑπο-ζύγιον, ου, yoke animal, pack animal. ὑπό, under (38, 1), ζυγόν, yoke ; Latin iūmentum (for iugmentum) ; subjugate.

φιλό-σοφος, ου, philosopher. Philadelphia, sophomore.

- 2 1. πάροδοι, πολέμῳ, τάλαντα. 2. βασιλείων, βασιλεια, βασιλείους. 3. σύμμαχοι, φιλοσόφῳ, φιλόσοφοι. 4. ἄγγέλοις, ἄγγελοι, ἄγγέλῳ. 5. καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἄγγελοι ἦσαν παρὰ τοῦ Κλεάρχου.¹ 6. θύσουσιν οἱ σύμμαχοι ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ ; θύσουσιν. 7. ὦδε οὖν τὰ ὑποζύγια πέμψω ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου. 8. οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι διήρπαζον μὲν τὸ στρατόπεδον, τὰς δὲ σπονδὰς ἔλϋον. 9. ἐπεὶ δὲ συμμάχους οὐ πέμπεις, τὰ βασιλεια διαρπάσουσιν οἱ βάρβαροι.

- 3 10. Of a park, parks, of parks. 11. A trophy, for a trophy, trophies. 12. For dangers, dangers, for danger. 13. A man, of men, men. 14. The allies are sending pack animals into Miletus. 15. In the beautiful park was a palace. 16. Since Clearchus is collecting the allies, he is breaking

¹ A proper noun may have the article.

the truce. 17. If the general was pillaging Miletus, he was breaking the truce. 18. In the camp of the barbarians were both men and pack animals.

X. THE FIRST DECLENSION

Proparoxytone Feminine Nouns

Review 3, 2-4, 6², 6³, 7, 2-4, 9, 1-4, 21, 2, 3, 23, 1-3.

Some nouns of the first declension have *a* short in the ending of the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative singular, as in Latin.¹ If preceded by *ι* or *ρ*,² the endings of the genitive and the dative singular have *ᾱ*; otherwise, *η*. The accent depends on the quantity of the ultima (21, 2, 3):

<i>queen</i>	<i>the bridge</i>	<i>a small sea</i>
βασίλεια	ἡ γέφυρα	θάλαττα μικρά
βασιλείᾱς	τῆς γεφύρας	θαλάττης μικρᾱς
βασιλείᾳ	τῇ γεφύρᾳ	θαλάττῃ μικρᾷ
βασίλειαν	τὴν γέφυραν	θάλατταν μικρὰν
βασίλεια	γέφυρα	θάλαττα μικρά
βασιλείᾱ	τῷ γεφύρᾳ	θαλάττᾱ μικρᾷ
βασιλείαιν	τοῖν γεφύραιν	θαλάτταιν μικραῖν
βασίλειαι	αἱ γέφυραι	θάλατται μικραί
βασιλειῶν	τῶν γεφύρων	θαλαττῶν μικρῶν
βασιλείαις	ταῖς γεφύραις	θαλάτταις μικραῖς
βασιλείᾱς	τᾷς γεφύρας	θαλάττᾱς μικρᾱς

In the first declension, the genitive plural of all nouns takes the circumflex on the ultima.³

¹ If *a* is short once, it is short three times. ² Cf. 81. There are no feminine nouns ending in *a* short preceded by *ε*.

³ Because *-ῶν* is a contraction of *-ᾶων* (cf. Latin *-ārum*). Thus, *θαλαττῶν* is a contraction of *θαλαττᾶων* (not *θάλαττᾶων*, nor *θαλάττᾶων*, 3, 2, 21, 2, 3).

I

Vocabulary and Exercises

ἅμα, adv., at the same time. same.¹

ἅμαξα, ἡς, wagon. ἅμα, ἄξον, axle;

Latin axis; axle, agile.

ἀρμάμαξα, ἡς, carriage.

βασίλεια, ἄς, queen. βασιλεῖον, 24, 1.

γέφυρα, ἄς, bridge.

ἐπί, prep., on, in friendly or in hostile relation:²

With α., which expresses the

point of contact or the source or cause of the action, on.

With δ., on, at, near.

With α., on, to. epitaph, epidemic, epilogue. 220, 1, 4.

θάλαττα, ἡς, sea. thalassic.

καί, conj., and, also, too.³

τράπεζα, ἡς, table, with four legs. trapezium.

- 2 1. τράπεζα, τραπέζην, τράπεζαι. 2. βασίλειαι, βασιλείαις, βασιλειῶν. 3. γεφύρα, γεφυρῶν, γεφυράς. 4. καὶ ἡ βασίλεια ἐπὶ τῆς ἀρμαμάξης ἦν. 5. ἡ μὲν οὖν ἅμαξα κακὴ ἦν, ἡ δὲ ἀρμάμαξα ἀγαθὴ. 6. καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ ἦν τὸ στρατόπεδον τῆς βασιλείας. 7. στενὴ μὲν γὰρ ἦν ἡ γέφυρα, ἀγαθὴ δέ. 8. ἄγει δὲ καὶ³ ἡ φανερά ὁδὸς ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν. 9. καὶ ἅμα παρὰ τὴν γέφυραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ πέμπουσι φυλακὴν. 10. εἰ γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν ἐξελαύνει ἡ βασίλεια, τὰς σπονδὰς λυεῖ.

- 3 11. Of a wagon, of wagons, a wagon. 12. For seas, of seas, seas. 13. Of tables, of queens, of carriages. 14. The generals of the queen were at the river. 15. The tables were small, but good. 16. The bridges also³ were narrow. 17. The javelins were⁴ on wagons. 18. The wagons of the

¹ The rough breathing often takes the place of an original initial σ, which is identical with s in Latin and in English: as, ἅμα (for σάμα), same, Latin simul, similis; ἕξ, six, Latin sex; ἑπτά, seven, Latin septem; ὑπό (under), Latin sub; ὑπέρ (hyper-), Latin super. ² As, "Albany on the Hudson"; "He marches on the defenceless town." ³ καί meaning also, too, stands immediately before the word or words which it limits. ⁴ 152.

queen were at the camp. 19. If they are not pillaging the wagons of the queen, they are not breaking the truce.

XI. Ω-VERBS

The First Aorist Indicative Active

Review 16, 4-6, 20, 2-4, 21, 1-5, 23, 3, 229, 4, 230, 4.

The aorist tense of the indicative mood is used to express 1 the *occurrence* of an action or a state in past time: as, *ἐπαίδευσα*, *I instructed*, or *I did instruct*:

<i>instruct</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>pursue</i>	<i>plunder</i>
ἐπαίδευ-σα	ἔπεμψα	ἐδίωξα	ἥρπα-σα
ἐπαίδευ-σα-ς	ἔπεμψα-ς	ἐδίωξα-ς	ἥρπα-σα-ς
ἐπαίδευ-σε(ν)	ἔπεμψε(ν)	ἐδίωξε(ν)	ἥρπα-σε(ν)
ἐπαίδευ-σα-τον	ἐπέμψα-τον	ἐδιώξα-τον	ἥρπά-σα-τον
ἐπαίδευ-σά-την	ἐπέμψά-την	ἐδιώξά-την	ἥρπασά-την
ἐπαιδεύ-σα-μεν	ἐπέμψα-μεν	ἐδιώξα-μεν	ἥρπά-σα-μεν
ἐπαιδεύ-σα-τε	ἐπέμψα-τε	ἐδιώξα-τε	ἥρπά-σα-τε
ἐπαίδευ-σα-ν	ἔπεμψα-ν	ἐδίωξα-ν	ἥρπα-σα-ν

The first aorist indicative active is a **secondary tense** (21¹), and has 2 **augment** (21, 4) and **secondary active endings** (202, 1). In the first person singular, the ending is dropped, and final α of the tense stem serves as an ending; in the third person singular, α is changed to ε.

The first aorist **infinitive active** ends in **σαι** (202⁶), and is 3 accented on the penult (by exception, 21, 1): as, *παιδεύ-σαι*,¹ *to instruct*, *to have instructed*; *πέμψαι*, *διώξαι*,¹ *ἀρπά-σαι*.

Instead of the first aorist indicative, some verbs have a 4 shorter form called the **second aorist indicative**,² which is

¹ 30, 2, 23, 3. ² The meaning does not differ from that of the first aorist. A few verbs have both the first and the second aorist. When both forms occur, the **second aorist** is generally intransitive.

inflected like the imperfect : as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\text{-}\omega$, *I leave*, imperfect $\xi\text{-}\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu$, *I was leaving*, second aorist $\xi\text{-}\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu$, *I left*, 171. Learn the inflection.

1 The second aorist **infinitive** active ends in $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ (202, 3) (the ultima being accented by exception, 21, 1): as, $\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, *to leave, to have left*.

2 The infinitive, not in indirect discourse, is used much as in Latin and in English. If negative, it has $\mu\acute{\eta}$, *not* :

The **present infinitive** (12, 2) is used to express the *continuance* or the *repetition* of an action or a state in any time, present, future, or past.

The **aorist infinitive** (27, 3, 28, 1) is used to express the mere *occurrence* of an action or a state in any time, present, future, or past. As,

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\upsilon\sigma\iota \\ \pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\upsilon\sigma\iota \\ \xi\pi\iota\sigma\alpha\nu \end{array} \right\}$	Κύρον (μὴ)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\omicron\lambda\iota\epsilon\iota\nu \\ \acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\omicron\lambda\iota\sigma\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	στρατιάν,
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{They order} \\ \textit{They will persuade} \\ \textit{They persuaded} \end{array} \right\}$	Cyrus (not)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{to keep collecting} \\ \textit{to collect} \end{array} \right\}$	an army.

3 After verbs meaning *think* or *say*, the infinitive is used in **indirect discourse** (as in Latin), each tense of the infinitive representing in indirect discourse the same tense of a finite mood (11, 2); if negative, the infinitive in indirect discourse retains the negative of the original mood : as,

Direct Discourse	Κύρος (οὐκ)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\omicron\lambda\iota\epsilon\iota \\ \acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\omicron\lambda\iota\sigma\alpha\iota \\ \xi\theta\rho\omicron\lambda\iota\sigma\epsilon \end{array} \right\}$	στρατιάν,
	Cyrus	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{is (not) collecting} \\ \textit{will (not) collect} \\ \textit{did (not) collect} \end{array} \right\}$	an army.

Indirect Discourse	νομίζουσι } Κύρον (οὐκ) { ἀθροΐζειν } στρατιάν,
	ἔφασαν } { ἀθροΐσειν } { ἀθροΐσαι }
Indirect Discourse	They think that Cyrus { is (not) collecting } an army ;
	{ will (not) collect } { did (not) collect }
Indirect Discourse	They said that Cyrus { was (not) collecting } an army.
	{ would (not) collect } { did (not) collect }

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα, write. biography, geography.

ἐμ-πόριον, ου, emporium. emporium.

ἐπι-βουλή, ἡς, plan against, plot.

ἐπι-στολή, ἡς, letter. epistle. ἐπι-στέλλω, send to. 12¹.

λέγω, λέξω, ἔλεξα, say. dialogue.

λείπω, λείψω, 2 a. ἔλιπον, leave. 17, 1.

νομίζω, νομιῶ, ἐνόμισα, think. 205, 8.

πείθω, πείσω, ἔπεισα, with A., persuade. 17, 1.

σπεύδω, σπεύσω, ἔσπευσα, hasten.

σφίζω, σάσω, ἔσωσα, save. creosote.

ὑπ-οπτεύω, ὑπ-όπτευσα, suspect.

Latin su-spiciō; hypodermic, optic.

22¹, 28¹.

1. ἀπ-έ-πεμψεν, ἀπ-έ-λιπες, ἔξ-ε-λίπομεν. 2. ὑπ-ώπτευ-
σα, ὑπ-οπτεύσαι, γράψαι. 3. ἀπο-λιπεῖν, λέξαι, πείσαι.
4. συν-ε-βούλευσαν, ἐνόμισε, σπεύσαι. 5. ἔγραψε δὲ
ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ τὸν λοχαγόν. 6. καὶ μισθὸν ἐπέμψα-
μεν τῇ στρατιᾷ. 7. οὐ γὰρ ὑπώπτευσεν ὁ στρατηγὸς
τὴν ἐπιβουλήν. 8. καὶ ἔπεισε τοὺς στρατηγούς σπεύ-
σαι. 9. καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς ἔλυσεν, εἰ τὴν φυλακὴν ἔπεμ-
ψεν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐμπορίου. 10. οἱ δὲ σύμμαχοι ἔσωσαν τὴν
γέφυραν. 11. ὑπωπτεύσατε δὲ τοὺς συμμάχους λῦσαι
τὰς γεφύρας.

12. To send off, to abandon, to save. 13. They wrote, 3
he suspected, you hastened. 14. They send off, you aban-

doned, we suspected. 15. To leave, to think, to suspect. 16. The general wrote the letter. 17. They thought that the general wrote the letter. 18. If he sent pay to the army, he did not break the truce. 19. If he did not send the army out of the market, he broke the truce. 20. He suspected that the army pillaged the emporium.

XII. THE SECOND DECLENSION

Paroxytone and Properispomenon Nouns

Review 6², 6³, 14, 1-2, 23, 2-3.

I	word	work	plain	wine	gift
	λόγος	ἔργον	πεδίον	οἶνος	δῶρον
	λόγου	ἔργου	πεδίου	οἶνου	δώρου
	λόγῳ	ἔργῳ	πεδίῳ	οἶνῳ	δώρῳ
	λόγον	ἔργον	πεδίον	οἶνον	δῶρον
	λόγε	ἔργον	πεδίον	οἶνε	δῶρον
	λόγῳ	ἔργῳ	πεδίῳ	οἶνῳ	δώρῳ
	λόγοιν	ἔργοιν	πεδίοιν	οἶνοιν	δώροιν
	λόγοι	ἔργα	πεδία	οἶνοι	δῶρα
	λόγων	ἔργων	πεδίων	οἶνων	δώρων
	λόγοις	ἔργοις	πεδίοις	οἶνοις	δώροις
	λόγους	ἔργα	πεδία	οἶνους	δῶρα

- 2 A short penult, if accented, takes the acute; a long penult, if accented, takes the circumflex when the ultima is short, and the acute when the ultima is long:¹ as,

◡ ◡ (λόγος, ἔργον, ἀρπάσαι, 27, 3). ◡ ◡ (οἶνοι, δῶρον, διῶξαι, 27, 3).
 ◡ — (λόγῳ, ἔργου). ◡ — (οἶνου, δῶρων).

¹ Unless the ultima is short, therefore, the acute cannot stand so far back as the antepenult (21, 2, 3), nor the circumflex so far back as the penult; and the circumflex can stand only on a syllable long by nature (6¹).

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

Δαρείος, ου, *Darius*, a king of Persia. 5, 3.

δένδρον, ου, *tree*. rhododendron.

δώρον, ου, *gift*. Pandora.

ἵππος, ου, *horse*. hippopotamus, Philip.

Κύρος, ου, *Cyrus*, son of Darius.

νῆσος, ου, ἡ, *island*. Peloponnesus (*Pelops's island*).

οἶνος, ου, *wine*. Latin *vīnum* (58²).

ὄπλον, ου, *tool*; pl., ὅπλα, *arms*. panoply.

πίδιον, ου, *plain*. στρατόπεδον, 24, 1.

πλοῖον, ου, *boat*.

σίτος, ου, *grain, food*. parasite.

τάφος, ου, *tomb*. epitaph.

τόξον, ου, *bow*. intoxicate.

φίλος, ου, *friend*. ν., φιλε or φίλος, 141, 2. philanthropy.

χρόνος, ου, *time*. chronology.

1. δῶρα, δένδρα, νῆσοι. 2. οἶνοι, τόξω, σίτος. 3. Δα- 2
ρείου, χρόνῳ, Κύρῳ. 4. νήσοις, πεδίῳ, τάφου, δένδρων.
5. ἐνταῦθα γὰρ τὰ πλοῖα τοῦ Κύρου οὐκ ἦν. 6. καὶ εἰς
τὴν ἀγορὰν πέμψει καὶ ἵππους καὶ ὅπλα. 7. τὸ δὲ πλοῖον
παρὰ τῇ σκηνῇ ἦν. 8. καὶ ἡ θάλαττα μεστὴ πλοίων ἦν.
9. καλὰ μὲν οὖν ἦν τὰ δῶρα, καλὰ δὲ τὰ ὅπλα. 10. καὶ
τοῖς φίλοις δῶρα ἔπεμψεν ὁ Κύρος. 11. ὑποπτεύουσι δὲ
Κύρον τὸν σῖτον πέμψαι τοῖς συμμάχοις.

12. Of gifts, wines, arms. 13. Horses, islands, trees. 3
14. Bows, gifts, plains. 15. For horses, of food, friends.
16. There were trees in the plain. 17. The allies will not
send the boats. 18. Both the arms and the horses were
from (παρά) Cyrus. 19. The gift was a beautiful bow.
20. The tent was full of food and of wine. 21. The horses
of Darius were in the island. 22. The islands were full of
trees.



AN ATTIC NINE-CENT PIECE

XIII. Ω-VERBS

The First Perfect and the First Pluperfect Indicative Active

Review 16, 1-3, 20, 2-4, 21, 4, 5, 27, 1-4, 28, 1-3, 229, 5, 230, 5.

- 1 The perfect tense of the indicative mood is used to express the *completion* of an action or a state in present time: as, **πεπαίδευκα**, *I have instructed*; the pluperfect is used to express the *completion* of an action or a state in past time: as, **ἔπεπαιδύκη**, *I had instructed*:

<i>instruct</i>	<i>plunder</i>	<i>instruct</i>	<i>plunder</i>
πε-παίδευ-κα	ἥρπα-κα	ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-κη	ἥρπά-κη
πε-παίδευ-κα-ς	ἥρπα-κα-ς	ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-κη-ς	ἥρπά-κη-ς
πε-παίδευ-κε(ν)	ἥρπα-κε(ν)	ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-κει(ν)	ἥρπά-κει(ν)
πε-παιδεύ-κα-τον	ἥρπά-κα-τον	ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-κε-τον	ἥρπά-κε-τον
πε-παιδεύ-κα-τον	ἥρπά-κα-τον	ἐ-πε-παιδευ-κέ-την	ἥρπα-κέ-την
πε-παιδεύ-κα-μεν	ἥρπά-κα-μεν	ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-κε-μεν	ἥρπά-κε-μεν
πε-παιδεύ-κα-τε	ἥρπά-κα-τε	ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-κε-τε	ἥρπά-κε-τε
πε-παιδεύ-κᾱσι(ν)	ἥρπά-κᾱσι(ν)	ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-κε-σαν	ἥρπά-κε-σαν

- 2 The first perfect indicative active is a **primary tense** (21¹), and has **primary active endings** (202, 1). In the first person singular, the ending is dropped, and final α of the tense stem serves as an ending; in the third person singular, α is changed to ε (cf. 27, 2); in the third person plural, ασι(ν) is for α-νσι(ν), 55².
- 3 The first pluperfect indicative active is a **secondary tense** (21¹), and has **secondary active endings** (202, 1). In the singular, η, ης, ε are contractions of ε-α, ε-α-ς, ε-ε (cf. the first aorist, 27, 1, 2).
- 4 Most verbs beginning with a single consonant (except ρ), or with a mute followed by a liquid, are **reduplicated** in the perfect system by prefixing the initial consonant with ε: as, **παιδεύω**, **πε-παίδευκα**; **γράφω**, **γέ-γραφα**. (Cf. Latin *cadō*, *ce-cidī*; *pellō*, *pe-pulī*.) 33¹.

To avoid an unpleasant repetition of rough sounds, an initial rough **1** mute is made smooth: as, θαυμάζω, *wonder*, τε-θαύμακα.

Most verbs beginning with two consonants (except a mute **2** followed by a liquid), with a double consonant (ψ, ξ, ζ), or with ρ, have syllabic augment (21, 4) in the perfect system¹: as, στρατεύω, *make war*, ἐ-στράτευκα; ζητέω, *seek*, ἐ-ζήτηκα; ῥίπτω, *hurl*, ἔ-ρριψα (125¹).

Most verbs beginning with a short vowel or with a diph- **3** thong have temporal augment (21, 4, 5) in the perfect system¹: as, ἀρπάζω, ἦρπακα; αἰρέω, *take*, ἤρρηκα.

The pluperfect indicative of verbs reduplicated in the **4** perfect has syllabic augment in addition to the reduplication: as, ἐ-πε-παιδεύκη. The pluperfect of other verbs has the same augment as the perfect: as, ἦρπακα, ἦρπάκη.

A τ-mute (τ θ θ) before κ is dropped: as, ἀρπάζω (ἀρπαδ), ἦρπα-κα. **5** Cf. 16, 6.

Instead of the first perfect and the first pluperfect indica- **6** tive active ending in κα and κη, most verbs with stems ending in a π-mute (π β φ) or a κ-mute (κ γ χ) have shorter forms, called the **second perfect** and the **second pluperfect**, ending in α and η, the preceding mute generally being made rough if not already rough: as, γράφω, γέ-γραφ-α; διώκω, δε-δίωχ-α.

In the second perfect system, ε of the verb stem becomes ο: as, πέμπω, **7** πέ-πομφ-α, 172. Learn the inflection of the indicative active.

The perfect infinitive active ends in (κ)έ-ναι (202, 3) (the **8** penult being accented by exception, 21, 1): as, πε-παιδευ-κέ-ναι, *to have instructed*; πε-πομφ-έ-ναι, δε-δίωχ-έ-ναι, ἦρπα-κέ-ναι.

¹ The reduplication or the augment in the perfect is not confined to the indicative, but belongs also to all the other moods and to the participle. Cf. 21, 4.

I

Vocabulary and Exercises

βίος, ου, *life*. biography, biology.

ἐπι-βουλεύω, ἐπι-βουλεύσω, ἐπ-βού-
λευσα, ἐπι-βεβούλευκα, with D., *plot*
against. ἐπι-βουλή, 29, 1. 22⁸.

κατ-άγω, κατ-άξω, 2 a. κατ-ήγαγον,¹
2 p. κατ-ήχα,² *lead down, lead*
back. κατὰ, *down*, ἔγω (19, 1);
cataract, catastrophe.

κατα-λείπω, κατα-λείψω, 2 a. κατ-
έλιπον, 2 p. κατα-λείπω, *leave*
by putting down, leave behind.

κωλύω, κωλύσω, ἐκώλυσα, ἐκώλυκα,
hinder, prevent.

λίθος, ου, *stone*. lithograph, mono-
lith.

νόμος, ου, *law*. economy, auton-
omy.

παίω, παίσω, ἔπαισα, πέπαικα, *strike*.
anapaest.

πάλιν, adv., *back, again*. palinode,
palimpsest.

τελευτή, ἡς, *end*. teleology.

- 2 1. ἐκ-λέλοιπα, ἐξ-ε-λελοίπει. 2. δι-ηρπάκεμεν, δι-ηρπά-
καμεν. 3. ἀπο-πεπόμφαμεν, ἀπ-ε-πεπόμφεμεν. 4. ἐστρα-
τεύκει, ἐστράτευκεν, ἐστρατεύκη. 5. οὐ κατ-ήχαμεν,
οὐ κατ-ήχας,² ἐπι-βεβούλευκας. 6. δι-ηρπάκεσαν, ἐπ-ε-
βεβουλεύεσαν, ἀπο-λελοιπέναι. 7. διὰ δὲ τὸν πόλεμον
τὰς γεφύρας λελύκασιν. 8. καὶ τοὺς νόμους εἰς λίθους
γεγράφασιν. 9. τὸν δ' ἄδελφὸν ἀποπέπομφε πάλιν ἐπὶ
τὴν ἀρχήν. 10. βεβούλευκε γὰρ ὁ Δαρείος τελευτὴν
τοῦ πολέμου. 11. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος κατήχε² τὴν στρατιάν.
12. ἔφασαν γὰρ τὸν στρατηγὸν κατηχέαι τὴν στρατιάν.

- 3 13. They had hindered, they have hindered. 14. We
have left behind, we had left behind. 15. They have
written, you have struck. 16. To have plotted against,
to have plundered, to have left behind. 17. He had not
saved, he has hindered, you had abandoned. 18. We had
loosed, they have left behind, you have led back. 19. They
had left their arms behind. 20. The generals had not led

¹ Reduplicated (ἀγ-αγ-).

² For the accent, see 21, 1.

⁸ 22¹.

the allies back. 21. They had sent the horses into the market. 22. The allies have destroyed the bridge. 23. He said that the allies had destroyed the bridges.

A Synopsis of the Indicative Active

I

<i>instruct</i>	<i>make war</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>leave</i>	<i>plunder</i>
παιδεύ-ω	στρατεύ-ω	πέμπ-ω	λείπ-ω	ἀρπάζ-ω
ἐ-παιδευ-ο-ν	ἐ-στράτεν-ο-ν	ἐ-πεμπ-ο-ν	ἐ-λείπ-ο-ν	ἤρπαζ-ο-ν
παιδεύ-σω	στρατεύ-σω	πέμψω	λείψω	ἀρπά-σω
ἐ-παιδευ-σα	ἐ-στράτεν-σα	ἐ-πεμψα	ἐ-λιπ-ο-ν	ἤρπα-σα
πε-παιδευ-κα	ἐ-στράτεν-κα	πέ-πομφ-α	λέ-λοιπ-α	ἤρπα-κα
ἐ-πε-παιδευ-κη	ἐ-στρατεύ-κη	ἐ-πε-πόμφ-η	ἐ-λε-λοιπ-η	ἤρπα-κη

Like παιδεύω : βουλεύω, ἐπι-βουλεύω, κωλύω, συμ-βουλεύω.

“ πέμπω : ἀπο-πέμπω, γράφω, διώκω, πράττω (πρᾶγ). 33, 6, 7.

“ λείπω : ἀπο-λείπω, ἐκ-λείπω, κατα-λείπω.

“ ἀρπάζω : ἀθροίζω, δι-αρπάζω, πείθω.

XIV. THE FIRST DECLENSION

Paroxytone and Properispomenon Feminine Nouns

Review 7, 2, 9, 1, 10¹, 23, 3, 25, 1, 2, 30, 2.

<i>sight</i>	<i>house</i>	<i>country</i>	<i>village</i>	<i>opinion</i>	<i>trial</i>	2
θέα	οἰκία	χώρᾱ	κώμη	δόξα	πεῖρα	
θέας	οἰκίās	χώρās	κώμης	δόξης	πείρās	
θέα	οἰκία	χώρᾱ	κώμη	δόξη	πείρα	
θέαν	οἰκίαν	χώρᾱν	κώμην	δόξαν	πείραν	
θέα	οἰκία	χώρᾱ	κώμη	δόξα	πεῖρα	
θέα	οἰκία	χώρᾱ	κώμη	δόξα	πεῖρα	
θέαιν	οἰκίαιν	χώραιν	κώμαιν	δόξαιν	πείραιν	
θέαι	οἰκίαι	χώραι	κῶμαι	δόξαι	πεῖραι	
θεῶν	οἰκιῶν	χωρῶν	κωμῶν	δοξῶν	πειρῶν	
θείαις	οἰκίαις	χώραις	κώμαις	δόξαις	πείραις	
θεῶς	οἰκίās	χώρās	κώμās	δόξās	πείρās	

I

Vocabulary and Exercises

ἄρχω, ἄρξω, ἤρξα, with α.,¹ *begin, be first, rule.* ἀρχή, 10, 1.

βία, αs, *force*; βίᾱ, adv., *by force.*

γνώμη, ηs, *opinion, purpose.* gnomic.

δίκη, ηs, *justice.* dicast.

δόξα, ηs, *opinion, expectation.* orthodox.

ζώνη, ηs, *girdle, zone.* zone.

ἡμέρα, αs, *day.* ephemeral.

θέα, αs, *sight.* theatre.

θύρα, αs, *door.* door.

κρήνη, ηs, *spring.* Hippocrene.

κώμη, ηs, *village.*

μάχη, ηs, *battle.* Telemachus, logomachy.

οἰκία, αs, *house.* economy.

πείρα, αs, *trial.* pirate.

πολλάκις, adv., *many times, often.* polygon.

πύλη, ηs, *gate.* Thermopylae.

χώρα, αs, *country.*

ᾠρά, αs, *season, hour.* hour.

- 2 I. πύλαι, ζώναις, πειρῶν. 2. κρήνη, ἡμερῶν, δόξαι.
3. ὧραι, βίᾱ, γνῶμαι. 4. καὶ ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ἦσαν οἱ σύμμαχοι. 5. τῆς χώρᾱς¹ δὲ ἄρχει ὁ ἀδελφὸς τοῦ Κύρου.
6. καὶ καλὴ ἡ θεᾷ ἦν. 7. καλαὶ μὲν γὰρ ἦσαν αἱ κῶμαι, καλαὶ δὲ αἱ οἰκίαι. 8. ἐνταῦθα ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν κρήνη καλὴ. 9. διηρπάκασι γὰρ καὶ τὰς οἰκίᾱς καὶ τὴν χώρᾱν. 10. καὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις πολλάκις θύουσι τοῖς θεοῖς.

- 3 II. Of justice, of days, of a season. 12. Countries, houses, villages. 13. Of a gate, to a girdle, of a village. 14. The girdles were in the house. 15. There were little villages in the country. 16. The doors of the houses were small. 17. The army is pillaging the country. 18. He suspects that the army is pillaging the villages of the country. 19. They will pillage the houses in the villages. 20. They sent the girdles into the village.

¹ The genitive is used with words meaning *begin, rule, or lead.*

XV. Ω-VERBS

The Perfect and the Pluperfect Indicative Passive

Review 23, 3, 30, 2, 32, 1-4, 33, 1-4, 231, 1, 232, 1.

πεπαίδευμαι, *I have been instructed*; **ἔπεπαιδευμην**, *I had been instructed*:

<i>instruct</i>	<i>take</i>	<i>instruct</i>	<i>take</i>
πε-παίδευ-μαι	ἦρῃ-μαι	ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-μην	ἦρῃ-μην
πε-παίδευ-σαι	ἦρῃ-σαι	ἐ-πε-παίδευ-σο	ἦρῃ-σο
πε-παίδευ-ται	ἦρῃ-ται	ἐ-πε-παίδευ-το	ἦρῃ-το
πε-παίδευ-σθον	ἦρῃ-σθον	ἐ-πε-παίδευ-σθον	ἦρῃ-σθον
πε-παίδευ-σθον	ἦρῃ-σθον	ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-σθην	ἦρῃ-σθην
πε-παιδεύ-μεθα	ἦρῃ-μεθα	ἐ-πε-παιδεύ-μεθα	ἦρῃ-μεθα
πε-παίδευ-σθε	ἦρῃ-σθε	ἐ-πε-παίδευ-σθε	ἦρῃ-σθε
πε-παίδευ-νται	ἦρῃ-νται	ἐ-πε-παίδευ-ντο	ἦρῃ-ντο

The perfect indicative passive is a **primary tense** (21¹), and has **primary passive endings** (202, 1). The pluperfect indicative passive is a **secondary tense** (21¹), and has **secondary passive endings** (202, 1). Observe that the endings are added directly to the reduplicated verb stem (cf. the other tense stems, 203, 1).¹

The perfect **infinitive** passive ends in **σθαι** (202, 3), and is **3** accented on the penult (by exception, 21, 1); as, **πε-παιδεύ-σθαι**, *to have been instructed*; **ἦρῃ-σθαι**.

When the verb is passive, the agent is generally expressed **4** by the genitive with **ὑπό**, *by*; but, with the perfect or the pluperfect, it may be expressed by the dative alone:² as,

ὑπὸ Κύρου } **πεπαίδευνται**, *by Cyrus they have been instructed*.
Κύρῳ

¹ The inflection of verbs with stems ending in a mute will be learned later (116, 1). ² As in Latin with the **gerundive** (cf. 116, 6).

I

Vocabulary and Exercises

αἰρέω, αἰρήσω, 2 a. εἶλον, ἤρῃκα, ἤρῃ-
μαι, *take, catch, seize; pass., be*
taken, be chosen. diaeresis, heresy.

ἀ-λήθεια, *as, truth.* ἀν-, un- (39²);
λάθρα, *secretly.*

ἐπι-βουλεύω, ἐπι-βουλεύσω, ἐπ-εβού-
λευσα, ἐπι-βεβούλευκα, ἐπι-βεβού-
λευμαι, with D., *plot against.* 22³.

θηρέω, θηρεύσω, ἐθήρευσα, τεθή-
ρευκα, *hunt wild animals,*
hunt. θηρίον.

θηρίον, ου, *wild animal, animal.*

θύω, θύσω, ἱθύσα, τέθυκα, τέθυμαι,
sacrifice.

λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, ἔλυκα, ἔλυμαι,
loose, break, destroy. analysis.

ᾄθερος, ου, *destruction.*

σιγή, ἤσ, *silence; σιγῇ, adv., in*
silence, silently.

τότε, adv., *then, at that time.*

ὑπό, prep., *under:*

With G., *from under, at the hand*
of, by (= Latin ab with ablative).

With D., *under.*

With A., *to a position under,*
under. Latin sub; hypodermic,
hypothesis. 26¹.

φόβος, ου, *fear.* φοβερός, 19, 1.

- 2 1. ἤρηνται, ἐπ-ε-βεβούλευντο, οὐ λέλυσαι. 2. ἐπι-βε-
βούλευσθε, τεθύσθαι, ἤρηντο. 3. ἐπι-βεβούλευσαι, ἐ-κε-
κώλυτο, ἐ-τέθυντο. 4. τὰ δὲ θηρία ὑπὸ Κύρου τέθυ-
ται¹ ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ. 5. καὶ εἰς ἀλήθειαν καὶ ἀρετὴν
ἐπεπαίδευντο οἱ φίλοι τοῦ Κύρου. 6. ἐλέλυτο¹ γὰρ
τότε τὰ πλοῖα διὰ τὸν ὄλεθρον τῶν ἀγγέλων. 7. ἡ δὲ
στρατιὰ κεκώλυνται τὴν χώραν διαρπάσαι.² 8. αἱ δὲ
γέφυραι τῇ στρατιᾷ σιγῇ λέλυνται. 9. διὰ φόβον
δὲ τῆς στρατιᾶς οὐ λέλυνται ἡ γέφυρα.

- 3 10. He has been plotted against, they have been plotted
against, you have been chosen. 11. They have been sacri-
ficed, to have been advised, he has been chosen. 12. We
have been chosen, he had been plotted against, to have been
broken. 13. The animal has been sacrificed by the army.

¹ 15².

² from pillaging.

14. The generals have been hindered from collecting¹ an army. 15. He says that the bridges have been destroyed by the army. 16. Through fear the wild animals had not been loosed. 17. The roads have not been destroyed by Cyrus.

XVI. THE SECOND AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

Adjectives; the Attributive Position

Review 18, 1, 23, 2, 3, 30, 1, 2, 35, 2, 141, 6.

Learn the inflection of **ἄξιος**, *worth*, and **δῆλος**, *evident*, 1 151, 2.

Adjectives may, like nouns, be accented on any one of the last three 2 syllables. Compound adjectives generally have recessive accent and only two endings, the feminine being like the masculine: as, **ἀν-αρίθμητος**, *on, innumerable*.²

An adjective that follows the article is said to be in the 3 attributive position: as,

ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ κώμη, *the Greek village*.

A noun with the article may be followed by the article with an adjective: as, 4

ἡ κώμη ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ, *the Greek village*.

A noun without the article may be followed by the article with an 5 adjective: as,

ἵπποι οἱ μικροί, *horses of the small kind*.

In like manner almost any word or phrase may stand in 6 the attributive position: as,

οἱ Κύρου φίλοι, *Cyrus's friends*.

¹ ἀθροῖσαι. ² ἀν-, *not*, ἀριθμός, *number*. ἀν- privative (ἀ- before consonants) is kindred to Latin in- and to English un-; *anæsthetic, insecure, unkind*.

οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι, *the men of that time.*
 ἐν τῇ τῶν συμμάχων στρατιᾷ, *in the allies' army.*
 τὰ βασιλεῖα τὰ ἐν τῇ Κιλικίᾳ, *the palace in Cilicia.*
 στρατιὰ ἡ Κόρου, *an army belonging to Cyrus.*

- 1 The article is often used with an attributive without a noun : as,

οἱ τότε, *the men of that time.*
 οἱ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, *those in the market.*

- 2 When an adjective is used with a noun that has the article, but does not follow the article (39, 3), the adjective is said to be in the predicate position ; that is, it forms a part of the predicate : as,

ἡ κώμη καλή, *the VILLAGE is (or was) beautiful.*
 καλή ἡ κώμη, *the village is (or was) BEAUTIFUL.*

3 Vocabulary and Exercises

ἄ-δικος, ον, *unjust.* δίκη, 36, 1.

ἄ-θυμος, ον, *dispirited.* θυμός, *spirit, courage.*

ἀ-μήχανος, ον, *impracticable.* μηχανή, *mechanic, machine.*

ἀν-αρίθμητος, ον, *innumerable.* ἀριθμός, *number ; arithmetic.*

ἄξιος, ᾱ, ον, *worth, worthy of.* ἀξίωμα, *axiom.*

ἄ-πειρος, ον, *inexperienced.* πείρα, 36, 1.

ἀ-πορίᾱ, ᾱς, *difficulty, want, lack.* ἀπορία, *difficulty.*

ἄ-πορος, ον, *impassable.* πορεύομαι, *go forward ; Bosphorus, Oxford.*

ἄ-σιτος, ον, *without food.* σίτος, 31, 1.

ἀ-φύλακτος, ον, *unguarded.* φύλακς, *guard.*

δεξιός, ᾱ, ὄν, *right ; ἐν δεξιᾷ, on the right.* δexterous.

δῆλος, η, ον, *evident.*

δύσ-πορος, ον, *hard to pass over.*

δύσ-, *hard, ἀ-πορος ; dyspepsia.*

ἐπιτήδειος, ᾱ, ον, *suitable, convenient ;* neut. pl., ἐπιτήδεια, *provisions.*

εὐ-πορος, ον, *easy to pass over.* εὖ, *adv., well, ἀ-πορος ; eulogy, euphemism, euphony.*

ὁ, ἡ, τό, *definite article, the ; ὁ δέ, but he, and he ; ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, the one . . . the other ; οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ, some . . . others.*

ὀρθίος, ᾱ, ον, *straight up, steep.* ὀρθός, *straight ; orthodoxy.*

πατρῴος, ᾱ, ον, *ancestral.* patriarch.

πρό-θυμος, ον, *eager, zealous.* πρό, *before, ἀ-θυμος.*

φίλιος, ᾱ, ον, *friendly.* φίλος, 31, 1.

1. ἡ δὲ ὁδὸς ἄπορος ἦν καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ ἄθῦμος. 2. καὶ 1
τῶν ἐπιτηδείων¹ οὐκ ἦν ἀπορία. 3. τὰ δὲ ἐπιτήδεια τὰ
ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἀρπάζουσιν. 4. ἐκ δὲ τῆς πατρώας
ἀρχῆς πέμψει δῶρα τοῖς στρατηγοῖς. 5. ἐνταῦθα γὰρ
ἦσαν φίλιναι κῶμαι μεσταὶ οἶνου.¹ 6. αἱ ὁδοὶ δὲ αἱ εἰς
τὰς κώμας εὐποροὶ ἦσαν. 7. οἱ μὲν γὰρ πρόθυμοι ἦσαν,
οἱ δὲ ἄθῦμοι. 8. ὁ μὲν οὖν ποταμὸς ἐν δεξιᾷ ἦν, ἡ
δὲ ὁδὸς ὀρθιά. 9. ὁ δὲ ἀναρίθμητον στρατιὰν πέμψει.
10. ἡ δὲ πάροδος ἡ εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν ἦν ὁδὸς ἀμήχανος
στρατιᾶ. 11. καὶ οἱ Κῆρον ἄγγελοι φίλινοι ἦσαν τοῖς
συμμάχοις.² 12. ἐνταῦθα ἦσαν οἱ ποταμοὶ δύσποροι.

13. The captains of Clearchus were inexperienced. 14. The 2
unjust men will persuade the messenger. 15. The allies of
Cyrus will plunder the Persian camp. 16. The men in the
village were friendly to the generals.² 17. The Greek gen-
erals were zealous. 18. The allies will not plunder the un-
guarded villages. 19. At that time the river was impass-
able, and the army without food. 20. Were the Greek allies
dispirited? 21. The rivers of the country were easy to cross.
22. The camp of the allies was full of provisions.¹

¹ 19⁴.² 17¹.

AT THE FOUNTAIN CALLIRHOE

XVII. Ω-VERBS

The Present, the Imperfect, the First Aorist, and the First Future Indicative Passive

Review 21, 4, 5, 23, 3, 27, 4, 28, 2, 3, 37, 1-4, 203, 1, 231, 2, 232, 2.

- 1 Learn the inflection of the present and the imperfect indicative passive, *παιδεύομαι*, *I am being instructed*, *ἐπαιδεύομην*, *I was being instructed*, 168.
- 2 The present indicative passive is a **primary tense** (21¹), and has **primary passive endings** (202, 1). The imperfect indicative passive is a **secondary tense** (21¹), and has **augment** (21, 4) and **secondary passive endings** (202, 1).
- 3 Learn the inflection of the first aorist and the first future indicative passive, *ἐπαιδεύθην*, *I was instructed*, *παιδευθήσομαι*, *I shall be instructed*, 174.
- 4 The first aorist indicative passive is a **secondary tense** (21¹) and has **augment** (21, 4); its endings are **secondary**, but **active** (202, 1). The first future indicative passive is a **primary tense** (21¹), and has **primary passive endings** (202, 1).
- 5 Before the rough mute θ, a π-mute (π β φ) or a κ-mute (κ γ χ) must be rough; a τ-mute (τ δ θ) becomes σ: as, *πέμπω*, *ἐπέμφ-θην*; *διδάσκω*, *διδάσχ-θην*; *ἀρπάζω* (*ἀρπαδ*), *ἠρπάσ-θην*.
- 6 Like the first aorist and the first future indicative passive are inflected the second aorist and the second future indicative passive, *ἐκόπην*, *I was cut*, 174, *κοπήσομαι*, *I shall be cut*. Learn the inflection.
- 7 The **infinitive passive** is formed by adding *σθαι* (202, 3) to the stem: as, *παιδεύ-ε-σθαι*, *to keep being instructed*; *παιδευ-θή-σε-σθαι*, *shall or will be instructed*; but the aorist infinitive passive has the active ending *vai* (202, 3), and is accented on the penult (by exception, 21, 1): as, *παιδευ-θή-vai*, *to be instructed*, *to have been instructed*; *κοπ-ῆ-vai*.

The following tenses of the indicative constitute the principal parts of a verb: present active, future active (or middle), aorist active, perfect active, perfect middle or passive, aorist passive: ¹ as, παιδεύ-ω, παιδεύ-σω, ἐ-παίδευ-σα, πε-παίδευ-κα, πε-παίδευ-μαι, ἐ-παιδεύ-θην.

Vocabulary and Exercises

2

ἀ-τιμάζω (ἀ-τίμαδ), ἀ-τιμάσω, ἡ-τίμασα, ἡ-τίμακα, ἡ-τίμασμαι, ² ἡ-τίμάσθην, *dishonor*. ἀν-, un- (39²), τιμή, *honor*. atimy, timocracy. 212, 1, 3.

ἐκ-πλήττω (πληγ, πλαγ), ἐκ-πλήξω, ἐξ-έπληξα, 2 p. ἐκ-πέπληγα, ἐκ-πέπληγμαι, ² 2 a. ἐξ-επλάγην, *strike out of your senses, amaze*. ἐξ, 12, 3; *apoplexy*. 211, 5, 6.

ἡδέως, adv., *gladly*. Latin suāvis; *sweet*. 261, 881.

κατα-κόπτω (κοπ), κατα-κόψω, κατα-έκοφα, 2 p. κατα-κέκοφα, κατα-κέκομαι, ² 2 a. κατ-έκόπην, *cut down, slay*. comma, apocope. 211, 1, 3.

λύω, λύσω, λύσα, λύκα, λύμαι, ἐλύθην, *loose*. analysis. 209, 1, 2.

πείθω, πείσω, ἔπεισα, πέπεικα, 2 p. πέπειθα, πέπεισμαι, ² ἐπεισθην, with α., *persuade*; pass., *be persuaded, obey* (with δ.). 210, 4, 5.

πράττω (πράγ), πράξω, ἐπράξα, 2 p. πέπραχα or πέπραγα, πέπραγμαι, ² ἐ-πράχθην, *do*. pragmatic, practice. 212, 1, 2.

πρός, prep., *face to face, opposite, in reciprocal relation, either friendly or hostile*:

With α., *from a position facing, before*.

With δ., *facing, before*.

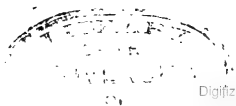
With α., *to a position facing, before, against*. proselyte. 221, 1.

τέκνον, ου, *child*.

ὡς, proclitic conj. adv., *as, when*.

1. λύεται, ἐ-λείφθην, ἐ-πείσθην. 2. πρᾶχθήσεται, κατα-κόπη, ἐξ-επλάγησαν. 3. ἀτιμάζεσθαι, κατα-κοπήναι, πρᾶχθῆναι. 4. κατ-ε-κόπτετο, κατα-κόπτεται, κατ-ε-κό-

¹ Many verbs are defective and irregular. Hereafter the vocabularies will contain such principal parts as are found in Attic prose, and they are to be learned by heart. Knowing the principal parts of a verb, we are able to inflect it throughout. ² A π-mute (π β φ) before μ becomes μ; a κ-mute (κ γ χ) before μ becomes or remains γ; a τ-mute (τ θ θ) before μ becomes σ.



πημεν. 5. οἱ δὲ ἡδέως ἐπείθοντο. 6. καὶ κατεκόπησαν, ὡς ἐλέγετο,¹ ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων. 7. καὶ ἐλέγοντο ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων καταλειφθῆναι. 8. εἰ δὲ ἡθροίσθη στρατιᾶ, αἱ σπονδαὶ οὐκ ἐλύθησαν. 9. εἰ δὲ μὴ ἡθροίσθησαν αἱ στρατιαί, αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐλύθησαν. 10. καὶ πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐπέμφθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Κύρου. 11. τὰ δὲ τέκνα εἰς ἀλήθειαν ἐπαιδεύετο. 12. ἡ μὲν γὰρ κώμη ἡ πρὸς τῷ ποταμῷ διηρπάσθη, ἡ δὲ γέφυρα ἐλύθη.

- 1 13. He was amazed, they are being dishonored, he was left behind. 14. They were persuaded, he was being dishonored, he is being persuaded. 15. They were being slain, he was dishonored, they were amazed. 16. The messenger was dishonored. 17. He is said to have been dishonored by the generals. 18. The messengers will be left behind. 19. The allies were being sent by the general. 20. The villages were pillaged by the Greek army. 21. The general gladly obeyed. 22. The country was not pillaged.

2

Some Principal Parts

παιδεύ-ω	πέμπ-ω	λείπ-ω	ἀρπάζ-ω	κόπ-τω
παιδεύ-σω	πέμψω	λείψω	ἀρπά-σω	κόψω
ἐ-παίδεν-σα	ἐ-πεμψα	ἐ-λιπ-ον	ἤρπα-σα	ἐ-κοψα
πε-παίδεν-κα	πέ-πομφ-α	λέ-λοιπ-α	ἤρπα-κα	κέ-κοφ-α
πε-παίδεν-μαι	πέ-πεμ-μαι ²	λέ-λειμ-μαι	ἤρπασ-μαι	κέ-κομ-μαι
ἐ-παιδεύ-θη-ν	ἐ-πέμφ-θη-ν	ἐ-λείφ-θη-ν	ἤρπάσ-θη-ν	ἐ-κόπ-η-ν

- 3 Like παιδεύω : βουλεύω, ἐπι-βουλεύω, κωλύω, συμ-βουλεύω.

“ πέμπω : ἀπο-πέμπω, πράττω (πράγ). 33, 6, 7, 43².

“ λείπω : ἀπο-λείπω, ἐκ-λείπω, κατα-λείπω.

“ ἀρπάζω : ἀθροίζω, ἀ-τιμάζω, δι-αρπάζω, πείθω.

“ κόπτω : ἀπο-κόπτω, cut off, ἐκ-κόπτω, cut out, κατα-κόπτω.

¹ as was repeatedly said.

² For πέ-πεμ-μαι (for πέ-πεμπ-μαι). Cf. 72².

XVIII. THE FIRST DECLENSION

Masculine Nouns

Review 6², 7, 2-4, 9, 1, 23, 3, 25, 2, 30, 2, 35, 2.

Masculine nouns of the first declension end in **ās** after **ε**, **ι**, or **ρ**; otherwise, in **ης**.

Learn the inflection of the masculine nouns at 145, 2. 2

Masculine nouns of the first declension differ from feminine nouns of the first declension in three particulars: 3

1. The **nominative** singular ends in **ās** or in **ης**.¹

2. The **genitive** singular ends in **ου**.²

3. Nouns ending in **της** have the **vocative** singular ending in **α** short.
So also **Πέρσης**, *Persian*, **Πέρσα**.

Vocabulary and Exercises

4

Ἀβροκόμας, **α**, *Abrocomas*, a commander in the Persian army.

Ἀθηναῖος, **ου**, *Athenian*.

ἀλλά, conj., *but*, strongly adversative.

Ἀρταξέρξης, **ου**, *Artaxerxes*, son of Darius, and king of Persia.

Γωβρύας, **α** or **ου**, *Gobryas*, a commander in the Persian army.

ἕξ, indeclinable, *six*. Latin *sex*. 26¹.

Εὐφράτης, **ου**, *Euphrates*.

κωμ-άρχης, **ου**, *village chief*. **κώμη** (38, 1), **ἀρχή** (10, 1).

κωμότης, **ου**, *villager*. **κώμη**, 38, 1.

Μαρσύας, **ου**, *Marsyas*, a satyr.

Μίδας, **ου**, *Midas*, a mythical king.

ὁπλίτης, **ου**, *hoplite*, a heavy-armed foot soldier. **ὄπλον**, 31, 1.

Ὀρόντας, **α** or **ου**, *Orontas*, a Persian noble, a traitor in Cyrus's army.

παρασάγγης, **ου**, *parasang*, a Persian road measure of about 3½ miles.

πελταστής, **ου**, *peltast*, a light-armed foot soldier, with spear and shield.

πέλις, *shield*.

πλησίον, adv., *near*.

σατραπης, **ου**, *satrap*, governor of a Persian province.

στρατιώτης, **ου**, *soldier*. **στρατιά**, 8, 1.

τοξότης, **ου**, *bowman*, a light-armed foot soldier. **τόξον**, 31, 1.

¹ Foreign names often end in **ās** not preceded by **ε**, **ι**, or **ρ**. ² Some foreign names have the **genitive** singular ending in **α**; others have **ου**; and some have both forms: as, **Ἀβροκόμας**, **Ἀβροκόμα**; **Μαρσύας**, **Μαρσύου**; **Ὀρόντας**, **Ὀρόντα** or **Ὀρόντου**.

1. Ἀβροκόμας δὲ καὶ Γωβρύας ἐν τῇ στρατιᾷ τῇ Περσικῇ ἦσαν. 2. ὁ μὲν οὖν κωμάρχης καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ἦσαν, οἱ δὲ κωμήται οὐ.¹ 3. καὶ ἐκ τῆς κώμης πέμψομεν τοὺς κωμήτας μὲν οὐ,¹ ἀλλὰ τὸν κωμάρχην. 4. πλησίον γὰρ ἦσαν καὶ οἱ τοξόται καὶ οἱ ὀπλίται. 5. οὐκ ἦσαν πελτασταὶ ἐν τῇ κώμῃ; 6. ἐξ δὲ παρασάγγαι ἦσαν τῆς ὁδοῦ τῆς ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν. 7. τότε δὲ ἦσαν παρὰ Ἀρταξέρξη στρατιῶται. 8. καὶ πρὸς τοὺς κωμήτας ἔπεμψε τοὺς ὀπλίτας. 9. οἱ μὲν γὰρ διαρπάσουσι τὰς τοῦ σατράπου κώμας, οἱ δὲ λύσουσι τὰς πλησίον² γεφύρας. 10. ἐνταῦθα ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν κρήνη ἢ Μίδου. 11. καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ κρήνῃ λέγεται Μίδας Μαρσύαν θηρεῦσαι.

2. 12. Cyrus was the brother of Artaxerxes. 13. Six bowmen were with (παρά) the villagers. 14. The soldiers of the satraps were not brave. 15. Were the hoplites of Orontas in the village? 16. The village chief will send the bowmen into the neighboring² village. 17. Abrocomas will not send soldiers against Cyrus. 18. Will the satraps destroy the arms of the peltasts? 19. The soldiers and the villagers were near. 20. The arms of the soldiers were in the tents of the hoplites.

¹ At the end of a clause, the proclitic οὐ is accented and does not add κ (χ) before vowels (12, 3).

² 39, 6.



AN ATTIC TWELVE-CENT PIECE

XIX. PRONOUNS

The Intensive and Demonstrative Pronouns

Review 7, 4, 30, 2, 151, 1, 2, 164, 1, 231, 3, 232, 3.

Learn the inflection of αὐτός, *self*, οὗτος, *this, the afore-* 1
said, ὅδε, *this, the following*, and ἐκεῖνος, *that*, 166, 1, 2.

αὐτός and ἐκεῖνος are inflected like ἀγαθός and δήλος, except that the 2
neuter singular has αὐτό and ἐκεῖνο instead of αὐτόν (used rarely) and
ἐκείνον. There is no vocative.

ὅδε is inflected like the article + δέ (enclitic, 3, 3). The proclitic forms 3
of the article (ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ) receive the acute from δέ. The other forms of
the article have their regular accent, 164, 1.

οὗτος has the same endings as αὐτός and ἐκεῖνος; has the rough breath- 4
ing in the same cases as the article (ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ); has the form οὗτ or τούτ
before an o-sound (ο, ω, οἰ, ου, φ), and the form αὗτ or ταὗτ before an
a-sound or an e-sound (α, η, αι, η).

αὐτός always has the smooth breathing and an accented ultima; οὗτος 5
never has either.

The intensive pronoun αὐτός has three uses: 6

1. In the attributive position (39, 3), αὐτός means *same*: as,

ἡ αὐτὴ στρατιὰ, } *the same army.*
ἡ στρατιὰ ἡ αὐτή, }

2. Not in the attributive position, but agreeing with some word ex- 7
pressed or implied (in the nominative case, it always agrees with the
subject), αὐτός adds *emphasis*, like Latin *ipse*, and means *self*: as,

ἡ στρατιὰ αὐτή, } *the army itself.*
αὐτὴ ἡ στρατιὰ, }
αὐτοὶ παιδεύομεν, *we ourselves instruct.*

3. Not in the attributive position, and not agreeing with any word 8
expressed or implied, αὐτός is an *unemphatic personal pronoun* (never so
used in the nominative case, 48¹), and means *him, her, it*: as,

ἡ στρατιὰ αὐτοῦ, *his army.*
παιδεύομεν αὐτούς, *we instruct them.*

I οὗτος, ὅδε, and ἐκεῖνος have two uses :

1. As attributive adjectives, but standing in the predicate position (40, 2) : as,

αὕτη ἡ στρατιὰ, } *this army* (already spoken of).
ἡ στρατιὰ αὕτη, }

ἡδε ἡ στρατιὰ, } *this army* (to be spoken of).
ἡ στρατιὰ ἡδε, }

ἐκείνη ἡ στρατιὰ, } *that army* (at a distance).
ἡ στρατιὰ ἐκείνη, }

2. As demonstrative pronouns :²

λέγει ταῦτα, *he says these things* (speech ended).

λέγει τάδε, *he speaks as follows* (speech to begin).

οὗτοι ἐν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἦσαν, *these men were in the army* (persons already mentioned).

οἱ ἐκείνου στρατιῶται, *his soldiers* (person at a distance).

3

Vocabulary and Exercises

ἀγοράζω (ἀγορά), ἀγοράσσομαι (50, 1),
ἡγόρασα, ἡγόρακα, ἡγόρασμαι,³
ἡγοράσθην, *go to market, buy*.
ἀγορά, 8, 1. 212, 1, 3.

ἄλλος, η, ο, *other*, inflected like ἐκεῖ-
νος, 47, 2. Latin *alius*; *allopa-*
thy.

αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ, *self*. *autocrat, auto-*
biography.

ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, *that*.

ὁ-δε, ἡ-δε, τό-δε, *this, the following*.

ᾧδε, 12, 3.

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this, the aforesaid*.

οὕτως, 12, 3.

συν-πράττω (πρᾶγ), συν-πράξω, συν-

ἐπράξα, 2 p. συν-πέπραχα or συν-

πέπραγα, συν-πέπραγμαι,³ συν-

επράχθην, with A. of thing and D. of

person, *do a thing with a person,*

help do. πρᾶττω, 43, 2, 212, 1, 2.

¹ Greek does not need an unemphatic personal pronoun in the nominative case because such is contained in the endings of the verb, as in Latin : as, παιδεύ-ω, *I instruct*, παιδεύ-ει, *he instructs*.

² For lack of suitable words in English, these pronouns are often translated as **emphatic personal pronouns**, *he, she, or it* (cf. αὐτός, 47, 8). ³ 43².

1. τῆς αὐτῆς στρατιᾶς, τῇ στρατιᾷ αὐτῇ. 2. τῶν στρα- 1
τηγῶν τούτων, τοῖσδε τοῖς στρατηγοῖς. 3. ἐκείνης τῆς
μάχης, ταύτῃ τῇ χώρᾳ. 4. αὐτὸς παιδεύσει, αὐτοὶ ἐπαί-
δευον. 5. ταῦτα¹ ἔλεξεν οὗτος. 6. καὶ πείθει Κῦρον
αὐτόν. 7. οὗτος ὁ στρατιώτης ἔλεξε τάδε. 8. ἐκ τού-
των¹ τῶν κωμῶν ἡγόραζον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. 9. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι
στρατηγοὶ συνεβούλευσαν αὐτοῖς² τάδε. 10. ἐν δὲ τῇ
ἀγορᾷ ταύτῃ ἦν ὁ Κλέαρχος καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ.³ 11. καὶ
ἔπραττον οὕτως οὗτοι. 12. ἐπίστευον γὰρ αὐτῷ.⁴
13. συνεβουλεύετε δὲ αὐτοῖς² τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα.⁵ 14. οἱ-
τοι¹ συνέπραξαν αὐτῷ ταῦτα.

15. For this battle, of the same battles. 16. Of the sol- 2
dier himself, of those soldiers. 17. For the generals them-
selves, to the same general. 18. We ourselves instructed,
you yourselves will instruct. 19. This man⁶ spoke as fol-
lows. 20. Of these countries these men⁶ were satraps.
21. This general trusted Cyrus.⁴ 22. The general himself
sent the peltasts into these villages. 23. In this country
were Clearchus and his men.⁸ 24. The road into that coun-
try was impracticable. 25. The soldiers themselves trusted
this general.⁴

¹ Generally no connective is used when the sentence begins with a form of
οὗτος. ² 22^s. ³ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, those with him, his men; 40, 1. ⁴ 17¹.
⁵ this same thing. Greek sometimes uses the plural where English uses the
singular. ⁶ Omit.



THE PELTAST

XX. Ω-VERBS

The Middle Voice

Review 37, 1-4, 42, 1-7, 44, 2-3, 203, 1.

1 Besides the active and the passive voice, Greek has a middle voice. The middle voice has three uses:

1. The subject acts directly on himself: as,

*παύω αὐτόν, I stop him. παύομαι, I stop myself, I cease.*¹

2. The subject acts indirectly for himself: as,

*ἀγοράζω σίτον, I buy food. ἀγοράζομαι σίτον, I buy food for myself.*²

3. The subject acts from his own resources: as,

παρέχω ἀγοράν, I furnish a market. παρέχομαι ἀγοράν, I contribute a market.

2 In inflection, the middle voice does not differ from the passive except in the future and the aorist.

3 Learn the inflection of the future and the first aorist indicative middle, *παιδεύσομαι, I shall instruct myself*, 169, *ἐπαιδευσάμην, I instructed myself*, 170.

4 The future middle is a primary tense, and has primary middle endings (202, 1). The aorist middle is a secondary tense, and has secondary middle endings (202, 1).

5 The infinitive middle is formed by adding *σθαι* to the stem:³ as, *παιδεύ-σε-σθαι, shall or will instruct yourself, παιδεύ-σα-σθαι, to instruct yourself, to have instructed yourself.*

6 The second aorist indicative middle is inflected like the imperfect:⁴ as, *λείπ-ο-μαι, I leave for myself*, imperfect *ἐλείπ-ο-μην*, second aorist *ἐλίπ-ο-μην*, 171. Learn the inflection.

¹ Cf. "The lake bathes the foot of the mountain," "He bathes in the lake." ² Cf. "He will rent a house in town if he can rent his country house to somebody else." ³ Cf. 42, 7. 202, 3. ⁴ Cf. 27, 4.

The second aorist infinitive middle (50, 5), is accented on **ι** the penult (by exception, 21, 1): as, λιπ-έ-σθαι, *to leave for yourself, to have left for yourself*.

Vocabulary and Exercises

2

ἀγοράζω (ἀγοράδ), *go to market, buy* ; mid., *buy for yourself*. 48, 3.

βουλεύω, βουλεύσω, ἐβούλευσα, βεβούλευκα, βεβούλευμαι, ἐβουλεύθην, *counsel* ; mid., *counsel with yourself, plan*. βουλή, 10, 1.

βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην, pass. dep.,¹ *will, wish*. Latin volō. 207, 1, 3.

γίγνομαι (γεν),² γενήσομαι, 2 a. ἐγενόμην, 2 p. γέγονα, γέγενημαι, mid. dep.,¹ *be born, become, be, etc.*, the shade of meaning depending upon the connection. Latin gignō, genus. 207, 1, 4.

δή, postpos. adv., *now, to be sure*.

ἤδη, adv., *already, now*.

μετά, prep., *among* :

With α., *in common with, with*.

With α., *with, after*. metaphor, method.

μετα-πέμπω, *send for, send after* ; mid., *summon*. 209, 1, 4.

ὅπως, conj. adv., *how*.

παύω, παύσω, ἔπαυσα, πέπαυκα, πέπαυμαι, ἐπαύθην, *make stop* ; mid., *stop yourself, cease*. pause, pose.

Πισίδαι, ὧν, *the Pisidians*.

πορεύω, *make go* ; πορεύομαι, πορεύσομαι, πεπόρευμαι, ἐπορεύθην, pass. dep.,¹ *advance*. ἀ-πορος, 40, 3.

στρατεύω, *conduct a campaign, make war* ; mid., *serve, march*. στρατιά, 8, 1.

συμβουλεύω, with D. of person and α. of thing, *plan with, advise* ; mid., *consult with a person about a thing*.³

1. ἀρπάζεσθαι, βουλεύσασθαι, γενέσθαι. 2. ἡγορά- 3
σαντο, πορεύσεται, ἐστρατεύετο. 3. ἐβούλου, ἐβου-
λεύσω, στρατεύσει. 4. καὶ εἰς Πισιδᾶς ἐβούλετο
στρατεύεσθαι. 5. συμβουλεύσεται δὲ αὐτῷ. 6. καὶ ἐκέ-
λευσε τούτους σὺν αὐτῷ στρατεύεσθαι. 7. Κύρον δὲ
μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς. 8. βουλεύεται δὲ ὅπως

¹ Some verbs are deponent, as in Latin. They are called **middle** or **pas-**
sive deponents according to the form of the aorist. ² γίγνομαι for γι-γέν-ομαι
(reduplicated, 206, 8). ³ Active, *give advice to* ; mid., *get advice from*.

ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν πορεύσεται. 9. ἐπορεύοντο γὰρ οὔτοι οἱ σύμμαχοι μετὰ τοῦ Κλεάρχου. 10. καὶ οὐ νομίζε τοὺς στρατιώταις ἤδη ἀγοράσασθαι. 11. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἡμέρᾳ ἐγένετο,¹ ἐπορεύοντο ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν. 12. ἐν ταῦθα δὴ ἀριθμὸς ἐγένετο² τῶν στρατιωτῶν. 13. παύσεται δ' οὖν τοῦ πρὸς ἐκείνον³ πολέμου.⁴ 14. εἰ δὲ μὴ τοῦ πολέμου ἐπαύσαντο, τὰς σπονδὰς ἔλυσαν.

- 1 15. To buy for yourself, to march, to keep planning. 16. They will cease, you were planning, we wish. 17. To be advancing, shall or will advance, to advance. 18. They wish to keep marching with the generals. 19. He consulted with the allies. 20. Now (οὖν)⁵ he himself was marching into this country. 21. They think that Cyrus is advancing. 22. You ceased from that war.⁴ 23. We think that the allies will cease from the war. 24. They plan how they shall march into the same villages. 25. When the enumeration had been made (ἐπεὶ . . . ἐγένετο),¹ he marched on the village. 26. They said⁶ that the enumeration was made⁷ in this country.

- 2 Read 131, 1.

XXI. THE THIRD DECLENSION

II-mute and K-mute Stems

Review 4, 3, 5, 6², 6³, 16, 4, 5, 21, 2, 3, 30, 2, 141, 8, 231, 4, 232, 4.

- 3 The third or consonant declension includes nouns of all

¹ The aorist indicative introduced by ἐπεὶ is often best translated by the English pluperfect. ² was made (cf. sentence 25). ³ 39, 6.

⁴ The genitive is used with words expressing source or separation, like the ablative in Latin (cf. 19⁴). ⁵ 15, 1. ⁶ ἔφασαν (21, 6). ⁷ 28, 3.

genders (141, 8). Nouns with stems ending in a π-mute or a κ-mute are never neuter :

<i>thief</i>	<i>guard</i>	<i>phalanx</i>	<i>canal</i>	<i>king</i>
κλώψ ¹	φύλαξ ¹	φάλαγξ ²	διώρυξ ²	rēx
κλωπ-ός	φύλακ-ος	φάλαγγ-ος	διώρυχ-ος	rēg-is
κλωπ-ί	φύλακ-ι	φάλαγγ-ι	διώρυχ-ι	rēg-ī
κλώπ-α	φύλακ-α	φάλαγγ-α	διώρυχ-α	rēg-əm
κλώψ	φύλαξ	φάλαγξ	διώρυξ	rēx
κλώπ-ε	φύλακ-ε	φάλαγγ-ε	διώρυχ-ε	
κλωπ-οῖν	φυλάκ-οιν	φαλάγγ-οιν	διωρύχ-οιν	
κλώπ-ες	φύλακ-ες	φάλαγγ-ες	διώρυχ-ες	rēg-ēs
κλωπ-ῶν	φυλάκ-ων	φαλάγγ-ων	διωρύχ-ων	rēg-um
κλωψί(ν) ³	φύλαξι(ν)	φάλαγξι(ν)	διώρυξι(ν)	rēg-ibus
κλώπ-ας	φύλακ-ας	φάλαγγ-ας	διώρυχ-ας	rēg-ēs

The stem may be found by dropping the ending of the genitive 1 singular.

The nominative singular is formed by adding *s* to the stem : κλώψ is 2 for κλώπ-s, φύλαξ for φύλακ-s, φάλαγξ for φάλαγγ-s, διώρυξ for διώρυχ-s, and rēx for rēg-s; in the dative plural, κλωψί(ν) is for κλωπ-σι(ν), etc., 16, 4, 5.

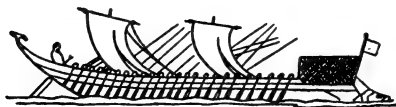
The vocative singular of most nouns with stems ending in a mute is 3 like the nominative.

Nouns of the third declension with monosyllabic stems are accented 4 on the ultima in the genitive and the dative of all numbers : as, κλώψ, κλωπί, κλωπῶν.⁴

¹ Masculine. ² Feminine.

³ ν-movable (202²).

⁴ The endings οῖν and ῶν are circumflexed.



A FIFTY-OARED SHIP

I

Vocabulary and Exercises

γυνή, γυναικός,¹ ἡ, woman. misogyny.

δια-κόπτω, cut through, cut in two.

κατα-κόπτω, 43, 2.

δια-τρίβω (τριβ), δια-τρίψω, δι-έτριψα,

2 p. δια-τέτριψα, δια-τέτριμμαι,²

2 a. δι-ετριβην, rub through, waste, delay. diatribe. 210, 1, 2.

δι-ᾠρυξ, υχος, ἡ, ditch, canal.

Δόλοψ, οπος, ὁ, Dolopian.

Θράξ, Θρακός, ὁ, Thracian.

ικανός, ἡ, ὄν, sufficient, able.

Κίλιξ, ικος, ὁ, Cilician.

κλώψ, κλωπός, ὁ, thief. κλέπτω, 16, 4.

φάλαγξ, αγγος, ἡ, phalanx.

φύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, guard. φυλακή, 10, 1.

φυλάττω (φυλακ), φυλάξω, ἐφύλαξα,

2 p. πεφύλαχα, πεφύλαγμαι,³ ἐφυ-

λάχθην, guard. φύλαξ. 212, 1, 2.

- 2 I. Δόλοπι, Δόλοψι, Θρακῶν. 2. φυλάκων, κλωπῶν, τῇ φάλαγγι. 3. διώρυξι στεναῖς, φάλαγγι Ἑλληνικῇ. 4. οἱ δὲ Δόλοπες διέκοψαν τὴν φάλαγγα. 5. καὶ τὰς σκηναῖς οἱ Κίλικες ἐφύλαττον. 6. καὶ εἰς φυγὴν ἔτρεψαν τοὺς αὐτοὺς φύλακας. 7. ταύτας τὰς κώμας ἐκλείψουσιν οἱ φύλακες. 8. ταύτην γὰρ τὴν ἡμέραν⁴ οὐ διατρίβει ὁ κλώψ. 9. ἔφη δὲ τοὺς στρατιωτὰς κατακοπῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν φυλάκων. 10. οὗτοι οἱ Θραῖκες ἱκανοὶ ᾔσαν τὸ στρατόπεδον φυλάττειν. 11. τούτους ἐκέλευσε φυλάξαι τὰς γυναῖκας.

- 3 12. To the guards, of the small phalanx. 13. Of the narrow canals, for the brave Thracians. 14. Of Dolopians, to thieves, for the guard. 15. The guards abandoned the villages. 16. The phalanx was cut in two. 17. The Thracians did not delay. 18. The soldiers will guard the

¹ γυνή is inflected as follows: γυνή, γυναικ-ός, γυναικ-ί, γυναικ-α, γύναι; γυναικ-ε, γυναικ-οῖν; γυναικ-ες, γυναικ-ῶν, γυναιξί(ν), γυναικ-ας. ² For δια-τέ-τριβ-μαι (43²). ³ For πε-φύλακ-μαι (43²). ⁴ The accusative is used to express extent of time or of space, as in Latin (cf. 102², 78³).

villages of the Cilicians. 19. These guards were slain by the Thracians. 20. The canals of the country were not impassable. 21. The soldier was able to guard this thief.

Read 131, 2.

XXII. THE THIRD DECLENSION

T-mute Stems

Review 4, 3, 6², 6³, 16, 6, 21, 2, 3, 30, 2, 141, 8.

Learn the inflection of *νύξ*, *night*, *ἐλπίς*, *hope*, *ὄρνις*, *bird*, *ἄρμα*, *chariot*, *γέρον*, *old man*, and *γίγας*, *giant*, 148, 1.

In the nominative singular, *νύξ* (*νύκ-ς*) is for *νύκτ-ς* (cf. Latin *nox* for noct-s), *ἐλπίς* for *ἐλπιδ-ς* (cf. Latin *lapis* for lapid-s), *ὄρνις* for *ὄρνιθ-ς*, *ἄρμα* for *ἄρματ*¹ (cf. Latin *caput*),² and *γίγας*³ for *γίγαντ-ς*⁴ (53, 2, 148, 4); in *οντ*-stems, *σ* is not added, *τ* is dropped,¹ and *ο* is lengthened:³ as, *γέρον* (*γεροντ*).⁴ In the dative plural, *νυξί* is for *νυκτ-σί*, etc.; when *ντ* are dropped, the preceding vowel is lengthened.³

The accusative singular of nouns ending in *ις* varies according to the accent: oxytone nouns are inflected like *ἐλπίς*: as, *ἀσπίς*, *ἀσπίδ-α*; nouns not oxytone are inflected like *ὄρνις*: as, *χάρις* (*χαριτ*), *χάρι-ν*. 3

For the vocative singular, see 53, 3; but nouns with stems ending in *ιδ* have the vocative like the stem: as, *ἐλπίς* (*ἐλπιῖ*), *ἐλπὶ*; *παῖς* (*παιῖ*), *παῖ*.¹ 4
So also *γέρον* (*γεροντ*), *γέρον*,¹ and *γίγας* (*γίγαντ*), *γίγαν*.¹

Like *ἄρμα* are inflected the following neuter nouns: *γόνυ*, *γόνατ-ος*, 5
knee; *δόρυ*, *δόρατ-ος*, *spear*; *ὔδωρ*, *ὔδατ-ος*, *water*; *φρέαρ*, *φρέατ-ος*, *well*.

¹ Of the consonants, only *ν*, *ρ*, or *ς* may stand at the end of a word. Other final consonants are dropped.

² Neuter nouns do not have final *ς* in the nominative singular (53, 2).

³ When, for the sake of euphony, one or more consonants are dropped, a preceding short vowel often becomes long, by compensative lengthening, to make up for the loss: *α* is lengthened to *ᾱ*, *ι* to *ῑ*, *υ* to *ῡ*; before liquids (*λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*), *ε* is generally lengthened to *η*, and *ο* to *ω*, but before *σ*, *ε* is lengthened to *αι*, and *ο* to *ου*.

⁴ In *οντ*-stems, the nominative singular is formed like that of *γέρον*; in other stems, the nominative singular is formed by adding *ς* (53, 2).

I

Vocabulary and Exercises

ἄρμα, ατος, τό, *chariot*.

ἀσπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *shield*.

γέρον, οντος, ὁ, *old man*.

γίγας, αντος, ὁ, *giant*. *gigantic*.

γόνυ, γόνατος, τό, *knee*. Latin *genu* ;
polygon, *knee*. 55, 5.

δόρυ, δόρατος, τό, *spear*. *doryphoros*.
55, 5.

ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *hope*.

μυριάς, ἀδος, ἡ, *ten thousand*. *myriad*.

νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, *night*. Latin *nox*.

ὄρνις, ἰδος, ὁ or ἡ, *bird*. *ornithology*.

παῖς, παιδός,¹ ὁ or ἡ, *boy, girl, child*.

Παρύσατις, ἰδος, *Parysatis*, mother
of *Cyrus*.

πατρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *native land*. Latin
patria ; *patriot*.

πράγμα, ατος τό, *fact, matter*,
trouble. πράττω (πρᾶγ) ; *prag-*
matical, practical.

στράτευμα, ατος, τό, *army, force*.
στρατεύω, 51, 2.

ὑδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, *water*. *hydro-*
phobia, hydrant. 55, 5.

φρέαρ, ατος, τό, *well*. 55, 5.

φυγάς, ἀδος, ὁ, *exile*. φυγή, 10, 1.

χάρις, ιτος, ἡ, *favor, gratitude*.
eucharist.

χρήμα, ατος, τό, *thing used* ; pl.,
χρήματα, things, property, money.

- 2 1. ἄρμασι, γέροντι, χάριτι. 2. ὕδατος, φρέατα, γονά-
των. 3. πέμπει ἀσπίδα, ὄρνιν, χρήματα. 4. παῖ, ἐλπί,
γέρον. 5. οὔτοι αὐτῷ ἦσαν πατρίς καὶ φίλοι καὶ σύμ-
μαχοι. 6. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται οὔτοι ἐν ἐλπίσιν ἦσαν.
7. καὶ ἔπεμψε μυριάδας στρατιᾶς. 8. Δαρείου καὶ
Παρυσάτιδος² γίνονται οὔτοι οἱ παῖδες. 9. οὕτω δὲ
ἐστρατεύετο σὺν τοῖς φυγάσιν. 10. καὶ ὑπὸ Κῆρου αἱ
ἀσπίδες ἐπέμφθησαν τοῖς στρατιώταις. 11. ὁ δὲ Κλέ-
αρχος φυγάς ἦν. 12. ἐν δὲ τούτοις τοῖς πράγμασι συμ-
βουλεύομεν³ αὐτοῖς⁴ τάδε. 13. ταύτην τὴν νύκτα⁵ ὁ
γίγας ἐφυλάχθη ὑπὸ τῶν παίδων.

¹ παῖς is inflected as follows: παῖς, παιδ-ός, παιδ-ί, παιδ-α, παῖ (for παιδ,
55, 4); παιδ-ε, παιδ-οιν (by exception, 53, 4); παιδ-ες, παιδ-ων (by exception,
53, 4), παι-σί(ν), παιδ-ας. ² 52⁴, 222, 1. ³ 51⁸. ⁴ 22⁸, 17¹. ⁵ 54⁴.

14. Of hope, of boys, of old men. 15. For property, of troubles, for an army. 16. O boys, O boy, O native land. 17. The exiles pillaged this country. 18. The generals sent shields and spears and money to the army. 19. With this army he was wishing to keep marching. 20. Both¹ money and¹ armies were there. 21. The exiles are marching with him. 22. They say that the exiles are marching with him. 23. This money was sent to the armies. 24. The spears were sent by Clearchus. 25. He says that the money was sent by the general.

Read 131, 3.

XXIII. Ω-VERBS

The Participle Active

Review 6², 21, 2, 3, 25, 1, 2, 55, 1, 2, 4, 55⁴, 141, 7, 202, 4, 231, 5, 232, 5.

In inflection and in accent the masculine and the neuter of active participles belong to the third declension, and the feminine to the first declension (141, 7).

Learn the inflection of the present participle active, *παιδύων*, *instructing*, 157, 1, and the first aorist participle active, *παιδεύσας*, *having instructed*, 158, 1.

The stems (*παιδευ-ο-ντ*, *παιδευ-σα-ντ*) are formed by adding the active suffix *ντ* to the tense stems (203, 1).

The masculine *παιδύων* is inflected like *γίρων* (148, 1), and *παιδεύσας* like *γύγας* (148, 1), except that the vocative singular is like the nominative (141, 7). The feminine is inflected like *θάλαττα* (25, 1).² In the neuter, *ς* is not added (55²), and final *τ* is dropped (55¹).

¹ *καί* . . . *καί* (17, 1). ² *παιδεύουσα* is for *παιδεύ-ο-ντ-ja*, and *παιδεύσασα* for *παιδεύ-σα-ντ-ja* (cf. *ἀπαύξω* for *ἀπαύδ-ζω*, 212, 1, 3, 4).

- 1 Like παιδεύων are inflected the future participle active, παιδεύσων (παιδευ-σο-ντ), *going to instruct, to instruct*,¹ and the second aorist participle active, λιπών (λιπ-ο-ντ), *having left*, 157, 2. The second aorist participle active is accented on the ultima (by exception, 21, 1). Learn the inflection.
- 2 Learn the inflection of the perfect participle active, λελυκώς, *having loosed*, 160, 2. It is accented on the ultima (by exception, 21, 1).
- 3 The stem (λελυκ-οτ, second perfect πεπομφ-οτ, 33, 6) is formed by dropping final α of the tense stem and adding οτ (202, 4).
- 4 Like λιπών and παιδεύων are inflected the adjectives ἐκών, *willing* (154, 1), and ἄκων,² *not willing*. Learn the inflection. These adjectives are used like present participles (58, 7).
- 5 Like παιδεύσας is inflected the pronominal adjective πᾶς (παντ), *every, all*, 154, 1. Learn the inflection.
- 6 πᾶς has no vocative or dual. The accent of the forms πᾶς (by exception, 7⁸), πάντων, πᾶσι (cf. 53, 4) is irregular. The form πᾶν has ᾶ³ irregularly.
- 7 The participle is used to express an action or a state as taking place in time that is present, future, or past, compared with the time of the principal verb: as,

πορεύεται	} τὴν χώραν	{ διαρπάξων, διαρπάσων, διαρπάσας,
πορεύσεται		
ἐπορεύθη		
He advances	} { pillaging to pillage ¹ having pillaged	} the country.
He will advance		
He advanced		

¹ 227². ² ἄκων = ἀν- privative (39²) + ἐκών, *willing*; not ἀν-έκων, because the word was originally ἀφέκων. The consonant ς, called *digamma*, having become obsolete, the vowels α-ε were contracted. ἰδεῖν (φιδεῖν) = Latin *vidēre*, *to see*; οἰκία (φοικία) = Latin *vīcus*; οἶνος (φοῖνος) = Latin *vinum*. ³ The compounds generally have α short.

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἄκων, οὐσα, ὄν, *not willing*.

ἀ-πᾶς, ἅσα, ἀν, *all together, entire*.

ἀ-, *together* (cf. ἅμα, 26, 1), πᾶς; panoply, pantheism.

ἀπ-έρχομαι, 2 a. ἀπ-ήλθον (21, 1), 2 a.

inf. ἀπ-ελθεῖν (28, 1), 2 p. ἀπ-εήλυθα, *come away, go away*. ἔρχομαι.

ἑκόν, οὔσα, ὄν, *willing*.

ἔρχομαι (έρχ, ἐλυθ), 2 a. ἤλθον, 2 a.

inf. ἐλθεῖν (28, 1), 2 p. ἐήλυθα, *come, go*. proselyte. 218, 1, 3.

κινδυνεύω, κινδυνεύσω, ἐκινδύνευσα, κεκινδύνευκα, κεκινδύνεμαι, ἐκινδυνεύθη, *run a risk, encounter danger*. κίνδυνος, 24, 1.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, *all*, used like *every*, *all*, or *whole*, in English:

Without the article, *every*, *all*: as,

πᾶς ποταμός, *every river*.

πάντες ποταμοί, *all rivers*.

In the predicate position, *all* of, distributively (= Latin *omnis*): as,

πᾶς ὁ ποταμός, *all of the river*.

πάντες οἱ ποταμοί, *all of the rivers*.

In the attributive position, *whole*, *all*, collectively (= Latin *cūctus*): as,

τὸ πᾶν στράτευμα, *the whole army*.

ἡ πᾶσα Ἑλλάς, *all Greece*.

οἱ πάντες ἄνθρωποι, *the whole world*. Pandemonium, panic.

ὥς, proclitic conj. adv., *as, because*, often used with a participle to show that the participle contains the thought or the assertion of the subject of the principal verb or of some other person than the speaker or the writer.

1. διώκοντος,¹ πέμψαντι, στρατεύουσιν. 2. ἀρπά- 2
σαντες, κινδυνεύοντων, πεπομφόσιν. 3. διώξοντες, τοῖς
ἐλθούσιν, πεπομφός. 4. αὐτῷ κινδυνεύσαντι, τῶν δι-
αρπασάντων, οἱ δι-ηρπακότες. 5. αὐτῶν ἄκόντων, ἀπ-
ελθών, λιπόντες. 6. καὶ στρατεύσονται ὥς τὴν χώραν
διαρπάσοντες. 7. ὁ δὲ ἀπολιπὼν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπῆλ-
θεν. 8. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται διαρπάσαντες πᾶσαν τὴν
κώμην ἐπορεύθησαν ἑκόντες.² 9. καὶ οἱ διώκοντες ἐπαύ-

¹ After pronouncing each participle, give its tense, voice, case, number, gender, and meaning: as, διώκοντος, present participle active, genitive singular masculine, of him who is pursuing (40, 1).

² The English idiom requires an adverb, *willingly*.

οντο. 10. καὶ τοὺς φίλους ἀπέπεμψεν ὡς στρατιὰν ἀθροίσοντας. 11. τὸ δὲ στράτευμα ἅπαν ἀθροίσας εἰς Πισιδᾶς βούλεται στρατεύεσθαι.

- 1 12. Of every army, all armies, all of the army. 13. To all of the soldiers, all soldiers, for every soldier. 14. To him (τῷ) who is pursuing, of those (τῶν) who have pursued, to those (τοῖς) who are going to pursue. 15. Of him (αὐτοῦ) who is willing, to her (αὐτῇ) who sends, to them (αὐτοῖς) who are not willing. 16. They march pillaging, to pillage, having pillaged. 17. Having encountered danger you went away. 18. They sent soldiers to guard the village. 19. The pillagers went away. 20. He did not advance to collect soldiers. 21. Having collected an army we shall march.

Read 131, 4.

XXIV. Ω-VERBS

The Participle Middle or Passive

Review 21, 1-3, 40, 1, 141, 6, 151, 2, 202, 4.

- 2 The middle or passive participles (except the aorist passive) are formed by adding the passive suffix **μενο** (202, 4) to the tense stems (203, 1). They are inflected like adjectives of the second and first declensions (141, 6):

1. παιδευ-ό-μενος, η, ον (present middle or passive), *instructing yourself, or being instructed*, 161, 1. Learn the inflection.
2. παιδευ-σά-μενος, η, ον (future middle), *to instruct yourself*.
3. παιδευ-σά-μενος, η, ον (first aorist middle), *having instructed yourself*.
λιπ-ό-μενος, η, ον (second aorist middle), *having left for yourself*.
4. πε-παιδευ-μένος, η, ον (perfect middle or passive, accented on the penult by exception, 21, 1), *having instructed yourself, or having been instructed*, 161, 2. Learn the inflection.

5. παιδευ-θη-σόμενος, η, ον (first future passive), *to be instructed*.

κοπ-η-σόμενος, η, ον (second future passive), *to be cut*.

Learn the inflection of the first aorist participle passive, **1**
παιδευθείς, *having been instructed*, 158, 2. It is accented on
 the ultima (by exception, 21, 1).

The stem (παιδευ-θε-ντ) is formed by adding the active suffix ντ (202, 4), **2**
 to the passive tense stem παιδευ-θε (203, 1). Like the participle active,
 παιδευθείς is inflected in the third and first declensions (57, 2).¹

Like the first aorist participle passive (158, 2) is inflected **3**
 the second aorist participle passive, κοπείς (κοπ-ε-ντ).

Review 58, 7, and learn the uses of the attributive and the circum- **4**
 stantial participle, 226, 1-3, 227, 1.

Vocabulary and Exercises

5

βασιλεύω, βασιλεύσω, *be king*. βασι-
 λειον, 24, 1.

βιάζομαι² (βιάδ), βιάσομαι,³ ἑβιάσά-
 μην,³ βεβιάσμαι,² ἑβιάσθην,⁴ *force*,
compel. βιά, 36, 1. 212, 1, 3, 4.

Ἑλλάς, ἄδως, ἡ, *Hellas, Greece*.

νίκη, ης, *victory*. Nicolas.

παρασκευάζω (σκευαδ), *prepare for*;

mid., *make your own preparations*
 for. 212, 1, 3, 6.

στρατο-πεδεύω, *camp*; mid., *pitch*
your tent. στρατό-πεδον, 24, 1.

συ-σκευάζω (σκευαδ), *get things to-*
gether; mid., *get your own things*
together, pack up. σύν (19, 1),
 σκεύη, τά, *baggage*. 212, 1, 3, 6.

1. πεμπομένω,⁵ βιασαμένοις, ἀτίμασθέντες. 2. πορευ- **6**
 σομένων,² οἱ λειπόμενοι, γενομένης. 3. τῆς πεισθείσης,
 τῷ γενομένῳ, τῶν καταλειφθέντων. 4. καὶ πέμφθεις κε-
 λεύει τούτους πορευθῆναι. 5. οἱ δὲ πορευθέντες ἥρπα-
 σαν τὰ χρήματα. 6. τούτου πεισθέντος πορεύονται

¹ παιδευ-θεί-ς is for παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ς (55³), παιδευ-θείσα for παιδευ-θέ-ντ-ja (cf. 57²), and παιδευ-θέ-ν for παιδευ-θέ-ντ (55², 55¹). Almost like παιδευθείς is inflected the adjective χαρίεις, *pleasing* (χάρης, 56, 1), 154, 2. ² Middle or passive. ³ Middle. ⁴ Passive. ⁵ Apply here the directions given at 59¹.

ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν. 7. πορευόμενος δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδει' ἀγοράσει. 8. οὐ γὰρ πεισθέντες συνεσκευάζοντο. 9. παρεσκευάζετο ὡς εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα στρατευσόμενος. 10. νυκτὸς δὲ γενομένης παύονται. 11. ἀτίμασθεις δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ οὐ βασιλεύσει. 12. καὶ τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους στρατεύεσθαι ἐβιάζετο.¹ 13. τὰς δὲ σπονδὰς λύομεν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ στρατοπεδευόμενοι. 14. μετὰ δὲ τὴν νίκην κελεύει τὸν βουλόμενον στρατεύεσθαι.

- 1 15. To those (τοῖς) who march, have marched, are going to march. 16. Of those not (μὴ) dishonored, not sent, not persuaded. 17. He (ὁ) who wishes advances. 18. Those who do not (μὴ) advance are sent off. 19. When the general compels, the soldiers pack up. 20. When day came, they were already marching. 21. Soldiers were sent to buy the provisions. 22. They will not pillage the country while advancing. 23. You broke the truce by compelling the soldiers to keep marching. 24. To those who were left behind he sent food and money.

Read 132, 1.

¹ he tried to force. The imperfect is used to express an act as attempted or as beginning.



AN ATTIC FOUR-DRACHMA PIECE

XXV. Ω-VERBS

The Present Indicative Active of Contracted Verbs¹

Review 11, 3, 64, 2, 233, 1, 234, 1.

<i>honor</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>show</i>	I
τιμῶ	φιλῶ	δηλῶ	
τιμᾶς	φιλεῖς	δηλοῖς	
τιμᾶ	φιλεῖ	δηλοῖ	
τιμᾶ-τον	φιλεῖ-τον	δηλοῦ-τον	
τιμᾶ-τον	φιλεῖ-τον	δηλοῦ-τον	
τιμῶ-μεν	φιλοῦ-μεν	δηλοῦ-μεν	
τιμᾶ-τε	φιλεῖ-τε	δηλοῦ-τε	
τιμῶσι(ν)	φιλοῦσι(ν)	δηλοῦσι(ν)	

Like τιμάω : ² εἰάω, ἐρωτάω, νικάω, ὀρμάω, πειράω.Like φιλέω : ² ἀδικέω, αἰτέω, δοκέω, οἰκέω, ποιέω, πολεμέω, φοβέω.Like δηλόω : ² ἀξιόω.Exercises²

1. ἐρωτᾶ, ἀδικεῖ, δηλοῖ. 2. δοκοῦσιν, οἰκοῦμεν, ἀξι- 3
οῦσιν. 3. αἰτεῖ, ὀρμᾶς, πολεμεῖτε. 4. ποιεῖς, πολε-
μοῦμεν, νικῶσιν. 5. καὶ νικῶμεν τοῦτον. 6. ἐρωτῶ-
σι δὲ εἰ μισθὸν πέμψει τῇ στρατιᾷ. 7. καὶ ποιούσιν
οὕτως οἱ ἄλλοι. 8. ἀδικοῦμεν δὲ αὐτόν πορευόμενοι.
9. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐῷσι τοὺς φυγάδας πορευθῆναι.
10. οὐ γὰρ τιμῶμεν τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους στρατεῦεσθαι.

¹ The present indicative active of contracted verbs is to be learned by rote. These forms thus become a mnemonic system to which most other contractions can be referred. This lesson, however, contains only such verbs as occur at 65, 1, and 67, 1, so that teachers who prefer may omit it, and begin at 64, 2. ² The ᾰω-verbs are defined at 65, 1; the εω-verbs and the οω-verbs, at 67, 1. Learn the meanings of these verbs.

- 1 11. We do wrong, you think, they war. 12. He thinks, they show, we inhabit. 13. He permits, we conquer, you honor. 14. I war, they make, you do wrong. 15. He asks if we shall send gifts. 16. They do wrong by pillaging this country. 17. This soldier does thus. 18. They honor the generals of that army. 19. We are starting out of the little village.

XXVI. Ω-VERBS

The Present and the Imperfect Indicative of Ω-verbs

Review 11, 3, 12, 1, 2, 20, 2-4, 21, 4-5, 233, 1, 234, 1.

- 2 In Attic Greek, verbs ending in *άω*, *έω*, or *όω* are contracted in the present system. In the other systems the vowels *α*, *ε*, and *ο* are generally lengthened, *α* to *η* (*ᾱ* after *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ*), *ε* to *η*, *ο* to *ω*, and the tenses are inflected regularly.
- 3 Learn the inflection of the present and the imperfect indicative, infinitive, and participle, active, middle, and passive, of *τιμάω*, *honor*, 180, 181.¹
- 4 The following rules explain the contractions of *άω*-verbs:¹
1. *α* + an *ο*-sound (*ο*, *ω*, *οι*,² *ου*) = *ω* (*φ*).³
 2. *α* + an *ε*-sound (*ε*, *η*,² *αι*, *η*²) = *ᾱ* (*φ*).⁴
 3. *ι* is never lost (*φ*, *φ*).⁵
- 5 A contracted syllable is accented if either of the syllables forming the contraction had an accent (142, 2).

¹ After learning the rules, write first the uncontracted forms and then the contracted forms. ² *η*, *η*, and *οι* occur in the subjunctive and the optative.

³ An *ο*-sound prevails over every other sound (142, 1). ⁴ In the contraction of an *α*-sound with an *ε*-sound, whichever sound stands first prevails and becomes long (142, 1). ⁵ Except in the infinitive active. *τιμᾶν* (not *τιμᾶν*) is for *τιμά-ε-εν* (202, 3).

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἰδῶ, ἰδῶσω, εἶδῶσα, εἶδῶκα, εἶδῶμαι, εἰδῶθην,

let, permit. Impf., εἶων. 208, 1, 3.

ἑρωτάω, ἑρωτήσω, ἡρώτησα, ἡρώτηκα,

ἡρώτημαι, ἡρωτήθην, with two A.'s,

ask a person a question. 222, 3.

μέντοι, postpos. adv., *however.*

νικάω, νικήσω, ἐνίκησα, νενίκηκα, νε-

νίκημαι, ἐνίκηθην, *conquer.* νίκη,

61, 5.

ὀρμάω, ὀρμήσω, ὀρμησα, ὀρμηκα, ὀρ-

μημαι, ὀρμήθην, *start; mid. or pass.*

dep., set out. 208, 9.

πειράω, πειράσω, ἐπειράσω, πεπειράμαι,

ἐπειράθην, *try; generally pass. dep.,*

try, attempt. πείρα, 36, 1.

τίμῶω, τίμησω, ἐτίμησα, τετίμηκα,

τετίμημαι, ἐτίμήθην, *honor.* timoc-

racy.

Χερρό-νησος, ου, ἡ, *Chersonesus, a*

peninsula of Thrace. 141, 8.

χράωμαι, χρήσομαι, ἐχρησάμην, κέ-

χρημαι, ἐχρήσθην (pass.), *mid. dep.*

with d., use. Contractions have η

for α. χρήμα, 56, 1. 210, 1, 3.

1. ἔαν, νικᾶν, ἐρωτᾶν. 2. εἰᾶ, ἐρωτᾶ, ἡρώτᾶ. 3. ὀρ- 2
μασθαι, χρῆσθαι, πειράσθαι. 4. ἐπειράτο, ἐχρήτο,
ὠρμάτο. 5. ἐρωτῶντι, νικῶντες, πειρώμενοι. 6. πειρά-
ται δὲ αὐτὸν νικᾶν. 7. καὶ ἐρωτᾶ τοὺτους εἰ χρήματα
πέμψουσι τοῖς ὀπλίταις. 8. τοὺς μέντοι ἀγαθοὺς λέγεται
τίμᾶν. 9. καὶ ἐστρατεύετο ἐκ Χερρονήσου ὀρμώμενος
ἐπὶ τοὺς Θραῆκας. 10. καὶ ἐπειρῶντο ἀποπέμψαι τοὺς
φυγάδας. 11. πάλιν δὲ ἡρώτᾶ αὐτὸν εἰ τῇ στρατιᾷ χρῆ-
ται. 12. οὐ μέντοι εἰᾶ τοὺς στρατιώτᾶς ταῦτα πράττειν.
13. καὶ ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐτίμᾶτο.

14. He honors, they ask, he conquers. 15. They set out, 3
he uses, he tries. 16. To be conquered, to keep attempting.
17. They were permitting, they were asking, they were
trying. 18. Cyrus honors these soldiers. 19. He was
trying to march on his brother. 20. They ask him if he
will march to the sea. 21. Starting out they were pillag-
ing the country. 22. He asks them if they are using the

money. 23. They do not permit the army to keep starting out. 24. Cyrus is honored by all of the soldiers. 25. They say that the generals are honored by Cyrus.

Read 132, 2.



KNIGHTS, FROM THE FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON

XXVII. Ω-VERBS

The Present and the Imperfect Indicative of **Εω**-verbs and **Οω**-verbs

Review 11, 3, 12, 1, 2, 20, 2-4, 21, 4, 5.

- 1 Learn the inflection of the present and the imperfect indicative, infinitive, and participle, active, middle, and passive, of **φιλέω**, *love*, 182, 183, and **δηλόω**, *show*, 184, 185.
- 2 The following rules explain the contractions of **έω**-verbs:¹
 1. **ε** before a long vowel (**η**,² **ω**) or before a diphthong (**αι**, **η**,² **αι**,² **ωω**) is absorbed (142, 1).
 2. **ε** + **ε** = **αι**.
 3. **ε** + **ο** = **οω** (cf. **ο** + **ε**, 66, 3).
- 3 The following rules explain the contractions of **όω**-verbs (cf. 64³):
 1. **ο** + **ε** or **ο** or **ωω** = **οω** (cf. **ε** + **ο**, 66, 2).
 2. **ο** + **η** or **ω** = **ω**.
 3. **ο** + an **ι**-diphthong (**αι**, **η**,² **αι**,²) = **αι**.³
- 4 For the accent of **έω**-verbs and **όω**-verbs, see 142, 2.

¹ 64¹. ² 64². ³ Except in the infinitive active. **δελούσθαι** (not **δελούσθω**) **ἡγάγεσθαι** (202, 3).

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἀ-δικέω, ἀ-δικήσω, ἡ-δίκησα, ἡ-δίκηκα, ἡ-δίκημαι, ἡ-δικήθην, *be unjust, do wrong, wrong*. ἀ-δικος, 40, 3.

αἰτέω, αἰτήσω, ἤτησα, ἤτηκα, ἤτημαι, ἤτηθην, with two A.'s, *ask a person for a thing, or a thing of a person, like Latin rogō*. 222, 3.

ἄξιόω, ἄξιόσω, ἤξιωσα, ἤξιωκα, ἤξιωμα, ἤξιώθην, *think right, ask as your right, claim*. ἄξιος, 40, 3.

δέω,¹ δεήσω, ἐδέησα, δεδέηκα, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, with G., *want*; impersonally, *be necessary*; mid., with G. or with A. and G., *want, need, beg a thing of a person*. 208, 1, 2.

δηλόω, δηλώσω, ἐδήλωσα, δεδήλωκα, δεδήλωμαι, ἐδηλώθην, *make evident, show*. δηλός, 40, 3.

δοκέω, δόξω, ἔδοξα, δέδογμαι, ἐδόχθην,

have an opinion, think; impersonally, *seem best*; ταῦτα ἔδοξε, *this seemed best, this was voted* (15²). δόξα, 38, 1; dogma. 208, 1, 2.

οἰκέω, οἰκήσω, ἔκησα, ἔκηκα, ἔκημαι, ἔκηθην, *inhabit*. οἰκᾶ, 58². ecumenical, -wick, -wich, Norwich. ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα, πεποίηκα, πεποίημαι, ἐποίηθην, *make, do, poet*.

πολέμω, πολεμήσω; ἐπολέμησα, πεπολέμηκα, πεπολέμημαι, ἐπολεμήθην, with D.,² *war*. πόλεμος, 24, 1.

φιλέω, φιλήσω, ἐφίλησα, πεφίλημαι, ἐφίληθην, *love*. φίλος, 31, 1; philosophy.

φοβέω, frighten; φοβέομαι, φοβήσομαι, πεφοβήμαι, ἐφοβήθην, *pass. dep., fear*. φόβος, 38, 1.

1. δεῖ, δεῖται, ἐ-δεῖσθε. 2. ἐ-ποίει, πολεμεῖ, ἐ-ποιοῦν. 2
3. ἐ-δήλουν, ἡξίου, ἐ-δόκει. 4. φιλοῦσα, ἀδικούμενοι, ἄξιων. 5. ᾤκεῖτο, οἰκουμένη, ἦτεις. 6. καὶ ἐποιοῦν οὕτως οὗτοι. 7. καὶ ὑπ' ἐκείνου ἀδικούμενος ἀπῆλθεν.³
8. ἐπολέμει δὲ τοῖς βαρβάροις² τοῖς παρὰ τὴν θάλατταν οἰκοῦσιν.⁴ 9. καὶ φοβοῦμαι μὴ⁵ τὰς σπονδὰς ἔλυσεν.
10. ἐδόκει δ' αὐτῷ⁶ ἤδη πολεμεῖν. 11. εἰ δὲ αἰτεῖ αὐτὸν στρατιώτᾱς, τὰς σπονδὰς λύει. 12. εἰ γὰρ δεῖ πολεμεῖν,

¹ ἐω-verbs of two syllables are contracted only when ε stands before ε or α: as, δεῖ (δέει), *it is necessary*; ἔδει (ἔδεε), *it was necessary*. ² 171.

³ ἀπ-έρχομαι, 59, 1. ⁴ 39, 4. ⁵ *that* (like *nē* in Latin after a word expressing fear). Cf. 804. ⁶ *it was seeming best to him*.

ΠΡΟΣΕΧΕΤΕ. 3. ΕΙΠΟΝΤΕ ΤΩ ΚΡΟΣ Τὸ Κῦρον καὶ
 ΔΕΙΞΕΝ Αὐτῷ 47 ΕΒΕΛΕΝ. 14. καὶ οὕτως ἐποίη-
 σαντες αὐτῷ.

1. 25. He began to ask him beg. 16. You were doing
 wrong. they kept warning. you were loving. 17. You do
 wrong. he kept doing wrong. he was asking. 18. To be
 doing. to keep begging. 29. This was voted. 20. These
 generals were victing with the Thracians.² 21. He
 was begging the soldier - ing to be wrong. 22. Those (οἱ)
 dwelling about the sea abandoned their³ houses. 23. It
 seems best to keep asking him for money. 24. If he is war-
 ring asking the soldier¹ he does wrong. 25. It is necessary
 to war asking him.¹ 26. They say that he does wrong.

Read L. 3.

XXVIII PRONOUNS

The Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite Pronouns

Review 3.3 7.4 1.3 5.2 53.2.4 233.2 234.2

- 2 Learn the inflection of the relative pronoun **ὅς**, *who*, 167, 1.
- 3 **ὅς** is inflected like **οὗτος**, 198, 1.
- 4 Learn the inflection of the interrogative pronoun **τίς**,⁴ *who?*
 and the indefinite pronoun **τις**, *some*, 167, 2.
- 5 The feminine forms are like the masculine (cf. 39, 2). The interroga-
 tive pronoun (**τίς**) always has the acute on the first syllable (by exception,
 2, 3, 53.4). The indefinite pronoun (**τις**) is enclitic (3.3).
- 6 An enclitic of one syllable always loses its own accent; an enclitic of
 two syllables loses its accent unless the word before it has the acute on

¹ Cf. 524.

² 171.

³ 151.

⁴ **τίς** for **τις** (53, 2).

the penult; the word before an enclitic has the same accent as if standing by itself, and, when possible, receives the acute in addition :¹

Monosyllabic Enclitics	{	ποταμός τις, <i>a river.</i>	} ¹ cf. Latin <i>hóminé</i> mq̄ue.
		οικία τις, <i>a house.</i>	
		τῶν οἰκιῶν τις, <i>one of the houses.</i>	
		ἄνθρωπός τις, <i>a man</i>	
		δῶρόν τι, <i>a gift</i>	
Dissyllabic Enclitics	{	εἰ τις τι πέμπει, ² <i>if anybody sends anything.</i>	} ¹ cf. Latin <i>hóminés</i> que.
		ποταμοί τινες, <i>some rivers.</i>	
		τῶν ποταμῶν τινες, <i>some of the rivers.</i>	
		ποταμῶν τινῶν, <i>of some rivers.</i>	
		ἄνθρωποι τινες, <i>some men</i>	
		δῶρά τινα, <i>some gifts</i>	
	{	οἰκίαι τινές, <i>some houses</i>	} ²
		δῶρων τινῶν, <i>of some gifts</i>	

Learn the inflection of the indefinite relative pronoun **ὅστις**, *whoever*, 167, 1.

ὅς-τις is made up of the relative pronoun **ὅς** (68, 3), and the enclitic **τις** (68, 5, 6).

¹ Before an enclitic, a word accented with the acute on the antepenult, or with the circumflex on the penult (30¹), receives in addition the acute on the ultima. ² The proclitic *εἰ* receives the acute from *τις*, and *τις* receives the acute from *τι*. ³ The same kind of accent cannot stand on two consecutive syllables of the same word, nor can the last three syllables of a word be left without an accent (3, 2).



THE CHARIOT RACE

πολεμήσομεν. 13. ἔρχονται οὖν πρὸς τὸν Κῦρον καὶ δέονται αὐτοῦ¹ μὴ ἀπελθεῖν. 14. καὶ οὕτως ἐποίει φιλοῦσα αὐτόν.

- 1 15. He fears, he asks, they beg. 16. You were doing wrong, they kept warring, you were loving. 17. You do wrong, he kept doing wrong, he was asking. 18. To be doing, to keep begging. 19. This was voted. 20. These generals were warring with the Thracians.² 21. He was begging the soldier¹ not to do wrong. 22. Those (οἱ) dwelling along the sea abandoned their³ houses. 23. It seems best to keep asking him for money. 24. If he is warring against the exiles,² he does wrong. 25. It is necessary to war against him.² 26. They say that he does wrong.

Read 132, 3.

XXVIII. PRONOUNS

The Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite Pronouns

Review 3, 3, 7, 4, 9, 3, 47, 2, 53, 2, 4, 233, 2, 234, 2.

- 2 Learn the inflection of the relative pronoun **ὅς**, *who*, 167, 1.
- 3 **ὅς** is inflected like **αὐτός**, 166, 1.
- 4 Learn the inflection of the interrogative pronoun **τίς**,⁴ *who?* and the indefinite pronoun **τίς**, *some*, 167, 2.
- 5 The feminine forms are like the masculine (cf. 39, 2). The interrogative pronoun (**τίς**) always has the acute on the first syllable (by exception, 9, 3, 53, 4). The indefinite pronoun (**τίς**) is enclitic (3, 3).
- 6 An enclitic of one syllable always loses its own accent; an enclitic of two syllables loses its accent unless the word before it has the acute on

¹ Cf. 524.

² 171.

³ 151.

⁴ **τίς** for **τίς** (53, 2).

the penult; the word before an enclitic has the same accent as if standing by itself, and, when possible, receives the acute in addition :¹

Monosyllabic Enclitics	{	ποταμός τις, <i>a river.</i>	} ¹ cf. Latin <i>hóminémque.</i>
		οικία τις, <i>a house.</i>	
		τῶν οἰκίων τις, <i>one of the houses.</i>	
		ἄνθρωπός τις, <i>a man</i>	
		δῶρόν τι, <i>a gift</i>	
Disyllabic Enclitics	{	εἰ τις τι πέμψει, ² <i>if anybody sends anything.</i>	} ¹ cf. Latin <i>hóminésque.</i>
		ποταμοί τινες, <i>some rivers.</i>	
		τῶν ποταμῶν τινες, <i>some of the rivers.</i>	
		ποταμῶν τινῶν, <i>of some rivers.</i>	
		ἄνθρωποι τινες, <i>some men</i>	
		δῶρά τινα, <i>some gifts</i>	
	{	οἰκίαι τινές, <i>some houses</i>	} ²
		δῶρων τινῶν, <i>of some gifts</i>	

Learn the inflection of the indefinite relative pronoun **ὅστις**, *whoever*, 167, 1.

ὅς-τις is made up of the relative pronoun **ὅς** (68, 3), and the enclitic **τις** (68, 5, 6).

¹ Before an enclitic, a word accented with the acute on the antepenult, or with the circumflex on the penult (30¹), receives in addition the acute on the ultima. ² The proclitic *εἰ* receives the acute from *τις*, and *τις* receives the acute from *τι*. ³ The same kind of accent cannot stand on two consecutive syllables of the same word, nor can the last three syllables of a word be left without an accent (3, 2).



THE CHARIOT RACE

I

Vocabulary and Exercises

ἵπομαι (σεν),¹ ἵψομαι, ἱσπόμην, mid. dep., with *ν*., follow. Impf., εἰπόμην. Latin *sequor*. 208, 1, 3.

ἔχω (σεχ),¹ ἔξω or σχήσω, 2 a. ἔσχω, ἔσχηκα, ἔσχημαι, have. Impf., εἶχον; partic., ἔχων, having, generally best translated *with*. 208, 1, 4.

ἦκω, ἦξω, have come, have arrived, expressing completed action.

λόχος, ου, company. λοχᾶγός, 15, 1.

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, rel. pron., who, which, that.

ὅς-τις, ἥ-τις, ὅ τι, indef. rel. pron., whoever, whatever.

σατύρος, ου, satyr; ὁ Σάτυρος, the Satyr, Silenus.

τίς, τί, interrog. pron., who? what? Acc. sing. neut. as adv., τί, why? how?

τις, τι, indef. enclitic pron., a, a certain, one, some, somebody, anybody, anything.

τρέφω,² θρέψω, ἔθρεψα, τέθραμμαι,³ ἐθρέφθην, 2 a. ἐτρέφην, nourish, support. atrophy. 210, 1, 2.

ὥς-τε, conj. adv. with inf. or ind.:

With inf., the emphasis being upon the principal clause, which the inf. explains, *so as, as, to, to*.⁴

With ind., the emphasis being upon the ὥς-τε-clause, *so that*.⁵

- 2 I. ἄρμα τι, ἄρματί τινι, παῖς τις. 2. παῖδές τινες, στρατιά τις, φυλακαί τινες. 3. λόχου τινός, φυλάκων τινῶν, στρατιῶν τινων. 4. εἴ τῳ ἔβονται, οὐτινος⁶ δεῖται, ὃ τι βούλεσθε. 5. τί ἔχετε; τί βούλεται ἀπελθεῖν;

¹ ἵπομαι is for σέπομαι, and ἔχω for σέχω (261). ἔχω (for ἐχω) has the smooth breathing for the sake of euphony (cf. 33, 1). When the rough mute (χ) disappears in the future (ἔξω), the rough breathing crops out. In the imperfect, εἰπόμην is for ἐ-σεπόμην, and εἶχον for ἐ-σεχον; σ is dropped (72, 2), and ε-ε are contracted into α (142, 1). The rough breathing in ἱσπόμην (for ἐ-σεπόμην) is irregular.

² When the rough mute (φ) disappears in the future, etc., the rough breathing crops out (θ). Cf. ἔξω (footnote 1). ³ 432.

⁴ The ὥς-τε-infinitive clause is a relative clause of characteristic with an indefinite antecedent which it explains. In "Such people do *anything* so as to escape," the infinitive explains the *kind* of thing they do, without stating whether they do or do not escape. In "That is *clear enough* for a booby to understand," the word "booby" tells how very plain the statement is.

⁵ In "He shouted so that he was heard a *mile away*," emphasis is laid upon the distance his voice travelled; he *was heard* a mile away. ⁶ 524.

6. Κῦρον δὲ μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην¹ ἐποίησεν. 7. ὅστις ἦκε πρὸς αὐτόν, πάντας ἐτίμα· ὥστε φίλοι αὐτῷ ἦσαν. 8. καὶ οὕτως ἐτρέφετο αὐτῷ στρατευμά τι. 9. ἐνταῦθα ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν κρήνη τις ἐφ' ἧ² λέγεται Μίδας τὸν Σάτυρον θηρεῦσαι. 10. καὶ ἀρπάζοντές τι οὗτοι οἱ λόχοι ἔσποντο. 11. ἔφασαν δέ τινες ἀρπάζοντάς τι κατακοπῆναι τούτους τοὺς λόχους. 12. ἀλλὰ βουλευσόμεθα ὃ τι δεῖ ποιεῖν ἐκ³ τούτων.⁴ 13. βούλονται δέ τινες πλοῖα αἰτῆσαι. 14. καὶ ἀγγέλους τινὰς ἔχοντες ἤκουσι πρὸς τὸν στρατηγόν· μετεπέμψατο γὰρ αὐτούς.

15. A gift, some gifts, a horse. 16. Some soldiers, of 1 some soldiers, to some soldier. 17. Some chariots, some generals, some boats. 18. Whatever⁵ you need, whatever you had. 19. Why do they follow? Whom did you follow? 20. Somebody asks him if he wishes anything. 21. They send some gifts to the messenger. 22. They ask the generals if anybody was following the messenger. 23. They advance on the villages in which were arms and horses. 24. He kept sending for a certain messenger. 25. Who will wish to keep following him? 26. What will the generals do with regard to (πρός) this⁴?

Read 132, 4.

¹ of which he had made him satrap. Verbs meaning *make, call, consider, etc.*, take two accusatives, the one being a direct object, the other a predicate accusative, as in Latin and in English.

² For ἐν ᾗ, at which Midas is said to have caught, etc. When ι is elided (22¹), π before the rough breathing must be made rough (cf. 42, 5).

³ out of, in consequence of. ⁴ 49⁵. ⁵ 52⁴.

ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν. 7. πορευόμενος δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδει' ἀγοράσει. 8. οὐ γὰρ πεισθέντες συνεσκευάζοντο. 9. παρσκευάζετο ὡς εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα στρατευσόμενος. 10. νυκτὸς δὲ γενομένης παύονται. 11. ἀτίμασθεις δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ οὐ βασιλεύσει. 12. καὶ τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους στρατεύεσθαι ἐβιάζετο.¹ 13. τὰς δὲ σπονδὰς λῶομεν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ στρατοπεδευόμενοι. 14. μετὰ δὲ τὴν νίκην κελεύει τὸν βουλόμενον στρατεύεσθαι.

- 1 15. To those (τοῖς) who march, have marched, are going to march. 16. Of those not (μὴ) dishonored, not sent, not persuaded. 17. He (ὁ) who wishes advances. 18. Those who do not (μὴ) advance are sent off. 19. When the general compels, the soldiers pack up. 20. When day came, they were already marching. 21. Soldiers were sent to buy the provisions. 22. They will not pillage the country while advancing. 23. You broke the truce by compelling the soldiers to keep marching. 24. To those who were left behind he sent food and money.

Read 132, 1.

¹ *he tried to force.* The imperfect is used to express an act as *attempted* or as *beginning*.



AN ATTIC FOUR-DRACHMA PIECE

XXV. Ω-VERBS

The Present Indicative Active of Contracted Verbs¹

Review 11, 3, 64, 2, 233, 1, 234, 1.

<i>honor</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>show</i>	1
τιμῶ	φιλῶ	δηλῶ	
τιμᾶς	φιλεῖς	δηλοῖς	
τιμᾶ	φιλεῖ	δηλοῖ	
τιμᾶ-τον	φιλεῖ-τον	δηλοῦ-τον	
τιμᾶ-τον	φιλεῖ-τον	δηλοῦ-τον	
τιμῶ-μεν	φιλοῦ-μεν	δηλοῦ-μεν	
τιμᾶ-τε	φιλεῖ-τε	δηλοῦ-τε	
τιμῶσι(ν)	φιλοῦσι(ν)	δηλοῦσι(ν)	

Like τιμάω : ² εἰάω, ἐρωτάω, νικάω, ὀρμάω, πειράω.Like φιλέω : ² ἀδικέω, αἰτέω, δοκέω, οἰκέω, ποιέω, πολεμέω, φοβέω.Like δηλόω : ² ἀξιώω.Exercises²

1. ἐρωτᾶ, ἀδικεῖ, δηλοῖ. 2. δοκοῦσιν, οἰκοῦμεν, ἀξι- 3
οῦσιν. 3. αἰτεῖ, ὀρμᾶς, πολεμεῖτε. 4. ποιεῖς, πολε-
μοῦμεν, νικῶσιν. 5. καὶ νικῶμεν τοῦτον. 6. ἐρωτῶ-
σι δὲ εἰ μισθὸν πέμψει τῇ στρατιᾷ. 7. καὶ ποιοῦσιν
οὕτως οἱ ἄλλοι. 8. ἀδικοῦμεν δὲ αὐτόν πορευόμενοι.
9. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐῷσι τοὺς φυγάδας πορευθῆναι.
10. οὐ γὰρ τιμῶμεν τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους στρατεύεσθαι.

¹ The present indicative active of contracted verbs is to be learned by rote. These forms thus become a mnemonic system to which most other contractions can be referred. This lesson, however, contains only such verbs as occur at 65, 1, and 67, 1, so that teachers who prefer may omit it, and begin at 64, 2. ² The ᾰω-verbs are defined at 65, 1; the εω-verbs and the ὁω-verbs, at 67, 1. Learn the meanings of these verbs.

- 1 11. We do wrong, you think, they war. 12. He thinks, they show, we inhabit. 13. He permits, we conquer, you honor. 14. I war, they make, you do wrong. 15. He asks if we shall send gifts. 16. They do wrong by pillaging this country. 17. This soldier does thus. 18. They honor the generals of that army. 19. We are starting out of the little village.

XXVI. Ω-VERBS

The Present and the Imperfect Indicative of Ω-verbs

Review 11, 3, 12, 1, 2, 20, 2-4, 21, 4-5, 233, 1, 234, 1.

- 2 In Attic Greek, verbs ending in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, or $\acute{\omicron}\omega$ are contracted in the present system. In the other systems the vowels α , ϵ , and \omicron are generally lengthened, α to η ($\bar{\alpha}$ after ϵ , ι , or ρ), ϵ to η , \omicron to ω , and the tenses are inflected regularly.
- 3 Learn the inflection of the present and the imperfect indicative, infinitive, and participle, active, middle, and passive, of $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, *honor*, 180, 181.¹
- 4 The following rules explain the contractions of $\acute{\alpha}\omega$ -verbs:¹
1. α + an \omicron -sound (\omicron , ω , $\omicron\epsilon$,² $\omicron\upsilon$) = ω (φ).³
 2. α + an ϵ -sound (ϵ , η ,² $\epsilon\iota$, η^2) = $\bar{\alpha}$ (φ).⁴
 3. ι is never lost (φ , φ).⁵
- 5 A contracted syllable is accented if either of the syllables forming the contraction had an accent (142, 2).

¹ After learning the rules, write first the uncontracted forms and then the contracted forms. ² η , η , and $\omicron\iota$ occur in the subjunctive and the optative.

³ An \omicron -sound prevails over every other sound (142, 1). ⁴ In the contraction of an α -sound with an ϵ -sound, whichever sound stands first prevails and becomes long (142, 1). ⁵ Except in the infinitive active. $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$ (not $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\upsilon$) is for $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\text{-}\epsilon\upsilon$ (202, 3).

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἔδω, ἔδω, ἔδωσα, ἔδωκα, ἔδωμαι, ἔδωθην,
let, permit. Impf., ἔδων. 208, 1, 3.
ἔρωτάω, ἐρωτήσω, ἠρώτησα, ἠρώτηκα,
ἠρώτημαι, ἠρωτήθην, with two A.'s,
ask a person a question. 222, 3.

μέντοι, postpos. adv., however.

νικάω, νικήσω, ἐνίκησα, νενίκηκα, νε-
νίκημαι, ἐνίκηθην, conquer. νίκη,
61, 5.

ὀρμάω, ὀρμήσω, ὀρμησα, ὀρμηκα, ὀρ-
μημαι, ὀρμήθην, start; mid. or pass.
dep., set out. 206, 9.

πειράω, πειράσω, ἐπειράσω, πεπειράμαι,
ἐπειράθην, try; generally pass. dep.,
try, attempt. πείρα, 36, 1.

τιμάω, τιμήσω, ἐτίμησα, τετίμηκα,
τετίμημαι, ἐτίμήθην, honor. timoc-
racy.

Χερρό-νησος, ου, ἡ, Chersonesus, a
peninsula of Thrace. 141, 8.

χράωμαι, χρῆσομαι, ἐχρησάμην, κέ-
χρημαι, ἐχρήσθην (pass.), mid. dep.
with D., use. Contractions have η
for α. χρήμα, 56, 1. 210, 1, 3.

1. ἔαν, νικᾶν, ἐρωτᾶν. 2. εἰᾶ, ἐρωτᾶ, ἠρώτᾳ. 3. ὁρ- 2
μᾶσθαι, χρῆσθαι, πειράσθαι. 4. ἐπειράτο, ἐχρήτο,
ὠρμάτο. 5. ἐρωτῶντι, νικῶντες, πειρώμενοι. 6. πειρά-
ται δὲ αὐτὸν νικᾶν. 7. καὶ ἐρωτᾶ τοὺς εἰ χρήματα
πέμψουσι τοῖς ὀπλίταις. 8. τοὺς μέντοι ἀγαθοὺς λέγεται
τιμᾶν. 9. καὶ ἐστρατεύετο ἐκ Χερρονήσου ὀρμώμενος
ἐπὶ τοὺς Θρᾷκας. 10. καὶ ἐπειρῶντο ἀποπέμψαι τοὺς
φυγάδας. 11. πάλιν δὲ ἠρώτᾳ αὐτὸν εἰ τῇ στρατιᾷ χρῆ-
ται. 12. οὐ μέντοι εἰᾶ τοὺς στρατιώτᾳς ταῦτα πράττειν.
13. καὶ ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐτιμᾶτο.

14. He honors, they ask, he conquers. 15. They set out, 3
he uses, he tries. 16. To be conquered, to keep attempting.
17. They were permitting, they were asking, they were
trying. 18. Cyrus honors these soldiers. 19. He was
trying to march on his brother. 20. They ask him if he
will march to the sea. 21. Starting out they were pillag-
ing the country. 22. He asks them if they are using the

money. 23. They do not permit the army to keep starting out. 24. Cyrus is honored by all of the soldiers. 25. They say that the generals are honored by Cyrus.

Read 132, 2.



KNIGHTS, FROM THE FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON

XXVII. Ω-VERBS

The Present and the Imperfect Indicative of **Εω**-verbs and **Οω**-verbs

Review 11, 3, 12, 1, 2, 20, 2-4, 21, 4, 5.

- 1 Learn the inflection of the present and the imperfect indicative, infinitive, and participle, active, middle, and passive, of **φιλέω**, *love*, 182, 183, and **δηλώω**, *show*, 184, 185.
- 2 The following rules explain the contractions of **έω**-verbs:¹
 1. **ε** before a long vowel (**η**,² **ω**) or before a diphthong (**αι**, **η**,² **οι**,² **ου**) is absorbed (142, 1).
 2. **ε** + **ε** = **αι**.
 3. **ε** + **ο** = **ου** (cf. **ο** + **ε**, 66, 3).
- 3 The following rules explain the contractions of **όω**-verbs (cf. 64²):
 1. **ο** + **ε** or **ο** or **ου** = **ου** (cf. **ε** + **ο**, 66, 2).
 2. **ο** + **η** or **ω** = **ω**.
 3. **ο** + an ι-diphthong (**αι**, **η**,² **οι**,²) = **οι**.³
- 4 For the accent of **έω**-verbs and **όω**-verbs, see 142, 2.

¹ 64¹. ² 64². ³ Except in the infinitive active. **δηλοῦν** (not **δηλοῖν**) is for **δηλόε-εν** (202, 3).

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἀ-δικῶ, ἀ-δικήσω, ἡ-δίκησα, ἡ-δίκηκα, ἡ-δίκημαι, ἡ-δικήθην, *be unjust, do wrong, wrong*. ἀ-δικος, 40, 3.

αἰτέω, αἰτήσω, ἤτησα, ἤτηκα, ἤτημαι, ἤτηθην, with two A.'s, *ask a person for a thing, or a thing of a person, like Latin rogō*. 222, 3.

ἀξιόω, ἀξιόσω, ἤξιωσα, ἤξιωκα, ἤξιωμα, ἤξιώθην, *think right, ask as your right, claim*. ἀξιος, 40, 3.

δέω,¹ δεήσω, ἐδέησα, δεδέηκα, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, with G., *want*; impersonally, *be necessary*; mid., with G. or with A. and G., *want, need, beg a thing of a person*. 208, 1, 2.

δηλόω, δηλώσω, ἐδήλωσα, δεδήλωκα, δεδήλωμαι, ἐδηλώθην, *make evident, show*. δηλος, 40, 3.

δοκέω, δόξω, ἔδοξα, ἐδόγμα, ἐδόχθην,

have an opinion, think; impersonally, *seem best*; ταῦτα ἔδοξε, *this seemed best, this was voted* (15²).

δόξα, 36, 1; dogma. 208, 1, 2.

οἰκῶ, οἰκήσω, ἔκησα, ἔκηκα, ἔκημαι, ἔκήθην, *inhabit*. οἰκᾶ, 58². ecumenical, -wick, -wich, Norwich.

ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα, πεποίηκα, πεποίημαι, ἐποιήθην, *make, do, poet*.

πολεμέω, πολεμήσω; ἐπολέμησα, πεπολέμηκα, πεπολέμημαι, ἐπολεμήθην, with D.,² *war*. πόλεμος, 24, 1.

φιλέω, φιλήσω, ἐφίλησα, πεφίλημαι, ἐφιλήθην, *love*. φίλος, 31, 1; philosophy.

φοβέω, frighten; φοβέομαι, φοβήσομαι, πεφόβημαι, ἐφοβήθην, *pass. dep., fear*. φόβος, 38, 1.

- I. δεῖ, δεῖται, ἐ-δεῖσθε. 2. ἐ-ποιεῖ, πολεμεῖ, ἐ-ποιοῦν. 3. ἐ-δῆλουν, ἡξιού, ἐ-δόκει. 4. φιλοῦσα, ἀδικούμενοι, ἀξιῶν. 5. ᾤκειτο, οἰκουμένη, ἦτεις. 6. καὶ ἐποιοῦν οὕτως οὗτοι. 7. καὶ ὑπ' ἐκείνου ἀδικούμενος ἀπῆλθεν.³ 8. ἐπολέμει δὲ τοῖς βαρβάροις² τοῖς παρὰ τὴν θάλατταν οἰκοῦσιν.⁴ 9. καὶ φοβοῦμαι μὴ⁵ τὰς σπονδὰς ἔλυσεν. 10. ἐδόκει δ' αὐτῷ⁶ ἤδη πολεμεῖν. 11. εἰ δὲ αἰτεῖ αὐτὸν στρατιώτᾱς, τὰς σπονδὰς λύει. 12. εἰ γὰρ δεῖ πολεμεῖν,

¹ εω-verbs of two syllables are contracted only when ε stands before ε or α: as, δεῖ (δέει), *it is necessary*; ἔδεα (ἔδεε), *it was necessary*. ² 17¹.

³ ἀπ-έρχομαι, 59, 1. ⁴ 39, 4. ⁵ *that* (like *nē* in Latin after a word expressing fear). Cf. 80⁴. ⁶ *it was seeming best to him*.

πολεμήσομεν. 13. ἔρχονται οὖν πρὸς τὸν Κῦρον καὶ δέονται αὐτοῦ¹ μὴ ἀπελθεῖν. 14. καὶ οὕτως ἐποίει φιλοῦσα αὐτόν.

- 1 15. He fears, he asks, they beg. 16. You were doing wrong, they kept warring, you were loving. 17. You do wrong, he kept doing wrong, he was asking. 18. To be doing, to keep begging. 19. This was voted. 20. These generals were warring with the Thracians.² 21. He was begging the soldier¹ not to do wrong. 22. Those (οἱ) dwelling along the sea abandoned their³ houses. 23. It seems best to keep asking him for money. 24. If he is warring against the exiles,² he does wrong. 25. It is necessary to war against him.² 26. They say that he does wrong.

Read 132, 3.

XXVIII. PRONOUNS

The Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite Pronouns

Review 3, 3, 7, 4, 9, 3, 47, 2, 53, 2, 4, 233, 2, 234, 2.

- 2 Learn the inflection of the relative pronoun **ὅς**, *who*, 167, 1.
 3 **ὅς** is inflected like **αὐτός**, 166, 1.
 4 Learn the inflection of the interrogative pronoun **τίς**,⁴ *who?* and the indefinite pronoun **τις**, *some*, 167, 2.
 5 The feminine forms are like the masculine (cf. 39, 2). The interrogative pronoun (**τίς**) always has the acute on the first syllable (by exception, 9, 3, 53, 4). The indefinite pronoun (**τις**) is enclitic (3, 3).
 6 An enclitic of one syllable always loses its own accent; an enclitic of two syllables loses its accent unless the word before it has the acute on

¹ Cf. 524.

² 171.

³ 151.

⁴ **τίς** for **τις** (53, 2).

the penult; the word before an enclitic has the same accent as if standing by itself, and, when possible, receives the acute in addition :¹

Monosyllabic Enclitics	{	ποταμός τις, <i>a river.</i>	} ¹ cf. Latin <i>hóminémque.</i>
		οἰκία τις, <i>a house.</i>	
		τῶν οἰκιῶν τις, <i>one of the houses.</i>	
		ἄνθρωπός τις, <i>a man</i>	
		δῶρόν τι, <i>a gift</i>	
Dissyllabic Enclitics	{	εἰ τις τι πέμπει, ² <i>if anybody sends anything.</i>	} ¹ cf. Latin <i>hóminésque.</i>
		ποταμοί τινες, <i>some rivers.</i>	
		τῶν ποταμῶν τινες, <i>some of the rivers.</i>	
		ποταμῶν τινῶν, <i>of some rivers.</i>	
		ἄνθρωποι τινες, <i>some men</i>	
		δῶρά τινα, <i>some gifts</i>	
		οἰκίαι τινές, <i>some houses</i>	
	{	δῶρων τινῶν, <i>of some gifts</i>	} ³

Learn the inflection of the indefinite relative pronoun **ὅστις**, *whoever*, 167, 1.

ὅς-τις is made up of the relative pronoun **ὅς** (68, 3), and the enclitic **τις** (68, 5, 6).

¹ Before an enclitic, a word accented with the acute on the antepenult, or with the circumflex on the penult (30¹), receives in addition the acute on the ultima. ² The proclitic *εἰ* receives the acute from *τις*, and *τις* receives the acute from *τι*. ³ The same kind of accent cannot stand on two consecutive syllables of the same word, nor can the last three syllables of a word be left without an accent (3, 2).



THE CHARIOT RACE

I

Vocabulary and Exercises

ἵπομαι (σεπ),¹ ἵφομαι, ἰσπόμην, mid. dep., with D., follow. Impf., εἰπόμην. Latin sequor. 208, 1, 3.

ἔχω (σεχ),¹ ἔξω or σχήσω, 2 a. ἔχον, ἔσχηκα, ἔσχημαι, have. Impf., εἶχον; partic., ἔχων, having, generally best translated with. 208, 1, 4.

ἦκω, ἦξω, have come, have arrived, expressing completed action.

λόχος, ου, company. λοχᾶγός, 15, 1.

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, rel. pron., who, which, that.

ὅς-τις, ἥ-τις, ὅ τι, indef. rel. pron., whoever, whatever.

σατύρος, ου, satyr; ὁ Σάτυρος, the Satyr, Silenus.

τίς, τί, interrog. pron., who? what? Acc. sing. neut. as adv., τί, why? how?

τις, τι, indef. enclitic pron., a, a certain, one, some, somebody, anybody, anything.

τρέφω,² θρέψω, ἔθρεψα, τέτραμμαι,³ ἐθρέφθην, 2 a. ἐτρέφην, nourish, support. atrophy. 210, 1, 2.

ὥσ-τε, conj. adv. with inf. or ind.:

With inf., the emphasis being upon the principal clause, which the inf. explains, so as, as, to, to.⁴

With ind., the emphasis being upon the ὥσ-τε-clause, so that.⁵

- 2 I. ἄρμα τι, ἄρματί τινι, παῖς τις. 2. παῖδές τινες, στρατιᾶ τις, φυλακαί τινες. 3. λόχου τινός, φυλάκων τινῶν, στρατιῶν τινων. 4. εἴ τῳ ἔφονται, οὐτινος⁶ δεῖται, ὃ τι βούλεσθε. 5. τί ἔχετε; τί βούλεται ἀπελθεῖν;

¹ ἵπομαι is for σέπομαι, and ἔχω for σέχω (261). ἔχω (for ἐχω) has the smooth breathing for the sake of euphony (cf. 33, 1). When the rough mute (χ) disappears in the future (ἔξω), the rough breathing crops out. In the imperfect, εἰπόμην is for ἐσεπόμην, and εἶχον for ἐσεχον; σ is dropped (72, 2), and ε-ε are contracted into ει (142, 1). The rough breathing in ἰσπόμην (for ἐσεπόμην) is irregular.

² When the rough mute (φ) disappears in the future, etc., the rough breathing crops out (θ). Cf. ἔξω (footnote 1). ³ 432.

⁴ The ὥσ-τε-infinitive clause is a relative clause of characteristic with an indefinite antecedent which it explains. In "Such people do *anything* so as to escape," the infinitive explains the *kind* of thing they do, without stating whether they do or do not escape. In "That is *clear enough* for a booby to understand," the word "booby" tells how very plain the statement is.

⁵ In "He shouted so that he was heard a *mile away*," emphasis is laid upon the distance his voice travelled; he *was heard* a mile away. ⁶ 524.

6. Κύρον δὲ μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην¹ ἐποίησεν. 7. ὅστις ἦκε πρὸς αὐτόν, πάντας ἐτίμα· ὥστε φίλοι αὐτῷ ἦσαν. 8. καὶ οὕτως ἐτρέφετο αὐτῷ στρατευμά τι. 9. ἐνταῦθα ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν κρήνη τις ἐφ' ἣ² λέγεται Μίδας τὸν Σάτυρον θηρεῦσαι. 10. καὶ ἀρπάζοντές τι οὗτοι οἱ λόχοι ἔσποντο. 11. ἔφασαν δέ τινες ἀρπάζοντάς τι κατακοπῆναι τούτους τοὺς λόχους. 12. ἀλλὰ βουλευσόμεθα ὃ τι δεῖ ποιεῖν ἐκ³ τούτων.⁴ 13. βούλονται δέ τινες πλοῖα αἰτῆσαι. 14. καὶ ἀγγέλους τινὰς ἔχοντες ἤκουσι πρὸς τὸν στρατηγόν· μετεπέμψατο γὰρ αὐτούς.

15. A gift, some gifts, a horse. 16. Some soldiers, of 1 some soldiers, to some soldier. 17. Some chariots, some generals, some boats. 18. Whatever⁵ you need, whatever you had. 19. Why do they follow? Whom did you follow? 20. Somebody asks him if he wishes anything. 21. They send some gifts to the messenger. 22. They ask the generals if anybody was following the messenger. 23. They advance on the villages in which were arms and horses. 24. He kept sending for a certain messenger. 25. Who will wish to keep following him? 26. What will the generals do with regard to (πρός) this⁴?

Read 132, 4.

¹ of which he had made him satrap. Verbs meaning *make, call, consider*, etc., take two accusatives, the one being a direct object, the other a predicate accusative, as in Latin and in English.

² For ἐν ᾗ, at which Midas is said to have caught, etc. When εἰς is elided (22¹), π before the rough breathing must be made rough (cf. 42, 5).

³ out of, in consequence of. ⁴ 49⁵. ⁵ 52⁴.

XXIX. THE THIRD DECLENSION

Εσ-stems

Review 147, 2, 148, 1, 53, 1, 66, 2, 142, 1, 2.

- 1 Learn the inflection of the noun γένος, *race*, 149, 2.
- 2 In Latin an original *s* between two vowels becomes *r*; ¹ in Greek an original *σ* between two vowels is dropped, and the vowels are contracted (142, 1).
- 3 γένος is for γένες (cf. Latin *genus*, for *genes*). The genitive plural is sometimes uncontracted. In the dative plural, γένε-σι(ν) is for γένε-σσι(ν).² Nouns of the third declension ending in *ος* are *neuter* (141, 8).
- 4 Learn the inflection of κρέας (κρεας), *flesh*, 149, 2.³
- 5 Learn the inflection of the adjective συγγενής (συγγενεος), *kindred*, 155, 2.
- 6 Adjectives of the third declension have only two endings, the feminine being like the masculine (cf. 39, 2).
- 7 In συγγενής (συγγενεος), final *ε* of the stem is lengthened to *η* in the nominative singular masculine. The vocative is the simple stem. The contractions and the accent are regular (141, 1, 2). The accusative plural, συγγενεις, is like the nominative.
- 8 Like συγγενής are inflected masculine and feminine nouns with stems ending in *εσ*: as, Σωκράτης, 149, 2.⁴

¹ For example, *eram* (for *esam*), *flōrēs* (for *flōsēs*), *ὄρθ*, *ὄρᾱρε* (for *ὄσθ*, *ὄσᾱρε*, *use the mouth*). This change is called *rhotacism*, from the Greek letter *rho*. ² When *σσ* arises from inflection, one *σ* is dropped.

³ *α + ο = ω* (142, 1). In the plural of κρέας, *α + α = α* (for *ᾱ*, by exception, 142, 2). Partly like κρέας, and partly like ἄρμα (55, 1, 2), is inflected κέρας (κερας, κερᾶρ), τό, *horn, wing* (of an army): κέρας, κέρως or κερᾶτ-ος, κέραι or κερᾶτ-ι; κερᾶ or κερᾶτ-ε, κερῶν or κερᾶτ-οιν; κερᾶ or κερᾶτ-α, κερῶν or κερᾶτ-ων, κερᾶ-σι(ν).

⁴ In the vocative singular, proper nouns have *recessive accent* (by exception, 141, 2): as, Σωκράτης, Σόκρατες. The vocative singular of Τισσαφέρνης is Τισσαφέρνη. The accusative singular may end in *ην* (of the first declension) as well as in *η*: as, Σωκράτην.

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἀνά, prep. with ἁ., up. analysis.
221, 2.

ἄνω, adv., up. ἀνά.

γένος, ους, τό, race. γενεά, 8, 1; genus.

ἔθνος, ους, τό, nation, tribe. ethnology.

εἰσω, adv., inside; with ἁ., inside.

εἰς, 12, 3.

εὖρος, ους, τό, width.

κατά, prep., down :

With ἁ., which defines the starting point or the source or cause of the action, down.

With ἁ., which defines the field of action, down, along (= keeping the course of),¹ according to, by.
220, 1, 2, 221, 3.

κέρας, κέρας or κέρατος, τό, horn, wing (of an army). rhinoceros. 72^a.

κράτος, ους, τό, might. democratic.

κρέας, κρέως, τό, flesh. creosote.

νόμος, ου, custom, law. economy, autonomy.

ὄρος, ους, τό, mountain.

πλήρης, es, full. full.

πούς, ποδός, ό, foot. Latin pēs; tripod. 53, 2, 4, 55^a.

συγ-γενής, ές, kindred, akin. 22^a.

Σωκράτης, ους, ό, Socrates, one of Cyrus's generals.

Τισσαφέρνης, ους, ό, Tissaphernes, a Persian, and enemy of Cyrus.

τρι-ήρης, ους, ή, trireme, a war vessel with three banks of oars. ḡ. dual and plural, τριήρην, τριήρων (for τριηροῖν, τριηρῶν, by exception, 142, 2).

ὑπερ-βολή, ής, crossing. hyperbole.

φεύγω (φυγ), φεύξομαι or φευξοῦμαι, 2 a. ἔφυγον, 2 p. πέφυγα, flee. φυγός, 56, 1. 210, 4, 5.

- I. ἀνά τὸ ὄρος, ἀνά τὰ ὄρη. 2. κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν, ἄνω 2 κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν. 3. κατὰ τοὺς νόμους, κατὰ κράτος. 4. ποδός τινος, γένους τινός, ὄρος τι. 5. οὗτοι κατὰ ἔθνη ἐπορεύοντο. 6. ὁ δὲ λέγει φεύγειν τινὰς ἀνὰ κράτος. 7. ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐδίωκον κατὰ κράτος οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ² Ἑλληνικοί. 8. ὁ δὲ παράδεισος θηρίων³ πλήρης ἦν. 9. θηρίων³ δὲ πλήρη ἦν τὰ ὄρη. 10. καὶ ἐκέλευσε Σωκράτην στρατιώτᾱς πέμπειν. 11. τὸ δὲ στράτευμα ἤδη ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ἦν εἰσω τῶν ὁρέων. 12. ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τῶν ὁρέων τῇ⁴ εἰς τὸ πεδῖον οἱ λόχοι κατεκόπησαν.

¹ Like a car on a track.

² 39, 4.

³ 19^a.

⁴ 39, 4, 6.

- 1 13. Down these mountains, down this mountain. 14. Of nations, inside the mountains, of triremes, of Socrates. 15. Certain (τις) mountains, a certain nation, for a certain nation. 16. Socrates will send soldiers up the mountain. 17. He orders Socrates to advance by (κατά) the road. 18. He was akin to Tissaphernes. 19. Cyrus had these triremes. 20. Some of the triremes were small. 21. The barbarians were fleeing with all their might. 22. The villages of the mountain were full of exiles. 23. They pursue the army of Tissaphernes on the double-quick (κατὰ κράτος).

Read 132, 5.

XXX. MI-VERBS

The Irregular Mi-verb Εἶμι

Review 202, 1, 3, 4, 203, 1, 2, 72, 1, 2, 57, 2-5, 60, 2, 233, 3, 234, 3.

- 2 Learn the inflection of the indicative of εἶμι, *be*, 196.
- 3 The stem of the present and the imperfect is εσ,¹ which is the verb stem without tense suffix (203, 2). The stem of the future (έσ-σ%) is formed like that of ε-verbs (203, 1).

The present indicative is a **primary tense** (21¹), and has **primary active endings** (202, 1). The imperfect indicative is a **secondary tense** (21¹), and has **augment** (21, 4) and **secondary active endings** (202, 1).² The future indicative is a **primary tense** (21¹), and has **primary middle endings** (202, 1).

- 4 In the present indicative, all the forms except εἶ are enclitic (68, 6). εἶσι(ν) often denotes *existence* or *possibility*, and is then accented εἴσι(ν):³ as,

εἴσι δὲ βασιλεία ἐν Κελαϊναῖς, *there is a palace in Celaenae*.
καὶ ἀπελθεῖν οὐκ εἴσιν, *to go back is not possible*.

¹ Cf. Latin *es-se* and English *is*. With *έσ-μι*, etc., cf. Latin *sum* (for *es-um*), English *am*, etc. ² In the second person singular, a few verbs have the old ending *θα*. ³ *ἦν* or *εἴται* may also denote *possibility*.

The present infinitive is εἶναι,¹ *to be*. The future infinitive is ἔσεσθαι, *shall or will be*.

The present participle is ὄν,² *being*, 157, 2. Learn the inflection. The future participle is ἐσόμενος, *going to be, to be* (60, 2).

Vocabulary and Exercises

3

αὖ, postpos. adv., *again, moreover*.
 εἰμί (ἐς), *ἔσομαι, be*. Latin *sum*.
 ἔτι, adv., *still, longer, again*.
 ἤ, conj., *or*; ἤ . . . ἤ, *either . . . or*;
 πότερον . . . ἤ, *whether . . . or*.
 ἤ, conj. adv., *than*, = Latin *quam*.
 μᾶλλον, comparative adv., *more*;
 μᾶλλον . . . ἤ, *more . . . than*.
 μη-κ-έτι,³ adv., *no longer*. μή (12, 3),
 ἔτι.
 μή-ποτε,³ adv., *never*. μή (12, 3), ποτέ.
 ξένος, ου, *stranger, guest friend*; pl.,
 ξένοι, *mercenaries*. xenomania.
 οὐ-δέ, conj. adv., *nor*; adv., *not even*.

οὐ-κ-έτι, adv., *no longer*. οὐ (12, 3), ἔτι.
 οὐ-ποτε, adv., *never*. οὐ (12, 3), ποτέ.
 πάρ-εμι, παρ-έσομαι, *be by the side*
of, be by, be near, be at hand.
 παρὰ (15, 1), εἰμί.
 ποτέ, indef. enclitic adv.,⁴ *once, ever*.
 68, 6.
 Πρόξενος, ου, *Proxenus*, one of Cy-
 rus's generals. πρό, *before, for*,
 ξένος.
 πῶς, interrog. adv.,⁴ *how?*
 στρατηγέω, στρατηγήσω, ἑστρατή-
 γησα, ἑστρατήγηκα, *be general*.
 στρατηγός, 15, 1.

1. οὐκέτι πάρ-εστιν, οὔποτε παρ-ἦν.⁵ 2. πῶς παρ- 4

¹ For ἔσ-ναι (by exception, 55^b).

² For ἐσ-όντ (57, 4). An oxytone if contracted takes the acute (cf. 7^a). Every unaccented syllable was regarded as having the grave accent (although such accent was not generally written). The circumflex is formed by uniting the acute and the grave ("): as, θῦράων, θῦρών; but the union of the grave and the acute (') gives the acute: as, ἐ-ών, ὄν.

³ Compounds of μή are used in the same constructions as μή (12, 3).

⁴ Like τίς and τίς (68, 5), interrogative and indefinite adverbs often agree in form, but differ in accent. Interrogative adverbs of one syllable take the circumflex; those of two syllables, the acute on the penult. Indefinite adverbs are oxytone and enclitic: as, ποῦ, *where?* ποῦ, *somewhere*; πῶς, *how?* πῶς, *somehow*; πότε, *when?* ποτέ, *sometime*. ⁵ 21, 1.

έσται ;¹ μήποτε παρ-είναι.² 3. ὥστε μηκέτι παρ-είναι.²
 4. οὐκ ἔστι στρατηγεῖν, οὐδὲ νομίζει εἶναι ἀπ-ελθεῖν.
 5. παρ-ών,³ οὐποτε παρ-όντες,³ τοῖς παρ-ούσιν. 6. τί
 ἔσται τῷ στρατιώτῃ ;⁴ ἐρωτᾷ πότερον παρέσονται ἢ οὐ.⁵
 7. Πρόξενον δ' αὖ ξένον ὄντα⁶ κελεύει παρ-εἶναι. 8. καὶ
 οἱ μὲν⁷ ἔχοντες ὅπλα παρῆσαν, οἱ δὲ οὐ.⁵ 9. ἦν ποτε
 παράδεισος ἐν Καλαυναῖς θηρίων πλήρης, ἃ ἐκεῖνος ἐθή-
 ρευεν ἀπὸ ἵππου. 10. ὁ δὲ ἀπελθὼν βουλευέται ὅπως
 μήποτε ἔτι ἔσται ἐπὶ⁸ τῷ ἀδελφῷ. 11. ταῦτα ἦν⁹ ἐν
 ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ. 12. τούτῳ μᾶλλον φίλοι εἰσὶν ἢ ἐκείνῳ.

13. Of those who (τῶν) are by, to be by. 14. They were
 never at hand, so as never to be at hand. 15. He will no
 longer be by, they will never be near. 16. It is not possi-
 ble to send, it will not be possible to flee. 17. They ask
 if it is possible to cease. 18. He orders the generals who
 are guest friends to be at hand. 19. They plan how they
 shall be worthy. 20. There is a palace in this park.

Read 133, 1.

¹ For *παρέσεται* (so the accent is regular; 21, 1). ² Infinitives ending in *ναι* are accented on the penult (by exception, 21, 1). ³ In compounds, *πρ* retains its accent (by exception, 21, 1). ⁴ *What shall the soldier have?* The dative of the possessor (222, 2). ⁵ 46¹. ⁶ *ξένον ὄντα*, who was a guest friend. ⁷ See δ, 40, 3. ⁸ 220, 4. ⁹ Cf. "The picnic was (= took place) on Wednesday."



XXXI. THE THIRD DECLENSION

Liquid Stems

Review 52, 3, 53, 1-4, 55, 2, 55¹, 143, 4.

Learn the inflection of ἀγών, *contest*, ἡγεμών, *leader*, μήν, 1
month, and δαίμων, *divinity*, 148, 2.

For ἀγών (ἀγων), ἡγεμών (ἡγεμων), etc., see *ovt-stems*, 55, 2. Cf. 53, 2. 2
In the dative plural, the liquid ν before σ is dropped, but the preceding
vowel is not lengthened (55²). For the accent of μήν, see 53, 4.

The vocative singular of oxytones with liquid stems is like the nom- 3
inative (cf. 53, 3); of words not oxytone, the vocative singular is the
simple stem.

Like δαίμων is inflected the adjective εὐδαίμων, *prosperous*, 4
155, 1. Learn the inflection.

The nominative singular neuter, like the vocative singular masculine, 5
is the simple stem (77, 3). The feminine is like the masculine (39, 2).
The accent is recessive (39, 2).

Learn the inflection of πατήρ, *father*, μήτηρ, *mother*, θυγά- 6
τηρ, *daughter*, and ἀνήρ, *man*, 149, 1.

πατήρ (πατερ), μήτηρ (μητερ), and θυγάτηρ (θυγατερ) drop ε of the 7
stem in the genitive and the dative singular, and are accented on the
ultima (cf. 53, 4). In the other cases, ε is retained except in the dative
plural, in which ερ is changed to ρα. The accent falls upon ε of the stem
(α in the dative plural) except in the vocative singular, which is the
simple stem with recessive accent (cf. 77, 3).

ἀνήρ (ἀνερ), in all the cases in which ερ is followed by a vowel, drops ε, 8
and, for the sake of euphony, inserts δ between ν and ρ.¹ The accent is
recessive except in the genitive and the dative of all numbers (cf. 53, 4).

¹ Cf. English "tender" (Latin tener), "thunder" (Latin tonāre), "gen-
der" (Latin genus).

I

Vocabulary and Exercises

ἀγών, ὄνος, ὁ, *contest, games*. ἄγω; *agony*.

ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, *man* (= Latin *vir*); ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, *fellow soldiers*. polyandry, Andrew.

ἀπ-άγω, ἀπ-άξω, 2 a. ἀπ-ήγαγον, 2 p. ἀπ-ήξα, ¹ ἀπ-ήγμαι, ¹ ἀπ-ήχθην, *lead off, lead away*. 207, 1, 2.

γυμνικός, ἡ, ὄν, *athletic*. gymnasium.

δαίμων, ονος, ὁ, *divinity*. demon.

δάρεικος, οθ, *daric*, a Persian gold coin worth about five dollars.

δύο, οἷν, *two*, generally indeclinable and used with the plural. Latin *duo*; *two*.

Ἕλληνας, ἡνος, ὁ, *Greek*.

εὖ-δαίμων, εὖ-δαιμον, *prosperous*. εὖ (40, 3), δαίμων.

ἡγεμὼν, ὄνος, ὁ, *guide, leader*. στρατηγός (15, 1); *hegemony*.

θυγάτηρ, τρός, ἡ, *daughter*. daughter.

κατα-πέμπω, *send down*. κατά (73, 1), πέμπω (12, 3). 209, 1, 4.

μήν, μηνός, ὁ, *month*. Latin *mēnsis*; μήνη, *moon*.

μήτηρ, τρός, ἡ, *mother*. Latin *māter*; mother, metropolis.

πατήρ, τρός, ὁ, *father*. Latin *pater*; father, patriarch.

χείρ, χειρός, ἡ, *hand*. G. dual, χερσίν; D. pl., χερσίν(ν). chirography, chiromancy.

- 2 I. ἀγωνίῃ τινι, ἀνδρός τινος, δαίμονές τινες. 2. πάτερ, μητέρων τινῶν, θυγατράσι τισίν. 3. εἰς τὰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν,² κώμην εὐδαίμονα διαρπάσαι. 4. ἐποίησαν δὲ καὶ ἀγῶνα γυμνικὸν ἐν τῷ ὄρει. 5. καὶ πᾶσι ἐπεμπε δύο δάρεικούς τοῦ μηνός.³ 6. καὶ ἡ μήτηρ συνέπραττεν⁴ αὐτῷ ταῦτα. 7. διὰ τοῦτο κατεπέμφθη ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς σατράπης⁵ ταύτης τῆς χώρας. 8. οὗτοι ἄνδρας ἔχοντες παρήσαν.¹ 9. καὶ ἄξιοι ἄνδρες εἰσονται οὗτοι. 10. ἀλλ' ἡγεμόνα οὐ πέμψει τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. 11. τοῦ δὲ στρατεύματος ἦσαν οὗτοι οἱ ἡγεμόνες. 12. οὐδὲ γὰρ τῷ ἡγεμόνι⁶ τούτῳ πιστεύσομεν.

¹ 21, 1. ² Cf. "He fell into their hands." ³ a month. The genitive is used to express time *within which* (222, 1; cf. 222, 2, 3). ⁴ συμ-πράττω, 48, 3. ⁵ as satrap. ⁶ 222, 2.

13. Of this man, to the Greeks, of a contest. 14. For the 1
men, to a mother, to some mothers. 15. To make a contest,
to keep pillaging prosperous villages. 16. He leads back
his (τόν) father, his mother, and the men. 17. These men
were led off by guides. 18. His father sent him as satrap
of a certain country. 19. Two darics a month were sent¹
to this man. 20. For this reason² I do not trust the men.
21. These Greeks were guides. 22. Did he send a guide to
the Greeks? 23. They did not trust the leaders.³

Read 133, 2.

XXXII. Ω-VERBS

The Subjunctive: Purpose Clauses, etc.

Review 202, 1, 3, 4, 203, 1, 204, 1, 2, 233, 4, 234, 4.

Learn the inflection of the present subjunctive active, 2
middle, and passive, παιδεύω, παιδεύωμαι, 168.

For the stem, see 203, 1, 204, 1. The tenses of the subjunctive are 3
primary (21¹), and have primary endings (202, 1). The endings of the
aorist passive are primary, but active (cf. 42, 4, 61, 2). ι of the ending is
subscript (η).

Like the present subjunctive active and middle are in- 4
flected the first aorist subjunctive active and middle, παι-
δεύσω, παιδεύσωμαι, 170, and the second aorist subjunctive
active and middle, λίπω, λίπωμαι, 171. Learn the inflections.

Like the present subjunctive active are inflected the first 5
aorist subjunctive passive, παιδευθῶ, and the second aorist
subjunctive passive, κοπῶ, 174, with the accent on ω or η (η).⁴
Learn the inflections.

¹ The imperfect (20, 2).

² See sentence 7.

³ 17¹.

⁴ 204, 2, 66, 2.

- 1 The subjunctive is used to express an action or a state as taking place in future time; in subordinate clauses it is future compared with the time of the principal verb; the present tense denotes *continuance* or *repetition*, the aorist tense denotes mere *occurrence*.
- 2 The subjunctive introduced by *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, or *ὅπως*, *that*, or by *ἵνα μὴ*, *ὥς μὴ*, *ὅπως μὴ*, or *μὴ*, *that not*, is used to express *purpose*:¹ as,

(οὐ) { *στρατεύεται*
στρατεύσεται }, *ἵνα* (μὴ) *τὰς σπονδάς* { *λῦῃ*,
λῦσῃ,
He is (not) marching
He will (not) march }, *that he may (not)* { *keep breaking*
break } *the truce.*

- 3 The first person of the present or of the aorist subjunctive is used to express an *exhortation*² or an *appeal*;³ if negative, it takes *μὴ*, *not*: as,

1. (μὴ) { *λύωμεν*
λύσωμεν } *τὰς σπονδάς*, *let us (not)* { *keep breaking*
break } *the truce.*
2. (μὴ) { *λύσω*
λύσωμεν } *τὰς σπονδάς*; { *shall I*
shall we } (not) *break the truce?*

- 4 The second or the third person of the present imperative (104, 7) or of the aorist subjunctive, introduced by *μὴ*, *not*, is used to express a *prohibition*: as,

1. *μὴ λύσῃτε τὰς σπονδάς*, *do not break the truce.*
2. *μὴ λύσῃ τὰς σπονδάς*, *let him not break the truce.*

- 5 The subjunctive introduced by *μὴ*, *that*, or by *μὴ οὐ*, *that not*, is used in object clauses after words expressing *fear*:⁴ as,

¹ As in Latin after *ut*, *nē*, *quōd*, etc.

² The hortatory subjunctive.

³ The subjunctive of appeal.

⁴ The subjunctive is future (80, 1). In fear for the present or the past, the indicative is used (67, 2, sentence 9).

(οὐ) { φοβοῦμαι } μὴ (οὐ) τὰς σπονδὰς { λῆψι,
φοβήσομαι } λύσῃ,

*I do (not) fear } that he may (not) { keep breaking } the truce.
I shall (not) fear } break*

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

δειδω (un-Attic present), ἴδισα, δέδοικα, 2 p. δέδια (partic. δέδιως, *fearing*), first and second perfect used as present, *fear*.

ἐξέρχομαι, *come out, go out*. ἐρχομαι, 59, 1. 218, 1, 3.

ἵνα, conj. adv., *in which place, where*; in purpose clauses, *that*.¹

κυκλώω, κυκλώσω, ἐκύκλωσα, ἐκύκλωμαι, ἐκυκλώθην, *encircle, surround*. cycle, bicycle.

μή, adv., *not* (12, 3); after words expressing *fear*, *that* (= Latin *nē*); μή οὐ, *that not* (= Latin *ut*).

νῦν, adv., *now*. Latin *nunc*.

δθεν, conj. adv., *from which place, from where*. δε (68, 2), -θεν, *from*.²

δπισθεν, adv., *from behind, behind*.

ὀπίσω, adv., *back*, -θεν, *from*.²

ὅπως, conj. adv., *in what way, how*; in purpose clauses, *that*.¹

φοβέω, *frighten*; φοβέομαι, φοβήσομαι, πεφόβημαι, ἐφοβήθην, *pass. dep., fear*. φόβος, 38, 1; hydrophobia.

ὥς, conj. adv., *in what way, how, as*; in purpose clauses, *that*.¹

1. ἵνα πεμφθῇ, ἵνα μὴ κατακοπῇ. 2. ὥς ἐξέλθῃτε, 2 ὅπως μὴ κυκλωθῶσιν. 3. ἀρπάζωμεν τὰ ὄπλα, μὴ ἀρπάσῃς τὴν σκηνήν. 4. λύσωμεν τὴν γέφυραν; μὴ λύσωμεν αὐτήν. 5. ὧ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, μὴ καταλίπωμεν πάντας τοὺς ἵππους. 6. φοβεῖται δὲ μὴ οὐ πάντες οἱ Θρᾶκες κατακοπῶσιν. 7. καὶ νῦν δέδοικε μὴ ἀπέλθωσι τῆς νυκτός.³ 8. μὴ λύσῃτε τὴν γέφυραν ταύτην, ἵνα πορευώμεθα. 9. φοβοῦμαι δ' οὖν μὴ ὁ ἡγεμὼν ἀγάγῃ⁴ ὅθεν οὐκ ἔσται⁵ ἐξελθεῖν. 10. τὴν δὲ ὁδὸν

¹ The meanings of ἵνα, ὥς, and ὅπως are nearly all included in the word "that." Consult a large English dictionary. ² 95¹. ³ 78². ⁴ ἔγω, 207, 1, 2. ⁵ 74³.

οὐ λήουσιν δεδιότες μὴ οὐ πορευθῶσιν οἱ Ἕλληνες. 11. πο-
 ρευσώμεθα οὖν τὴν χώραν διαρπάσσοντες. 12. ταῦτα
 ποιήσει δεδιὼς μὴ οἱ πελτασταὶ ὀπισθεν γένωνται.

- 1 13. That he may not go away, that you may be left
 behind. 14. That he may destroy the bridges, let us
 advance. 15. Shall we go out? do not go out. 16. We
 fear that the horses may not be sent. 17. They fear that
 they may be surrounded. 18. Let us not leave the river.
 19. They destroy the road that the hoplites may not advance.
 20. You fear that you may be left behind. 21. Let us not
 collect the allies. 22. They fear that he may get behind
 them¹ during the night.²

Read 133, 3.



THE HERALD PARTS THE COMBATANTS

XXXIII. Ω-VERBS

The Subjunctive: Conditional Sentences

Review 202, 1, 3, 4, 203, 1, 204, 1, 64, 4, 5, 66, 2-4.

- 2 Learn the inflection of the present subjunctive active,

¹ Omit.

² 78³.

middle, and passive, of $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, 180, 181, $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, 182, 183, and $\delta\eta\lambda\acute{o}\omega$, 184, 185.

The subjunctive of $\acute{\alpha}\omega$ -verbs is like the indicative (64, 3, 4). The subjunctive of $\epsilon\omega$ -verbs is like that of $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ (168) with the accent on ω or η (η). The subjunctive of $\acute{o}\omega$ -verbs has an accented ω except in three places in the singular, in which \circ + an ι -diphthong = $οι$ (66, 3).

Learn the inflection of the present subjunctive of $\epsilon\iota\mu\acute{\iota}$, 196. 2

$\tilde{\alpha}$, $\tilde{\eta}$ s, etc., are like the endings of the subjunctive active of $\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega$ 3 (182).

The subjunctive introduced by $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$, *if*, or by $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\mu\acute{\eta}$, *if not*, 4 is used to express a *condition*¹: as,

Protasis²Apodosis²

1. $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ($\mu\acute{\eta}$) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\eta\tau\alpha\iota \\ \sigma\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\eta\tau\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ σπονδὰς (οὐ) λύσει,

If he does³ (not) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{keep marching} \\ \text{march} \end{array} \right\}$, he will (not) break the truce.

2. $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ($\mu\acute{\eta}$) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\eta\tau\alpha\iota \\ \sigma\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\eta\tau\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ σπονδὰς (οὐ) λύει,

If he does (not) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{keep marching} \\ \text{march} \end{array} \right\}$, he $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{always} \\ \text{never} \end{array} \right\}$ breaks the truce.

These conditional sentences differ only in the apodosis. If the apodosis has the future indicative (or some equivalent form), the condition is called the **future more vivid**.⁴ If the apodosis has the present indicative (or some equivalent form), denoting *repetition*, the condition is called the **present general**.⁵ 5

¹ We have already had the indicative mood used in conditional sentences (12, 4, 17, 2, 22, 1, 29, 2, 43, 3, etc.). ² Protasis, or condition; apodosis, or conclusion. ³ This condition is regularly translated by the English present indicative.

⁴ The conditional sentence at 17, 2, sentence 10, may be called **future most vivid**. ⁵ That is, the future more vivid is a **particular condition**, and the apodosis states what will be true on a particular occasion, while the present general is a **general condition**, and the apodosis states what is **always** true if the protasis is fulfilled.

I

Vocabulary and Exercises

ἐν, postpos. adv., with no English equivalent. Its force is shown in giving color to the different classes of conditional sentences to which it is attached. See ἐάν.

ἀντί, prep., *over against*, denoting a correspondence or an equivalent:

With α., *instead of*. antidote, antarctic, answer.

Βαβυλών, ὄνος, ἡ, *Babylon*. 141, 8.

βοῶ, βοήσομαι, ἐβόησα, *cry out, shout*. 206, 1.

δέκα, indecl., *ten*. Latin decem; decalogue, decagon.

δυνατός, ἡ, ὄν, *able*. dynamite, dynasty.

ἐάν, ἄν, or ἤν,¹ conj. adv. with the subjunctive, *if*. εἰ, ἄν. 75².

ἐκάστος, ἡ, ὄν, *each*.

ἐκεῖ, adv., *in that place, there*. ἐκεῖνος, 48, 1.

ἐπεί or ἐπὶ, conj. adv. with the subjunctive, *whenever*.³ ἐπει (21, 6), ἄν.

ἐπειδὴ, conj. adv. with the subjunctive, *whenever*.² ἐπει (21, 6), δὴ (51, 2), ἄν.

καλέω, καλῶ, ἐκάλεσα, κέκληκα, κέκλημαι, ἐκλήθην, *call*. calendar. 208, 1, 5.

κἄν = καὶ ἄν = καὶ ἐάν, *and if*. 75².

μισθῶ, μισθῶσω, ἐμισθωσα, μεμίσθωκα, μεμίσθωμαι, ἐμισθόθην, *hire*. μισθός, 17, 1.

συν-αντάω, συν-ήντησα, with D., *meet*. σύν, ἀντί.

- 2 I. ἐὰν τιμᾶ, τιμῶμεν, ἐπειδὴν τιμώμεθα. 2. ἐπὰν ἤκωμεν, ἣν μὴ δυνατοὶ ὦμεν. 3. ἵνα συναντῶσιν, μὴ βοῶμεν, ἐὰν μὴ καλῶνται. 4. ἐὰν δέ τινα συναντᾶ, βοᾷ. 5. ἂν δ' ἐπὶ τούτῳ³ μισθῶνται, στρατεύσονται. 6. ἣν δὲ δυνατὸς ᾗ, βασιλεύσει αὐτ' ἐκείνου. 7. ἐὰν δὲ ταῦτα ποιῇ, δέκα τάλαντα πέμψω αὐτῷ. 8. ὁ δὲ δῶρα ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ πέμψει, ἐπὶ εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἤκωσιν. 9. καὶ ἐπὰν μὴ τιμῶμεν αὐτόν, ἀδικοῦμεν. 10. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ πλοῖα πέμψῃ, ἡγεμόνα οὐκ αἰτήσομεν. II. κἂν μὲν ᾗ ἐκεῖ, παυσόμεθα, ἣν δὲ μή,⁴ διώξομεν.

¹ Distinguish ἤν, *if*, from ἦν, *was*.

² Whenever = *if ever*; and so the subjunctive with ἐπεί or ἐπειδὴ is equivalent to a protasis (225, 1).

³ on this condition, on these terms (220, 4).

⁴ ᾗ ἐκεῖ is omitted.

12. That you may honor and be honored. 13. If he 1
calls, whenever you arrive. 14. If we keep doing this, he
never advances. 15. If we honor him, we shall follow.
16. If they are not there, he will pursue. 17. If he does
not arrive, they will send guides. 18. If they do wrong,
he never sends gifts. 19. If they keep shouting, you will
not advance. 20. If you are able, you always pursue.
21. Let us honor the generals of the Greeks.

Read 133, 4.

XXXIV. PRONOUNS

The Personal, Reflexive, and Reciprocal Pronouns

Review 7, 4, 47, 1, 2, 5-8, 48¹, 233, 5, 234, 5.

Learn the inflection of the personal pronouns ἐγώ, *I*, σύ, 2
you, and αὐτοῦ, *of him*, 164, 1.

μοῦ, μοί, μέ are unemphatic and enclitic; σοῦ, σοί, σέ are enclitic unless 3
emphatic.¹ αὐτοῦ, *of him*, αὐτῆς, *of her*, etc., are unemphatic pronouns of
the third person (47, 8).

Learn the inflection of the reflexive pronouns ἐμαυτοῦ, 4
of myself, σεαυτοῦ, *of yourself*, ἑαυτοῦ, *of himself*, οὐ, *of him-*
self, and of ἀλλήλων, *of each other*, 165, 1-3.

ἐμ-αυτοῦ and σε-αυτοῦ = the stems of the personal pronouns of the first 5
and second persons + αὐτοῦ, *self* (47, 1). In the plural, the forms are
separate. ἑ-αυτοῦ = ἑ² (the stem of οὐ, which was originally a personal
pronoun of the third person) + αὐτοῦ, *self* (47, 1). σεαυτοῦ and ἑαυτοῦ
have the contracted forms σεαυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ,³ etc. οὐ,⁴ οί, ἱ⁴ are enclitic
unless emphatic.

¹ Cf. "The book has already been sent you," "She sent the book to
you, not to me." ² With ἑ cf. Latin sē (26¹). ³ Distinguish αὐτοῦ
from αὐτοῦ (85, 3). ⁴ οὐ and ἱ do not occur in Attic prose.

1 The reflexive pronouns are either direct or indirect :

1. A direct reflexive refers to the subject of the clause in which it stands: as,

λέγει τινὲς σῶσαι ἑαυτοὺς, *he says that some saved themselves.*

2. An indirect reflexive stands in a subordinate clause, and refers to the subject of the principal clause: as,

λέγει τινὲς σῶσαι ἑαυτόν, *he says that others saved him.*

2 ἑαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, and ἑαυτοῦ are generally direct reflexives, οὗ is generally an indirect reflexive.

3 Vocabulary and Exercises

αἰτιος, ᾧ, ον, *responsible*; with *g.*, *responsible for.*

ἀλλήλων, ὡν, ὡν, *of each other.* *parallel.*

αὐτοῦ, ἧς, οὗ, *of him, of her, of it.* 47, 8.

γυμνάζω (γυμναδ), γυμνάζω, ἐγύμνασα, γεγύμνασμαι, ἐγυμνάσθην, *exercise.* γυμνικός, 78, 1; *gymnastics.* 212, 1, 3.

δαπανᾶω, δαπανήσω, ἑδαπάνησα, ἑδαπάνηκα, δεδαπάνημαι, ἑδαπανήθην, *be at expense, spend.*

ἑ-αυτοῦ, ἧς, οὗ, *of himself, of herself, of itself.*

ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, *I.* Latin *ego*; *egotism.*

ἐμ-αυτοῦ, ἧς, *of myself.* *me.*

ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, *my, mine.* ἐμ-, 85, 5; Latin *meus*; *mine, my.*

ἐπι-μελίσσμαι, ἐπι-μελήσομαι, ἐπι-μεμέλημαι, ἐπ-μελήθην, *pass. dep. with g., care for.* 209, 1, 3.

ἡμέτερος, ᾧ, ον, *our, ours.* ἡμεῖς, *we, pl. of ἐγώ,* 164, 1.

κακῶς, *adv., badly*; κακῶς ποιῶ, *treat badly, harm.* κακός, 19, 1.

ὁμο-λογέω, ὁμο-λογήσω, ὁμο-λόγησα, ὁμο-λόγηκα, ὁμο-λόγημαι, ὁμο-λογήθην, *say the same thing, admit.* ὁμα, 28, 1; *homologous.*

οὗ, *of himself.* Latin *suī* (26¹).

σε-αυτοῦ, ἧς, *of yourself.*

σύ, σοῦ, *you.* Latin *tū.*

ὑμέτερος, ᾧ, ον, *your, yours.* ὑμεῖς, *you, pl. of σέ,* 164, 1.

4 1. αὐτῷ, αὐτῇ, σ'αυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ. 2. ἐμοί, ἡμῖν, ὑμῶν, σου. 3. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, σφίσιν, ὑμεῖς, οἱ. 4. ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ὑφ' ἡμῶν,¹ παρ'² ὑμῖν, παρ' ἀλλήλοις. 5. καὶ οὐκ ἀδι-

¹ Cf. ἐφ' ᾧ, 71².

² 221.

κεῖται ὑφ' ὑμῶν.¹ 6. ἐρωτῶσι δέ τις τί σφίσιν² ἔσται
 ἔαν νικήσωσιν. 7. ἐμοὶ γὰρ ξένος Κῦρος ἐγένετο καὶ με
 ἐτίμησεν. 8. ἦν δὲ ἡμεῖς νικήσωμεν, τοὺς ἡμετέρους
 φίλους σατράπᾳς ποιήσομεν. 9. ἀλλ' εἰς ὑμᾶς ἐδαπάνων
 ταῦτα τὰ χρήματα. 10. καὶ ὑμεῖς αἴτιοι ἔσεσθε τοῦ
 διαρπάζειν.³ 11. οὐ γὰρ κακῶς ἐποίεις τὴν ἐμὴν χώραν,
 ὥς⁴ αὐτὸς σὺ ὁμολογεῖς; 12. καὶ⁵ τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ δὲ⁶
 βαρβάρων ἐπεμελεῖτο. 13. ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ὑμεῖς ἐμοὶ⁶ οὐ βού-
 λεσθε ἔπεσθαι, ἐγὼ σὺν ὑμῖν ἔψομαι.

14. Beside (παρά) us, beside them, beside you. 15. By (ὑπό) you, by me, by him. 16. Of ourselves, of yourself, for himself. 17. What shall we have² if we conquer? 18. If he is wronged by you, he will pursue you. 19. They take care of the soldiers with them. 20. He will not harm you if you keep following him. 21. Let us not pillage your country. 22. He summoned the soldiers before him. 23. They wish to exercise themselves.

Read 134, 1.

¹ 86¹. ² 76⁴. ³ Genitive after αἴτιοι. The infinitive is a verbal noun, as in Latin and in English, and often has the article. The infinitive in English often ends in *ing*: as, "They are gone a-hunting," "He was prevented from kicking a goal." ⁴ *as*. ⁵ *δέ* is the connective; *καί*, *also*. ⁶ Dative with *ἔπεσθαι* (70, 1).



AN ATTIC HELMET

XXXV. ADJECTIVES

Adjectives Irregular in Inflection

Review 7, 4, 14, 1, 30, 1, 2, 35, 2, 72, 1-3, 141, 6, 7.

1 Learn the inflection of ἡδύς,¹ *sweet*, μέγας, *great*, and πολὺς, *much*, 156, 1, 2.

2 μέγας and πολὺς are adjectives of the second and first declensions except in the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative singular masculine and neuter, which belong to the third declension.²

3 Learn the inflection of ἡδίων, *sweeter*, 156, 1.

ἡδίων is inflected nearly like εὐδαίμων (155, 1).³ The accusative plural ἡδίους is like the nominative.

4 Vocabulary and Exercises

βαθύς, εἰς, ὅ, *deep*. bathymetry.

βραχύς, εἰς, ὅ, *short*; acc. sing. neut. as adv., βραχύ, *short*, a short distance. Latin brevis; brachylogy.

ἡδίων, ἡδίον, *sweeter*. ἡδύς.

ἡδύς, εἰς, ὅ, *sweet*. Latin suāvis; sweet.

Κιλικία, αἰ, *Cilicia*.

Κλισσα, ης, *Cilician woman*; ἡ Κλισσα, *the Cilician queen*.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, *great, large*; acc. sing. neut. as adv., μέγα, *greatly*. Latin māgnus; megaphone, Megalopolis.

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, *much, many*; acc. sing. neut. as adv., πολύ, *much*. polysyllable, polygon, polygamy.

τάφος, ου, ὅ, *ditch*.

ταχύς, εἰς, ὅ, *swift*; acc. sing. neut. as adv., ταχύ, *swiftly*. tachometer.

τέ, enclitic conj., *and*; τέ . . . καί, *both . . . and*. Latin -que. 68, 6.

τόξημα, ατος, τό, *arrow*. τοξέω.

τοξέω, τοξεύσω, ἐτόξευσα, τετόξευμαι, ἐτοξεύθην, *shoot, with a bow*. τοξότης, 45, 4; *intoxicate*.

¹ The stem is ἡδν except before a vowel, where it is ἡδεφ (cf. 58²). Latin suāvis (for suādis). ² μέγας has in the vocative singular masculine the form μεγάλε also, of the second declension.

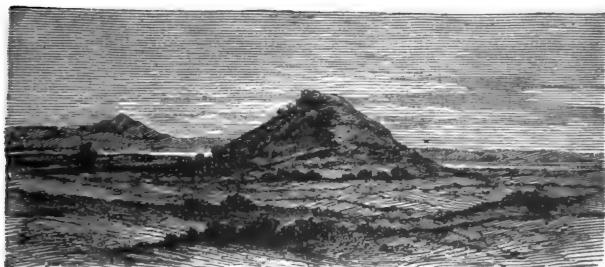
³ ἡδίων is for ἡδίσσ-α, ἡδίστους for ἡδίσσ-ες, etc. 72, 2.

1. βραχύ, μέγα, πολύ, ταχύ. 2. ἡδίω, ἡδίους, τριήρης 1
ταχεῖα. 3. τάφροι βαθεῖαι, φόβου πολλοῦ. 4. παρα-
δείσῳ μεγάλῳ, ἡδέος οἴνου. 5. καὶ ἔχει οἶνόν τε ἡδὺν
καὶ χρήματα πολλά. 6. ἔχουσι δὲ τριήρεις ταχεῖας,
ὥστε διῶξαι. 7. καὶ ὁ τῶν βαρβάρων φόβος πολὺς
ἐστίν. 8. τὴν δὲ Κίλισσαν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν ἀποπέμπει
τὴν βραχεῖαν ὁδόν.¹ 9. καὶ τὸν ἡδίω οἶνον πέμπει τοῖς
φίλοις. 10. οὗτοι ἐτόξευον βραχύ.

11. For sweet wine, of sweeter wine. 12. Of much fear, 2
for great armies. 13. Of deep ditches, for a swift horse.
14. You have both (τέ) many soldiers and swift triremes.
15. The life of man (τῶν ἀνθρώπων) is short. 16. Both
many and great were the ditches of this country. 17. The
bowmen have swift arrows. 18. The soldiers were the
friends of the great satrap. 19. The great army will plun-
der the sweeter wines. 20. The arrows are short but swift.

Read 134, 2.

¹ by the short road, adverbial accusative (222, 3).



THE TUMULUS IN THE PLAIN OF MARATHON



PREPARING FOR THE CHARIOT RACE

XXXVI. ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Comparison

Review 39, 1, 2, 72, 1-3, 5-7, 141, 6, 7, 235, 1, 236, 1.

- 1 In most adjectives the comparative and the superlative are formed by adding **τερος**¹ and **τατος**¹ to the stem of the positive: as,

ἀ-ληθής (ἀ-ληθεσ), ² <i>true</i>	ἀληθέσ-τερος	ἀληθέσ-τατος
ἀ-σφαλής (ἀ-σφαλεσ), ³ <i>safe</i>	ἀσφαλέσ-τερος	ἀσφαλέσ-τατος
βραχύς (βραχυ), <i>short</i>	βραχύ-τερος	βραχύ-τατος
μέλας (μελαν), <i>black</i>	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
πικρός (πικρο), <i>bitter</i>	πικρό-τερος	πικρό-τατος
πιστός (πιστο), <i>faithful</i>	πιστό-τερος	πιστό-τατος
πρό-θυμος (προ-θύμο), <i>eager</i>	προθύμό-τερος	προθύμό-τατος
νέος (νεο), <i>new</i>	νεώ-τερος	νεώ-τατος
πολέμιος (πολεμο), <i>hostile</i>	πολεμώ-τερος	πολεμώ-τατος

- 2 If the penult of *o*-stems contains a short vowel not followed by two consonants, final *o* of the stem is lengthened to *ω* in the comparative and the superlative. Compare **νέος** and **πολέμιος** with **πικρός**, **πιστός**, and **πρόθυμος**.

- 3 In some adjectives the stem is changed before adding **τερος** and **τατος**: as,

εὐ-δαίμων (εὐ-δαιμον), <i>prosperous</i>	εὐδαιμον-έσ-τερος	εὐδαιμον-έσ-τατος
πλησίος (πλησιω), <i>near</i>	πλησι-αί-τερος	πλησι-αί-τατος
φίλος (φιλο), <i>friendly</i>	φιλ-αί-τερος	φιλ-αί-τατος
	(φίλ-τερος)	φίλ-τατος

¹ The comparative is inflected like **ἀξιος**; the superlative, like **δῆλος**. 151, 2. ² ἀ-λήθεια, 38, 1. ³ ἀν- (39²), σφάλλω, *trip up*.

In some adjectives the comparative and the superlative are formed by adding **ίων**¹ and **ιστος**¹ to the root from which the positive is formed : as,

αἰσχρός (αἰσχ), ² shameful	αἰσχ-ίων	αἰσχ-ιστος
ἐχθρός (ἐχθ), ³ hostile	ἐχθ-ίων	ἐχθ-ιστος
ἡδύς (ἡδ), ⁴ sweet	ἡδ-ίων	ἡδ-ιστος
κακός (κακ), bad	κακ-ίων	κάκ-ιστος
καλός (καλλ), ⁵ beautiful	καλλ-ίων	κάλλ-ιστος

The following important adjectives are irregular in comparison ;¹ the forms in parentheses are poetic :

ἀγαθός, good, noble, brave

	ἀμείνων (ἀρείων)	ἄριστος ⁶
	βελτίων	βέλτιστος
	κρείττων	κράτιστος ⁷
	λῦων, preferable	λῦστος, best
κακός, bad, cowardly	κακίων	κάκιστος
	ἥττων, inferior	(ἥκιστος) ⁸
	χείρων, worse	χείριστος, worst
μέγας, great	μείζων ⁹	μέγιστος
μικρός, little, small	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
	ἐλάττων ¹⁰	ἐλάχιστος
	μείων, ¹⁰ smaller, weaker	
ὀλίγος, ¹¹ little, few		ὀλίγιστος
πολύς, much, many	πλείων, πλέων	πλείστος
ῥάδιος, easy	ῥάων	ῥάστος
ταχύς, swift, quick	θάττων ¹²	τάχιστος

¹ The comparative (except μικρό-τερος, 90¹) is inflected like ἡδίων (156, 1) ; the superlative, like δῆλος (151, 2).

² αἰσχος, τό, shame, αἰσχ-ύν-ομαι, be ashamed. ³ ἐχθος, τό, hatred.
⁴ ἡδ-ομαι, be pleased. ⁵ κάλλος, τό, beauty. ⁶ aristocracy. ⁷ κράτος, 73, 1. ⁸ ἥκιστα, adv., least (92, 2).

⁹ For μεγ-ίων. ¹⁰ Used also as comparative to ὀλίγος.

¹¹ oligarchy. ¹² For ταχ-ίων.

- 1 **Adverbs** of the positive degree are formed from adjectives of the positive degree by changing **ν** of the genitive plural neuter to **ς**¹: as,

ἀ-σφαλής, <i>safe</i>	gen. pl., ἀσφαλῶν	adv., ἀσφαλῶς, <i>safely</i>
πρό-θῦμος, <i>eager</i>	gen. pl., προθύμων	adv., προθύμως, <i>eagerly</i>
ἡδύς, <i>sweet</i>	gen. pl., ἡδέων	adv., ἡδέως, <i>gladly</i>
μέγας, <i>great</i>	gen. pl., μέγαλων	adv., μεγάλως, <i>greatly</i>

- 2 The comparative of an adverb is the accusative **singular** neuter of the comparative adjective; the superlative of an adverb is the accusative **plural** neuter of the superlative adjective²: as,

ἀ-σφαλῶς, <i>safely</i>	ἀσφαλέσ-τερον	ἀσφαλέσ-τατα
προ-θύμως, <i>eagerly</i>	προθύμό-τερον	προθύμό-τατα
ἡδέως, <i>sweetly, gladly</i>	ἡδ-ιον, <i>more gladly</i>	ἡδ-ιστα, <i>most gladly</i>
κακῶς, <i>badly</i>	κάκ-ιον	κάκ-ιστα
ταχέως, <i>swiftly, quick</i>	ἥττον, <i>less</i>	ἥκ-ιστα, <i>least</i>
	θᾶττον ³	τάχ-ιστα

¹ Other forms also occur as adverbs: as, πολύ, *much* (88, 4), ἄνω (73, 1), ὑπ, ἀνωτέρω, ἀνωτάτω. ² Cf. footnote 1. ³ Cf. 91¹².



A YOUNG ATHENIAN

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

αἰσχροί, αἶ, ὄν, *shameful*. 91, 1.

ἀ-ληθής, ἐς, *true, truthful*. ἀλήθεια, 38, 1. 90, 1.

ἀ-σφαλής, ἐς, *safe*. σφάλω, *trip up*. 90, 1.

ἐχθρός, αἶ, ὄν, *hostile* (= Latin *inimicus*). 91, 1.

μάλα, *adv.*, *much*; μᾶλλον, *more* (75, 3), μάλιστα, *most*.¹

μᾶλς, αῖνα, ἀν, *black*. melancholy, calomel, Melanesian. 155, 1, 90, 1.

νέος, αἶ, ὄν, *new*. neophyte, neoteric. 90, 1.

περί, *prep.*, *round, about*:

With *g.*, which defines the source

or cause of the action, *about, concerning, for*.

With *d.*, *round, about*.

With *a.*, which defines the field of action, *round, about, concerning*. perimeter, period. 219, 1, 2.

πικρός, αἶ, ὄν, *bitter, harsh*. 90, 1.

πιστός, ἡ, ὄν, *faithful*. πείθω, 43, 2; Latin *fidē*. 90, 1.

πλησίος, αἶ, ὄν, *near*. 90, 3.

πολέμιος, αἶ, ὄν, *hostile* (= Latin *hostilis*). πόλεμος, 24, 1. 90, 1.

συμ-πορεύομαι, *pass. dep.*, *advance with*. 22².

φίλος, ἡ, ὄν, *friendly*. 90, 3.

1. βραχύτερον, αἰσχῖον, μελάντατα. 2. ὡς ἀσφα- 2
λέστατα,² ὡς μάλιστα, ὅτι πλείστοι. 3. πλείους, νεω-
τέρω, βελτίους, κακίω. 4. φιλαίτεροι ἢ ὑμεῖς,³ κακίους
ὑμῶν.³ 5. μὴ πέμψετε τοὺς βελτίστους καὶ τοὺς κρα-
τίστους. 6. καὶ βούλονται ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι εἰς
τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 7. ἀλλ' ἀμείνους καὶ κρείττους πολλῶν
βαρβάρων ὑμεῖς ἐστε. 8. καὶ ἔπεμψεν ἄνδρας ὅτι πλεί-
στους καὶ βελτίστους. 9. καὶ κακίους εἰσὶ περὶ ἡμᾶς
ἢ ἡμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους. 10. οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ἡδῖον καὶ
προθυμότερον συνεπορεύοντο.

¹ Adjectives may be compared by using *μᾶλλον* and *μάλιστα*, as in English by using *more* and *most*.

² *how most safely, as safely as possible*. ὡς or ὅτι, *as*, like Latin *quam*, is used with the *superlative* to denote the *highest degree* possible.

³ The *comparative* may be followed by *ἢ, than* (with the same case after it as before it), or by the *genitive*, as in Latin by *quam, than*, or by the *ablative*.

- 1 11. Quick, quicker, as quickly as possible. 12. Most easily, less, least, more harshly. 13. Greater armies, more hostile men. 14. They are more truthful than we, than you. 15. Let us send as much food as possible. 16. If he sends a better guide, you will advance more safely. 17. He thinks that we are braver than the allies. 18. You are the most faithful and the most eager. 19. He will collect a larger army. 20. Let us send the men away to Greece by the quickest road.¹

Read 134, 3.

XXXVII. ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

The Numerals

Review 18, 1, 35, 2, 53, 4, 77, 1, 2.

- 2 Read the table of numerals as far as thirty, observing what numbers are inflected,² 162.
- 3 Learn the first twenty-one cardinal numbers, 162.³
- 4 Learn the inflection of εἷς,⁴ *one*, δύο, *two*, τρεῖς, *three*, and τέτταρες, *four*, 163, 1.
- 5 Like εἷς are inflected οὐδεῖς, *not one, nobody, nothing*, 163, 1, and μηδεῖς, *not one, nobody, nothing*. Learn the inflection.
- 6 The nominative singular masculine is oxytone.

¹ Cf. 89, 1, sentence 3.

² Learn the meaning of as many words as possible by looking into the English dictionary for words borrowed from the Greek: *as*, *hendecagon*, *tri-*, *triad*, *trisyllabic*, *tetragon*, *pentagon*; *proto-*, *prototype*, *Deuteronomy*, etc.

³ εἷς-κοσι, *twen-ty* (Anglo-Saxon "twen-tig," German "zwanzig," *twice ten*); κοσι and κοστὰ are modified forms of δέκα, *ten*; and so τρεῖς-κοστὰ, *thirty*, = *three tens*, etc. ⁴ For εἷς (55³).

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

Δάνα, *ων*, Dana, a city.

δισ-χίλιοι, *αι, α*, two thousand.

ἐντεῦθεν,¹ *adv.*, from here.

Καππαδοκία, *ας*, Cappadocia.

Λυδία, *ας*, Lydia.

Μαίανδρος, *ου*, Maeander, a river.
meander.

μη-δ-είς, μη-δε-μία, μη-δ-έν, *not one, nobody, nothing*; *acc. sing. neut. as adv.*, μηδέν, *in nothing, in no way.* 75².

οἰκα-δε,¹ *adv.*, homeward, home. οἰ-κία, 36, 1.

οἰκο-θεν,¹ *adv.*, from home. οἰκία, 36, 1.

οὐ-δ-είς, οὐ-δε-μία, οὐ-δ-έν, *not one, nobody, nothing*; *acc. sing. neut. as adv.*, οὐδέν, *in nothing, in no way.*

πρό-τερος, *ας, ου*, comparative, former, earlier; πρότερον, *adv.*, before, previously. πρό, before; *hysterōn* *proteron.* 92, 2.

πρώτος, *ης, ου*, first. πρό, before. *prototype.*

σταθμός, *ου*, standing place, day's march.

I. καὶ ἐγένοντο ὀκτωκαίδεκα. 2. καὶ ἐξελαύνει διὰ 2
τῆς Λυδίας σταθμοὺς τρεῖς παρασάγγας εἴκοσι καὶ δύο
ἐπὶ τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμόν. 3. ἔρχεται οὖν πρὸς τὸν
Κῦρον καὶ αἰτεῖ αὐτὸν ξένους καὶ τριῶν μηνῶν μισθόν.
4. Κῦρος δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐξελαύνει διὰ Καππαδοκίας
σταθμοὺς τέτταρας παρασάγγας εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε πρὸς
Δάνα. 5. παρὰ δὲ τούτων πλείους ἢ δισχίλιοι ἐστρατο-
πεδεύσαντο παρὰ Κλέαρχον. 6. πρῶτος δὲ Κλέαρχος
τοὺς αὐτοῦ στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο² πορεύεσθαι. 7. ἀλλ'
οὐδεὶς μετεπέμψατο αὐτὸν οἰκοθεν. 8. ἐγώ, εἰ μηδεμία
ἐστὶν ἐλπίς, συμβουλεύω μὴ ἀπελθεῖν. 9. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξε-
λαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς παρασάγγας πεντεκαίδεκα ἐπὶ τὸν
Εὐφράτην ποταμόν. 10. ἐπορεύθη οὖν πρότερον ἐπὶ τὰ
ὄρη οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος.³ II. νομίζομεν δὲ τέτταρας
ἄνδρας ἱκανοὺς ἔσεσθαι.

¹ -δε denotes motion toward; -θεν, motion from.

² 62¹.

³ 227, 1.



12. If you advance three days' march, it will be possible¹ to buy food. 13. The generals will ask him for two thousand mercenaries. 14. If we collect twenty-five men, he will wish to keep warring. 15. Nobody will ask of this general four months' pay. 16. From here he marches seventeen parasangs through this country. 17. They wish to pillage the country because² nobody hinders. 18. Of the captains more than twenty will march home.

Read 134, 4.

XXXVIII. Ω-VERBS

The Optative: Purpose Clauses, etc.

Review 80, 1-5, 202, 1, 3, 4, 203, 1, 204, 3, 235, 2, 236, 2.

Besides the indicative and the subjunctive, Greek has an optative mood.³ In Latin the optative united with the subjunctive.

- 2 Learn the inflection of the present optative active, middle, and passive, *παιδεύοιμι, παιδευοίμην*, 168.
- 3 The stem (*παιδευ-οι*) is formed by adding mood suffix ι (*ι* in the third person plural active) to the tense stem *παιδευ-ο* (204, 3). The optative has secondary endings except in the first person singular active, *μι* (203, 1).³ Final *αι* and *οι* are not considered short (23, 3).
- 4 Like the present optative active and middle are inflected the future optative active and middle, *παιδεύσοιμι, παιδευσοίμην*, 169, the first aorist optative active and middle, *παιδεύσαιμι, παιδευσαίμην*, 170, and the second aorist optative active and middle, *λίποιμι, λιποίμην*, 171. Learn the inflections.

¹ 74³. ² 227, 1. ³ The optative is a past subjunctive; that is, a past future. Cf. *shall, should; will, would; be, were; ought*.

Learn the inflection of the first and the second aorist optative passive, *παιδευθείην, κοπείην*, 174. 1

The stems are *παιδευ-θε, κοπ-ε*; the mood suffix is *ιη* (*ιη*, or *ι, ιε*, in the dual and the plural, the shorter forms being generally used). The endings are secondary, but active (cf. 42, 4). 2

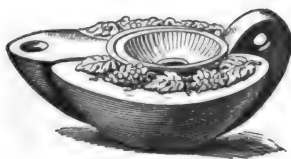
Like *παιδευθείην* is inflected the present optative of *εἰμί*, 196. Learn the inflection. 3

ειην is for *εἰς-ίην*, etc., 72, 2, 74, 2. 4

The optative expresses time that is less vividly future than that of the subjunctive (80, 1). Cf. 96^a. 5

When the principal verb is in a secondary tense, the subjunctive in clauses expressing *purpose* (80, 2), or after words expressing *fear* (80, 5), may, for the sake of vividness, remain in the subjunctive, or may be changed to the same tense of the optative: as, 6

1. (οὐκ) { *ἔστρατεύετο* } , ἵνα (μὴ) τὰς σπονδὰς { *λῦῃ* or *λύοι*,
ἔστρατεύσατο } { *λύσῃ* or *λύσειε*,
He was (not) marching } , that he { *may* } (not) { *keep breaking* } the
He did (not) march } { *might* } { *break* } truce.
2. (οὐκ) { *ἐφοβοῦμην* } μὴ (οὐ) τὰς σπονδὰς { *λῦῃ* or *λύοι*,
ᾤεισα } { *λύσῃ* or *λύσειε*,
I was (not) fearing } that he { *may* } (not) { *keep breaking* } the
I did (not) fear } { *might* } { *break* } truce.



A LAMP

I

Vocabulary and Exercises

αἰρέω (*αἰρε, εἰλ*), **αἰρήσω**, 2 a. **εἶλον**, **ἔρρηκα, ἔρρημαι, ἔρήθην**, *take, catch, seize*, the passive voice being supplied by **ἀλίσκομαι**; mid., *choose*; pass., *be taken, be chosen*. **διαερεσις**. *heresy*. 218, 1, 2.

ἀλίσκομαι (*ἀλ, ἀλο*), **ἀλώσομαι**, 2 a. **ἔδλυν** or **ἔλυν**, **ἔδλωκα** or **ἔλωκα**, *be taken, be seized*, the active voice being supplied by **αἰρέω**. 216, 3, 4. **ἑθελω, ἑθελήσω, ἡθέλησα, ἡθέληκα**, *be willing*. 208, 1, 3.

ἐκ-πίπτω, *fall out, be exiled*, the active voice being supplied by **ἐκ-**

βάλλω, 111, 1; **οἱ ἐκ-πι-πτω-κότες**,¹ *the exiles*. **πίπτω**.

εὕρισκω (*εὕρ*), **εὕρήσω**, 2 a. **ἡύρον**, **ἡύρηκα, ἡύρημαι, ἡύρήθην**, *find*. **eureka**. 216, 3, 5.

πάσχω (*παθ, πενθ*), **πείσομαι**, 2 a. **ἔπαθον**, 2 p. **πέπονθα**, *suffer*.² **παθος, allopathy, antipathy, sympathy**. 216, 3, 6.

πείθω, πείσω, ἔπεισα, πείπικα, 2 p. **πέποιθα, πείπισμαι, ἐπίσθην**, *persuade*.² 210, 4, 5.

πίπτω (*πετ, πτο*), **πισοῦμαι**, 2 a. **ἔπισον, πέπτωκα**, *fall*.² 209, 1, 5.

- 2 I. ἵνα ἔλοιμι, ὥς μὴ εἶη, ὅπως μὴ ἀλίσκονται. 2. ἵνα ἱκανοὶ εἶεν, ὥς μὴ αὐτοὺς κατακοπεῖη. 3. ἵνα μηδὲν πάθοιμεν, φοβηθεῖς μὴ ὀπισθεν γένοιτο. 4. δέισαντες μὴ οὐ τὴν ὁδὸν εὗροιεν. 5. ἀπῆλθε δέ τις, ἵνα τούτῳ ἐπιβουλεύοι. 6. οὐ δ' ἐφοβεῖτο μὴ ἑαυτῷ ἐπιβουλεύσειαν. 7. τούτους γὰρ οὐχ εἶλοντο δεδιότες μὴ οὐ πορευθεῖεν. 8. οἱ δὲ σύμμαχοι οὐκ ἐπορεύοντο, ἵνα μὴ κατακοπεῖεν. 9. ἀλλ' ἀπελθεῖν οὐκ ἠθελον φοβούμενοι μὴ οὐ πρὸς τὸν ποταμὸν ἤκοιεν. 10. καὶ ἔχων ὑμᾶς ἐπορευόμεν, ἵνα τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας σώσαιμι.

- 3 11. That he might be sent, that you might not find. 12. That they might destroy the bridges. 13. That they might persuade, that they might not be surrounded. 14. They

¹ 114². ² Distinguish **πάσχω, πείθω, πίπτω**; **πείσομαι, πείσω, πισοῦμαι**; **ἔπαθον, ἔπεισα, ἔπισον**; **πέπονθα, πέποιθα, πέπτωκα, πέπομφα** (*πέμψω*). The principal parts of such verbs should be written frequently.

went away that they might suffer nothing. 15. He was not willing to advance, fearing that he might not find the road. 16. The allies were fearing that they might be cut down. 17. They destroyed the road, fearing that the Greeks might advance. 18. They did this that Cyrus might not get behind them.¹ 19. They were marching that they might keep pillaging the country. 20. They chose this guide that he might lead them home.

Read 135, 1.

XXXIX. Ω-VERBS

The Optative: Conditional Sentence

Review 64, 4, 5, 66, 2-4, 83, 4, 5, 142, 1, 2.

Learn the inflection of the present optative active, middle, 1 and passive, of *τιμάω*, 180, 181, *φιλέω*, 182, 183, and *δηλώω*, 184, 185.

ᾰω-verbs have *ω* throughout;² ἑω-verbs and ὁω-verbs have *οι* throughout.³

The optative introduced by *εἰ*, *if*, or by *εἰ μή*, *if not*, is 3 used to express a *condition*: as,

Protasis

Apodosis

1. *εἰ* (μή) { *στρατεύοιτο*
στρατεύσαιτο }, τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) { *λῦοι*
λύσειεν } ἄν,

*If he should (not) { keep marching } , he would (not) { keep breaking }
{ march } { break }
the truce.*

2. *εἰ* (μή) { *στρατεύοιτο*
στρατεύσαιτο }, τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐκ) ἄλυν,

*If he did (not) { keep marching } , he { always } broke the truce.
{ march } { never }*

¹ Omit.

² *ωο* + *ι* = *ω* (64, 4).

³ *εο* or *οο* + *ι* = *οι* (66, 2, 3).

- 1 These conditional sentences differ only in the **apodosis**. If the apodosis has the optative with **ἄν**, the condition is called the **future less vivid**. If the apodosis has the imperfect indicative (or some equivalent form), denoting *repetition*, the condition is called the **past general** (cf. 83, 4, 5).

2 Vocabulary and Exercises

ἐπεὶ,¹ conj. adv., *when*. **ἐπεί**, 84, 1.

ἐπειδή,¹ conj. adv., *when*. **ἐπειδὴ**, 84, 1.

ὅποτε,¹ conj. adv., *when, whenever*.

πάνν, adv., *very*. **πᾶς**, 59, 1.

πολέμος, ὁ, *on, hostile*; pl., οἱ **πολέμοι**, *the enemy*. **πολέμος**, 93, 1.

τίμωρίω, **τίμωρήσω**, **ἐτίμωρήσα**, **τετίμωρηκα**, **τετίμωρημαι**, **ἐτίμωρήθην**, *avenge*; mid., *take vengeance*. **τίμαω**, 65, 1.

ὑπέρ, prep., *over*:

With **α.**, which expresses the starting point or the source or cause of the action, *over, in behalf of*.

With **α.**, which defines the field of action, *over, beyond*. Latin **super**, 26¹; **hypercritical**. 219, 2, 220, 1.

χίλος, οὐ, *fodder*.

ώφελίω, **ώφελήσω**, **ώφελισα**, **ώφελικα**, **ώφελιμαι**, **ώφελήθην**, with **α.**, *aid, help*.

- 3 I. εἰ γὰρ ἐποίμεθα, ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν τιμωροῖτο ἄν. 2. καὶ εἰ μὴ ἡγεμόνας πέμψειε, τίς πλοῖα αἰτοίη ἄν; 3. εἰ δέ τίς τι αὐτὸν αἰτοίη, ὠφέλει. 4. ἐπεὶ¹ γὰρ μὴ εἰς κώμην ἦκοιεν, τὰ ἐπιτήδει' οὐκ ἡγοράζοντο. 5. εἰ δὲ δυνατός εἴη, σὺν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἐστρατεύετο. 6. καὶ εἰ μὴ πορεύοισθε, τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ ἀδικοῖτε ἄν. 7. εἰ δὲ στρατεύσαιντο ἐκεῖνοι, τὴν χώραν διαρπάζειν βούλονται ἄν; 8. οὗτοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας πολεμοῖεν ἄν, εἰ ἵππους καὶ ὅπλα πέμψειεν ὁ στρατηγός. 9. καὶ εἰ ὑμᾶς τιμῶ, στρατεύοισθε ἄν. 10. εἰ γὰρ πορευσαίμεθα ὡς τάχιστα, οὐκ ἂν εἴη² ἐξελλθεῖν. 11. οἱ δὲ σταθμοὶ πάνν μακροὶ ἦσαν, ὅποτε ἦ πρὸς ὕδωρ βούλοιτο ἦκειν ἦ πρὸς χιλόν.

¹ The optative introduced by **ἐπεὶ**, **ἐπειδή**, or **ὅποτε**, *whenever* (= *if ever*), is equivalent to a protasis (225, 1, 3; cf. 84²). ² Cf. 74³.

12. If they should keep warring, we should destroy the bridges. 13. If he should advance, he would not destroy the road. 14. Whenever¹ he advanced, he never destroyed the roads. 15. He would keep honoring us if we should keep marching. 16. What would the enemy do if we should keep warring? 17. If the allies should advance, we should wish to buy provisions. 18. If he should conquer, he would make you satrap. 19. Whenever they did not keep following him, he always followed them. 20. If he conquered, he always sent gifts to the soldiers. 21. If he should not be there, the enemy would destroy the bridge.

Read 135, 2.

XL. THE THIRD DECLENSION

Vowel and Diphthong Stems

Review 88, 88¹, 141, 5, 8, 235, 3, 236, 3.

Learn the inflection of πόλις, *city*, βασιλεύς, *king*, and ναῦς, *ship*, 150, 1, 2.

The stems are πολί, βασιλευ, and ναυ. The vocative singular is the simple stem.

In πόλις, final ι of the stem is changed to ε except in the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative singular. In the genitive singular and the genitive plural, the accent stands on the antepenult (by exception, 21, 3). The accusative plural is like the nominative (cf. 72, 7, 88, 3).²

Βασιλεύς has α in the accusative singular and the accusative plural. In ναῦς, ναυ before a long vowel becomes ναι; before a short vowel, νη.³

¹ 100¹. ² Nouns inflected like πόλις are feminine (except μάντις, δ, *soothsayer*, and a few others). 141, 8.

³ In βασιλεύς and ναῦς, final υ of the stem before a vowel of the ending is changed to ϕ and lost. With ναῦς, νηός (for νηός; cf. 58²), cf. Latin *nauta* (for *nāvita*), *sailor*, *nāvis*, *ship*, and English *navigate*, *nausea*.

I

Vocabulary and Exercises

ἀνά-βασις, *ews*, going up, march up.

ἀνά (73, 1), βαίνω (βα), go.

βασιλεύς, *ews*, ὁ, king. βασιλεύω, 61, 5.

διά-βασις, *ews*, crossing. διά (21, 6), βαίνω (βα), go.

δύναμις, *ews*, power, force (of troops). δυνατός, 84, 1; dynasty.

ἕνεκα or ἕνεκεν, adv. with G., because of, generally postpositive like causā in Latin.

ἵππεύς, *ews*, ὁ, horseman; pl., ἱππεῖς, cavalry. ἵππος, 31, 1.

ἰχθύς, *ews*, ὁ, fish. ichthyology. 150, 1.

Κολοσσαι, ὠν, Colossae, a city. 5, 3.

μάντις, *ews*, ὁ, soothsayer. mantis, necromancy.

Μένων, *ewos*, Menon, one of Cyrus's generals.

ναῦς, νῆς, ἡ, ship. Latin nāvis; nautical, nausea.

Πελοπόν-νησος, ου, ἡ, Peloponnesus (Pelops's island). νῆσος, 31, 1.

πόλις, *ews*, city. cosmopolitan, metropolis, necropolis.

πράξις, *ews*, doing, undertaking. πράττω, 43, 2.

Σάρδεις, *ewon*, αι, Sardis, a city. 5, 3.

τάξις, *ews*, order, array, division, of troops. taxidermy, syntax.

- 2 I. ἐν τῇ πόλει, ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν. 2. ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέᾱ, πρὸς τοὺς βασιλέᾱς. 3. ταύτης τῆς πράξεως ἕνεκα. 4. καὶ προθυμότεροι ἦσαν πρὸς¹ τὴν ἀνάβασιν. 5. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ² Κλέαρχος ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν διάβασιν τοῦ ποταμοῦ. 6. καὶ Κύρῳ παρήσαν αἱ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νῆες. 7. ταύτης ἕνεκα τῆς παρόδου τὰς ναῦς μετεπέμψατο. 8. καὶ τάξις αὐτῷ ἔπεται τῶν ὀπλιτῶν. 9. καὶ οὐκ ἂν πορεύοιντο, εἰ μείζων ἢ πρᾶξις εἴη. 10. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμὸν ἓνα παρασάγγᾱς ὀκτὼ εἰς Κολοσσάς, πόλιν οἰκουμένην,³ εὐδαίμονα καὶ μεγάλην. 11. καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχων τοὺς ἱππεᾶς ἤλαυνεν ἐπὶ τοὺς⁴ Μένωνος. 12. ἡ γὰρ ὁδὸς ἔσται πρὸς βασιλέᾱ⁵ μέγαν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα.

¹ The way promised hardship. Cf. "face the situation." ² the same day. The dative is used to express time at which (cf. 78³, 54⁴). ³ οἰκέω, 67, 1. ⁴ 40, 1. ⁵ The king of Persia is βασιλεύς, without the article.

13. Into the city, out of this city. 14. Because of the ships and the cavalry. 15. He has four divisions of the hoplites. 16. If he should march on these cities, we should advance. 17. When we arrive at Babylon, he will send the fish to the soothsayer.¹ 18. If he wars, he will summon many ships. 19. If he should collect the Greek force, the cavalry would aid. 20. Because of this crossing it is necessary (δεῖ) to summon the ship. 21. We are collecting the allies that we may march against the king.² 22. On this day³ the kings advanced into Sardis. 23. With (ἔχων) the cavalry they will advance to the crossing.

Read 135,3.

XLI. Ω-VERBS

The Imperative

Review 11, 2, 3, 21, 1-3, 27, 1, 4, 142, 1, 2, 202, 2, 203, 1.

Learn the inflection of the present imperative active, 2 παῖδευ-ε, 168, the first aorist imperative active, παῖδευσον, 170, the second aorist imperative active, λίπε, 171, and the present imperative of εἰμὶ, ἴσθι, 196.

The stems are παιδευ-%, παιδευ-σα, λιπ-%, ἴσ. The endings are primary active (202, 2). παιδευ-ε is for παιδευ-ε-θι, and λιπ-ε⁴ for λιπ-ε-θι. παῖδευ-σον (for παιδευ-σα-θι) is irregular.

Like the present imperative active are inflected the first 4 aorist imperative passive, παιδεύθητι, and the second aorist imperative passive, κόπηθι, 174. Learn the inflections.

¹ 84, 2, sentence 8. ² 102⁵. ³ 102². ⁴ The second aorist imperative active of five verbs is oxytone: εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, ἴδε, εἰπέ, λαβέ, say, come, see, And, and take. In compounds the accent is regular: as, ἔπ-ελθε, come away.

- 1 The stems are παιδευ-θι, κοπ-ε (203, 1). The endings are **primary**, but **active**, 202, 2 (cf. 42, 4, 79, 3, 97, 2). The ending of the second person singular (θι) is regular; παιδεύθη-τι is for παιδεύθη-θι (cf. 33, 1, 70¹).
- 2 Learn the inflection of the present imperative middle and passive, παιδεύου, 168, the first aorist imperative middle, παιδευσαι, 170, and the second aorist imperative middle, λιποῦ, 171.
- 3 The endings are **middle or passive** (202, 2). παιδεύ-ον is for παιδεύ-ε-σο, and λιπ-οῦ for λιπέ-σο (72, 2); παιδευσαι (for παιδεύ-σα-σο) is irregular. The second aorist imperative middle is accented on the ultima (by exception, 21, 1); cf. 27, 3, 58, 1.
- 4 The imperative of τῖμάω, 180, 181, φιλέω, 182, 183, and δηλώω, 184, 185, is contracted regularly. Learn the inflections.
- 5 In τῖμάω, ω or α prevails (64, 4); in φιλέω, ε + ε = ει, ε + ο = ου (66, 2); in δηλώω, ο + ε or ο = ου (66, 3). 64¹.
- 6 The time of the imperative is like that of the subjunctive (80, 1): as,

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda\upsilon\epsilon\iota \\ \lambda\upsilon\sigma\omicron\nu \end{array} \right\} \tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma \sigma\pi\omicron\nu\delta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{keep breaking} \\ \text{break} \end{array} \right\} \text{the truce.}$

- 7 The second or the third person of the present imperative or of the aorist subjunctive (80, 4), introduced by μή, *not*, is used to express a *prohibition*: as,

1. $\mu\grave{\eta} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda\upsilon\epsilon\iota \\ \lambda\upsilon\sigma\eta\varsigma \end{array} \right\} \tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma \sigma\pi\omicron\nu\delta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma, \text{do not } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{keep breaking} \\ \text{break} \end{array} \right\} \text{the truce.}$
2. $\mu\grave{\eta} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega \\ \lambda\upsilon\sigma\eta \end{array} \right\} \tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma \sigma\pi\omicron\nu\delta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma, \text{let him not } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{keep breaking} \\ \text{break} \end{array} \right\} \text{the truce.}$

- 8 In the third person, the **aorist imperative** is often used instead of the aorist subjunctive: as,

$\mu\grave{\eta} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda\upsilon\sigma\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega \\ \lambda\upsilon\sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega\nu \end{array} \right\} \tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma \sigma\pi\omicron\nu\delta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma, \text{let } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{him} \\ \text{them} \end{array} \right\} \text{not break the truce.}$

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, ἤκουσα, 2 p. ἀκή-
κοα, ἠκούσθην, *hear. acoustic.*
207, 1, 2.

ἄκρον, οὐ, *summit, height. acropolis,*
acme, Akron.

ἀπο-πλέω (πλυ), ἀπο-πλεύσομαι or
ἀπο-πλευσοῦμαι, ἀπ-έπλευσα, ἀπο-
πέπλευκα, ἀπο-πέπλευσαι, *sail off,*
sail away. 210, 4, 6.

ἐπι-σῆτισμός, οὐ, *forage. ἐπί* (28, 1),
σῆτις (31, 1).

θαυμάζω (θαυμαδ), θαυμάσομαι, θαύ-

μασα, θαύμακα, θαυμάσθην, *won-*
der at. 212, 1, 3, 5.

κῆρυξ, ὕκος, δ, *herald.*

ὅτι, *expletive, that, used to introduce*
*object clauses in ind. or opt.*¹

φέρω (φερ, οί, ἐνεκ), ὀλώ, 1 a. ἤνεγκα,
2 a. ἤνεγκον, 2 p. ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγ-
μαι, ἠνέχθην, *carry, bear; χα-*
λεπῶς φέρω, bear with difficulty,
feel troubled. Latin ferō; phos-
phorus. 218, 1, 5.

χαλεπῶς, *adv., hardly, with difficulty.*

1. μὴ ἀπόπλει, ἐλόντων,² ἐλέσθων,² πείσθητι. 2. ἀκου- 2
έτω, μὴ ποιείτε, τίμᾱ, μὴ δηλούντων. 3. ἐρωτᾶτε, μὴ
ἀποπλείτω, πείθεσθε, λίπε, γενέσθων. 4. ἀπόπεμψον,
παίδευσαι,³ μὴ κατακόπτετε, ἐλθόντων. 5. καὶ στρα-
τηγούς ἔλεσθε ὡς τάχιστα. 6. ἔὰν δὲ μὴ ταῦτα
πέμψῃ, ἡγεμόνα αἰτούντων Κῦρον. 7. ὅτι δὲ ἐγὼ στρα-
τηγήσω μηδεὶς ὑμῶν λεγέτω. 8. ἔρχεσθε οὖν πρὸς
Κῦρον καὶ αἰτεῖτε πλοῖα, ὡς ἀποπλέωμεν.⁴ 9. καὶ μὴ
λέγετε ὅτι ἐγὼ τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων φιλίαν εἰλόμην.
10. ἀλλ' ἀπελθόντων.⁵ κακίους γάρ εἰσι περὶ ἡμᾶς ἢ
ἡμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους. 11. Ὡ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, μὴ θαν-
μάζετε ὅτι χαλεπῶς φέρω τοῖς παροῦσι⁶ πράγμασιν.⁷
12. μὴ διάτρίβε, εἰ μὴ ἐπισῆτισμόν ἐνεκα.

¹ Distinguish ὅτι, *that*, from ὃ τι, *whatever* (70, 1). ² αἰρίω, 98, 1.

³ Distinguish παίδευσαι, παιδεῦσαι (first aorist infinitive active), παιδεύσαι
(first aorist optative). ⁴ 671. ⁵ The Greek colon (·) is equivalent to
our colon or semicolon. ⁶ πάρ-εμ, 75, 3. ⁷ The dative is used to ex-

press *cause, manner, or means* (instrument), like the ablative in Latin.

- 1 13. Send, let him not go, go away.¹ 14. Let them send, let them be honored, let them not delay. 15. Do not be sailing away, choose guides, keep asking him. 16. Do not keep pillaging this country. 17. Do not keep sending them away to Greece. 18. Let him go away; for he is baser than the barbarians.² 19. Fellow soldiers, do not keep advancing on the villages. 20. Let the heralds ask the general for their³ pay. 21. Let them keep following to the heights. 22. Do not keep saying that I shall not war. 23. Summon the ships, fellow generals.

Read 135, 4.

XLII. THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

Contracted Nouns and Adjectives. The Attic Second Declension

Review 7, 2, 9, 1, 14, 1, 18, 1, 141, 6, 235, 4, 236, 4.

- 2 Learn the inflection of the nouns *μνά*, *mina*, *γῆ*, *earth*, and *νόος*, *mind*, 146, 2.
- 3 *μνά*⁴ and *γῆ*⁵ are inflected like *θεά* (7, 2) and *φνγή* (9, 1). The ultima is circumflexed throughout (64, 5, 78). *νόος* differs in inflection from *ποταμός* (14, 1) by having *οὗς*⁶ and *οὖν*⁶ for *ός* and *όν*, and *οὖ*⁶ for *ε* in the vocative singular. The ultima is circumflexed throughout (except *ώ* for *ω* in the dual).
- 4 The uncontracted adjectives *χρῦσεος*, *golden*, and *ἀργύρεος*, *silver*, 152, 1, 2, are inflected and accented like *ἄξιος*, 151, 2; *ἁπλός*, *simple*, 153, 1, is inflected like *δῆλος*, 151, 2.⁷ It is paroxytone (63) throughout.

¹ 103⁴. ² 93³. ³ 151. ⁴ α + α = α. 142, 1. ⁵ ε + α = η (64⁴).

⁶ ο + ο or ε = ου (66, 3).

⁷ In Attic prose, the contracted forms are used (107, 1).

Learn the inflection of the contracted adjectives χρῦσος, *golden*, 1
 ἀργυρός, *silver*, 152, 1, 2, and ἀπλός, *simple*, 153, 1.¹

These adjectives differ in inflection from ἀγαθός and μικρός by having 2
 οὗς and οὖν for ὅς and ὅν. The feminine has ᾱ after ρ (ἀργυρά, etc.;
 cf. 18, 1). The vocative singular is like the nominative. The ultima is
 circumflexed throughout (except ὦ for ὦ in the dual).

Learn the inflection of the contracted adjective εὖνοος, 3
well-disposed, 153, 2.

εὖ-voos has two endings (39, 2). In compound adjectives, οα of the 4
 neuter plural is uncontracted. The accent of εὖνου, etc., is recessive (by
 exception, 64, 5).

Learn the inflection of the noun νεώς, *temple*, and the 5
 adjective ἱεώς, *propitious*, 147, 1.

The Attic second declension differs from the regular declension in four 6
 particulars:

1. The endings have ω throughout.²
2. ι of the regular endings is subscript.
3. If oxytone, oxytone throughout.
4. If proparoxytone, proparoxytone throughout (by exception, 21, 3).

¹ Not χρύσεος, etc. These adjectives are most easily learned as separate words, and not as contractions of χρύσειος, ἀργύρειος, and ἀπλός.

² In the neuter plural, α (for ω) is generally used in the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative.



HOMER

I Vocabulary and Exercises

ἀπλός, η, ον, *simple*.

ἀπό-πλος, ου, *voyage away, voyage back*. ἀπο-πλῖω, 105, 1.

ἀργύρεος, α, ον, *silver*.

ἀργύριον, ου, *silver, money*.

γῆ, ας, *earth*. *geography, geometry*, George (= *earth-worker*).

εὖ-νοος, ον, *well-disposed*. εὖ, 40, 3.

ἔως, ω, ἡ, *dawn*. *A. sing.*, ἔω.

ἔλιος, ων, *propitious*.

κακό-νοος, ον, *ill-disposed*.

κράνος, ους, τό, *helmet*. *cranium*. 72, 1, 2.

μνᾶ, ας, *mina*, a sum of money, about \$18.

νᾶς, ὦ, ὁ, *temple*.

νός, ου, *mind*.

πλός, ου, *voyage*. ἀπο-πλῖω, 105, 1.

στέφανος, ου, *crown*. Stephen.

σύμ-πλεως, ων, *full*. πλήρης, 73, 1.

τόπος, ου, *place, region*. *topography*, *Utopia*.

φοινίκιος, α, ον, *purple*. *Phoenicia*.

χάλκειος, α, ον, *bronze*. *chalcography*.

χρῦσεος, α, ον, *golden*. *chrysalis*, *chrysanthemum*, *chryselephantine*.

- 2 1. τοῦ ἀπόπλου, ἐν νῶ ἔχειν. 2. ἅμα¹ ἔφ, ἡ πρὸς ἔω ὁδός. 3. ἀπλοὺς γὰρ ἦν ὁ λόγος. 4. ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, καὶ Κῆρῳ πιστὸς ἦν, καὶ νῦν ὑμῶν εὐνοὺς. 5. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῷ τόπῳ ἦν ἡ γῆ πεδίον. 6. ὁ δὲ ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστω ἔπεμψε πέντε ἀργυρίου μνᾶς. 7. καὶ πορεύεται εἰς πεδίον μέγα καὶ καλόν, καὶ δένδρων² σύμπλεων. 8. εἶχον δὲ πάντες κράνη χαλκᾶ. 9. ὑμῶν³ δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ στέφανος ἐκάστω χρῦσοῦς ἔσται.

- 3 10. By (κατά) land and by sea. 11. Of a silver crown, of bronze helmets. 12. They will be ill-disposed to you. 13. He was not well-disposed to the men. 14. The parks are full of trees. 15. The soldiers were in the temples of the gods. 16. They will send you golden crowns. 17. The helmet of the man is bronze. 18. All had purple robes.

Read 136, 1.

¹ At the same time with, at.

² 194.

³ Partitive genitive, with ἐκάστω.

XLIII. Ω-VERBS

A Review of the Present and Second Aorist Systems; Indirect Discourse

Review 202, 1-4, 203, 1, 204, 1-3, 210, 4, 5.

Review the present system of παιδεύω, 168, and the present 1 and second aorist systems of λείπω, 171.

Learn the principles of indirect discourse, 223. 2

Vocabulary and Exercises

3

αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ), αἰσθήσομαι, 2 a. ᾤσθόμην, ᾤσθημαι, *perceive, learn. aesthetic.* 223, 2. 215, 1, 2.

ἀκούω, *hear.* 105, 1. 223, 2.

ἀφ-ικνέομαι (ικ), ἀφ-ίζομαι, 2 a. ἀφ-ἰκόμην, ἀφ-ἴγμαι, *come.* 214, 3, 6.

λαμβάνω (λαβ), λήψομαι, 2 a. ἔλαβον, 2 p. εἶληφα, εἶλημμαι, εἰλήφθην, *take, capture. epilepsy.* 215, 1, 3, 4.

λανθάνω (λαθ), λήσω, 2 a. ἔλαθον, 2 p. ἔληθα, ἔλησμαι, *lie hidden, escape*

notice. ἀλήθεια, 38, 1. 227, 2, 3. 215, 1, 3, 4.

πυνθάνομαι (πυνθ), πύσομαι, 2 a. ἐπυνθόμην, ἐπύσμαι, *inquire, inquire into, learn.* 223, 2. 215, 1, 3, 5.

τυγχάνω (τυχ), τεύξομαι, 2 a. ἔτυχον, τετύχηκα, *happen, happen upon, gain.* 227, 2, 3. 215, 1, 3, 5.

φθάνω (φθα), φθάσω or φθήσομαι, ἔφθασα, 2 a. ἔφθην, *outstrip.* 227, 2, 3. 214, 3, 5.

1. καὶ ἐπύθετο αὐτοὺς στρατευομένους. 2. ὁ δ' οὖν ἀδελ- 4
φὸς παρὼν ἐτύγγχανεν. 3. καὶ τῶν ἄλλων¹ τεύξεσθε αὐτοῦ.²
4. καὶ βούλομαι μέντοι λαθεῖν ἀπελθών. 5. τὴν δ' Ἑλ-
ληνικὴν δύναμιν ἔτυχεν ἀθροίζων ὅπως βασιλεῖα³ λάβοι.
6. οἱ δὲ ᾤσθοντο ὅτι ἡ Κέρου στρατιὰ ἤδη ἐν Κιλι-
κίᾳ εἴη. 7. πορευόμεθα οὖν ἵνα φθάσωμεν ἐπὶ τῷ ὄρει
γενόμενοι τοὺς πολεμίους. 8. ἐνταῦθα ἀφικνεῖται ἡ

¹ The **genitive** is used with verbs meaning *aim at, make trial of, hit or miss, touch, take hold of, or gain* (222, 1). ² *from him* (222, 1). ³ 102⁵.

Κίλισσα παρὰ Κῦρον. 9. βασιλεὺς δ' ἤκουεν ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶεν. 10. ὁ δ' ἀκούει τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἐπὶ τῷ Εὐφράτῃ ποταμῷ ὄντας.

- 1 11. He learns that the enemy are pillaging the camp.
 12. These soldiers happened to be marching into the village. 13. We came away secretly. 14. They say that the allies came away secretly. 15. I hear that the Euphrates river is impassable. 16. He outstripped the king in collecting an army.

Read 136, 2.



AT HER EMBROIDERY

XLIV. Ω-VERBS

A Review of the Future System ; Purpose Clauses

Review 80, 5, 97, 6, 203, 1, 205, 7, 226, 3, 235, 5, 236, 5.

- 2 Review the future system of παιδεύω, 169.

Learn the future system of the liquid verb φαίνω, *show*, 169.

- 3 φανῶ (for φαν-έσω, 72, 2, 205, 7) is inflected like φιλῶ, 182.

- 4 Learn the constructions of purpose and object clauses, 228.

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ), ἀγγεῖν, ἡγγεῖλα,¹
ἡγγεῖλκα, ἡγγεῖλμαι, ἡγγεῖσθην, an-
nounce. ἄγγελος, 24, 1. 223, 2.
213, 1, 2.

ἀπ-αγγέλλω, bring a message back,
report. ἀπό, ἀγγέλλω.

ἀπο-θνήσκω (θαν), ἀπο-θαίνομαι, 2 a.
ἀπ-θάνων, ἀπο-τίθνηκα, die off, be
put to death, fall (in battle), the
active voice being supplied by
ἀπο-κτείνω. 216, 3, 5.

ἀπο-κτείνω (κτεν), ἀπο-κτενῶ, ἀπ-ί-
κτεινα,² 2 p. ἀπ-έκτονα, kill off,
put to death, the passive voice being
supplied by ἀπο-θνήσκω. 213, 1, 3, 6.

βάλλω (βαλ), βαλῶ, 2 a. ἔβαλον, βέ-
βληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήσθην, throw,
throw at, pelt. hyperbole. 213, 1, 2.

δια-βάλλω, throw through, throw
over, slander. diabolic, devil.

εἰς-βάλλω, throw into, invade (of an
army), empty (of a river).

ἐκ-βάλλω, throw out, drive out, exile,
the passive voice being supplied by
ἐκ-πίπτω, 98, 1.

μέλλω, μελλήσω, ἐμέλλησα, intend.

πῶς, adv., how? ὅπως, 51, 2. 75⁴.

συν-λαμβάνω, seize, arrest. σύν
(19, 1), λαμβάνω (109, 3); syl-
lable. 22². 215, 1, 3, 4.

1. βουλευόνται δὲ πῶς ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀποθανεῖται. 2. ὁ δ' ἐπο- 2
ρεύετο ὡς Πισιδᾶς ἐκβαλὼν ἐκ τῆς χώρᾱς. 3. ὁ δὲ πείθ-
ται καὶ συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν. 4. ἐντεῦθεν
μέλλει εἰσβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίᾱν. 5. ὁ δὲ πάλιν ἡρώ-
τησε, Σπονδᾶς ἢ πόλεμον ἀπαγγεῖλῶ; 6. τοῦτον δια-
βαλεῖ πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν. 7. πέμπουσι δὲ κήρυκα ὅς
ταῦτα ἀπαγγελεῖ. 8. ἀπαγγελεῖτε δὲ ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσται
πρὸς βασιλέᾱ μέγαν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα.

9. They will report that the king³ is advancing. 10. How 3
shall we put this man to death? 11. If we break the truce,
the enemy will invade this country.⁴ 12. He sends messen-
gers to report war. 13. They say that the heralds will
report a truce. 14. They were pelting that man.

Read 136, 3.

¹ For ἡγγεῖλα (206, 2).

² For ἀπ-έκτενσα (206, 2).

³ 102⁶.

⁴ 83, 4.

XLV. Ω-VERBS

A Review of the First Aorist System; Conditional Sentences

Review 203, 1, 204, 1-3, 206, 2, 224, 1-4.

1 Review the first aorist system of παιδεύω, 170.

Learn the first aorist system of φαίνω, 170.

2 ἔφηνα (for ἔφαν-σα, 206, 2) is inflected regularly.

3 Learn the conditional sentences at 224, 5.

4 Vocabulary and Exercises

αἰσχύνω (αἰσχυν), αἰσχυνοῦμαι, ἡ-
σχῦνα, ἡσχύνθη, *disfigure, dis-*
honor, shame; αἰσχύνομαι, αἰσχυ-
νοῦμαι, ἡσχύνθη, *pass. dep., be*
ashamed. 213, 1, 3, 4.

ἀπο-κρίνω, *separate*; ἀπο-κρίνομαι,
ἀπο-κρινοῦμαι, ἀπ-εκρίνάμην, ἀπο-
κρίμαι, *mid. dep., answer.*

Ἀπόλλων, *ωνος, Apollo.* λ., Ἀπόλ-
λωνα or Ἀπόλλω; *v., Ἀπολλον,*
141, 2. 148, 2.

βαίνω (βα), βήσομαι, 2 a. ἔβην, βέβηκα,
βέβημαι, ἔβάθη, *go.* 213, 1, 3, 4.

δια-βαίνω, *cross.* διά-βασις, 102, 1.
ἐκ-δέρω, ἐξ-έδαιρα, ἐκ-δέδαρμαι,¹ ἐξ-
εδάρην, *flay.* dermatology, hypo-
dermic. 207, 1, 5.

κατα-βαίνω, *go down.*

κρίνω (κριν), κρινῶ, ἔκρινα, κέκρικα,²
κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην, *decide, judge.*
critic, hypocrite. 213, 1, 3, 5.

μένω, μινῶ, ἔμεινα, μεμένηκα,² *remain,*
stay. 209, 1, 3.

χαλεπαίνω (χαλεπαρ), χαλεπανῶ,
ἐχαλέπηνα, ἐχαλεπάνθη, *be angry.*
214, 1, 2.

- 5 1. ἐνταῦθα λέγεται Ἀπόλλων ἐκδεῖραι Μαρσύαν. 2. ἐν-
τεῦθεν δὲ κατέβαινεν εἰς πεδίον μέγα καὶ καλόν. 3. οἱ
δὲ Ἕλληνες διέβησαν³ ἄν τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν εἰ
σίτον ἔσχον.⁴ 4. ἐνταῦθα ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς· ἐν ᾧ⁵
Κῦρος ἀπέκτεινεν ἄνδρα ὡς⁶ ἐπιβουλεύοντα αὐτῷ. 5. εἰ
γὰρ ἡρώτῃ τούτους τί βούλονται, οὐκ ἀπεκρίνοντο ἄν.

¹ 113³.² 113⁴.³ For the inflection of ἔβην, see 193, 200, 4.⁴ Fromἔχω, 208, 1, 4, 70¹.⁵ at which time (χρόνῳ), and at this time.⁶ ὡς, 59, 1.

6. καὶ εἰ μὴ οἱ στρατιῶται ἤκουσαν ταῦτα, ἐχαλέπησαν.
 7. καὶ εἰ μὴ οἱ στρατιῶται ἤκουσαν ταῦτα, ἐχαλέπησαν
 ἄν. 8. ὁ δ' ἡσχύνετο ἄν εἰ μὴ διέβαινες τὸν ποταμόν.
 9. ὁ δὲ ἔκρινεν ἀδικεῖν τὸν τοῦ Μένωνος στρατιώτην.¹
 10. καὶ εἰ ὑμεῖς ἦλθετε, ἐπορευόμεθα ἂν ἐπὶ βασιλεύᾳ.

11. The Greeks would be crossing the river if it were not impassable. 12. If he had asked the soldiers, they would not have replied. 13. If the soldiers were not crossing the river, he was angry. 14. If the soldiers were not crossing the river, he would be angry.

Read 137, 1.

XLVI. Ω-VERBS

A Review of the First and Second Perfect Systems

Review 32, 1-4, 33, 58, 7, 203, 1, 206, 3, 223, 2, 237, 1, 238, 1.

Review the first perfect system of παιδεύω, and the second perfect system of πέμπω, 172.

Before the suffix κα, the verb stem of liquid verbs is sometimes unchanged and sometimes changed: as,

ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ), announce	ἤγγελ-κα ²
στελλω (στέλ), equip, send	ἔσταλ-κα ³
κτείνω (κτεν), kill	2 p. ἔκτον-α ³
βάλλω (βαλ), throw	βέβλη-κα ⁴
μένω (μεν), remain	μεμέν-ηκα ⁴
κρίνω (κριν), decide, judge	κέκρι -κα ⁴
φαίνω (φαν), show	πέφαγ-κα ⁵

¹ The subject of ἀδικεῖν. ² The verb stem remains unchanged.

³ In most monosyllabic liquid stems, ε of the stem is changed to α in the first perfect, and to ο in the second perfect.

⁴ The liquid is transposed with the stem vowel, or ε (η) is added to the verb stem (205, 6), or the liquid is dropped. ⁵ ν is retained as γ-nasal (143, 3).

- 1 Learn the inflection of the future and second perfect systems of εἶδω, *see*, 195.
- 2 The stem is ἴδ (for *φιδ*), as seen in the second aorist εἶδον (for *ἐ-φιδ-ον*) and ἴδ-ειν (for *φιδεῖν*). Cf. Latin *videō*. οἶδα¹ = *have seen*, and so *know* (cf. Latin *nōvī*, the perfect of *nōscō*); the second pluperfect ἤδαιν = *had seen*, and so *knew* (cf. Latin *nōveram*).

3 Vocabulary and Exercises

ἀπο-διδράσκω (*δρα*); ἀπο-δράσσομαι,
2 a. ἀπ-ἴδραν, ἀπο-δίδρακα, *escape by stealth*, like a thief. 216, 3, 5.
ἀπο-φύγω, *escape by flight*. 210, 4, 5.
εἶδω (obsolete present), εἶσομαι, *shall or will know*, 2 a. εἶδον, *saw*, 2 p. οἶδα, *have seen*, and so *know*; 2 plup. ἤδαιν, *had seen, knew*; χάριν οἶδα, *feel grateful* (= Latin *grātiā habeo*). 218, 1, 4.
εἶκω (obsolete present), 2 p. ἔοικα, *with present force, be like*; impersonally, ὡς εἰκε, *as it appears*.

θνήσκω, *die*; p. τέθηκα,² *have died, be dead*. ἀπο-θνήσκω, 111, 1.
ὁράω (*όρα, όπ, ιδ*), ὄψομαι, 2 a. εἶδον, ἰδρακα or ἰδρακα, ἰδραμαι or ὤμαι, ὠφθην, *see*. panorama, optic, idea, asteroid, spheroid. 223, 2. 218, 1, 4.
οὐ-τε, *and not*; οὔτε . . . οὔτε, *neither . . . nor*; οὐ, τί (88, 4).
σύν-οἶδα, *know with* (= Latin *consciō*; *conscious*); σύν-οἶδεν ἑαυτῷ ἡμᾶς ἀδικήσας, *he is conscious that he wronged us* (223, 2).

- 4 1. καὶ αὐτῷ τοὺς στρατηγούς ἐπιβουλεύοντας πρῶτοι ἀπηγγέλκαμεν. 2. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἀδικηθεὶς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ πολέμιός μοι γέγονας.³ 3. ὁ δ' ὁρᾷ τοὺς Ἑλλήνας νενικηκότας.² 4. οἱ δ' ὡς εἶδον αὐτὸν πεπτωκότα² ἀπέλιπον. 5. καὶ σύνοἶδα ἑμavτῷ ἡδίκηκώς³ αὐτόν. 6. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὅπως ἀπέθανεν οὐδεὶς⁴ εἰδὼς ἔλεγεν. 7. τέθηγκε γάρ, ὡς

¹ οἶδα is for εἰδα (= *φείδα*); cf. εἰκα, 114, 3. With εἶδω (obsolete present), οἶδα, ἴδω, cf. λείπω, λείποι, λείπειν, sing, sang, sung.

² The perfect tense pictures the state that results from the action of the verb: as, γέγονας, *you have become, you are*; νενικηκότας, *have conquered, are victorious*; πεπτωκότα, *has fallen, is slain*; τεθηκότα, *has died, is dead*.³ 223, 2. ⁴ A compound negative following another negative strengthens it, as in Old English. Cf. the street Arab's "There ain't no game to-day:"

ἔοικε, καὶ βασιλεύς. 8. οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες οὐκ ᾔδεσαν αὐτὸν τεθνηκότα.¹ 9. τῷ δ' ἀνδρὶ πείσομαι, ἵνα εἰδῇτε ὅτι καὶ ἐγὼ φίλιός εἰμι. 10. καὶ ὑμῶν χάριν εἴσεται. 11. οἱ δ' οὔτε ἀποδεδράκασιν οὔτε ἀποπεφεύγασιν.

12. He has sent away the messengers. 13. The generals do not know that Cyrus is dead. 14. We are grateful to the Greeks. 15. The enemy have abandoned their horses. 16. This man has become hostile to us. 17. They are conscious that they have wronged me.

Read 137, 2.

XLVII. Ω-VERBS.

A Review of the Perfect Middle System; the Verbal Adjectives

Review 37, 1-4, 50, 2, 58, 7, 202, 5, 203, 1, 223, 2.

Review the inflection of the perfect middle system of α παιδεύω,² 173.

The subjunctive and the optative are formed by inflecting εἶμι, be, with the perfect participle middle or passive.

The future perfect is inflected regularly. The stem is formed by adding the tense suffix σ% to the perfect middle stem. The future perfect is generally passive.

Learn the inflection of the perfect middle system of the liquid verbs στέλλω,² equip, send, and φαίνω,² show, 175.³

Before μ, final ν of the stem is either dropped (113⁴) or changed to σ. Between two consonants is dropped. In the third person plural, the compound forms are for the sake of euphony.⁴

¹ 114². ² The subjunctive and the optative may be learned at a glance, and the imperative may be neglected. ³ Verbs with stems ending in a

liquid, a κ-mute, or a τ-mute only rarely have the future perfect. ⁴ ἔ-σταλ-νται, πέ-φασ-νται, λέ-λειπ-νται, etc. are not easily pronounced.

- 1 Learn the inflection of the perfect middle system of the π-mute verb λείπω, 176, the κ-mute verb πλέκω,¹ *plait*, 177, and the τ-mute verbs ἀρπάζω,¹ 178, and πείθω,¹ 179.²
- 2 For the mutes before μ, see 43².
- 3 For the mutes before σ, see 16, 4-6; but σ between two mutes is dropped unless the mute before it is a τ-mute.³
- 4 Before a τ-mute (τ δ θ), a π-mute (π β φ) or a κ-mute (κ γ χ) must be coördinate (4, 4),⁴ a τ-mute (τ δ θ) becomes σ.
- 5 With the compound forms in the third person plural, cf. 115, 6.
- 6 The verbal adjectives are formed by adding τός and τέος to the verb stem :

1. The τός-adjective is inflected like ἀγαθός or δήλος (151, 1, 2) : as,

ὁ ποταμὸς διαβατός ἐστιν,⁵ *the river is crossable.*

οἱ ποταμοὶ ἀδιάβατοι ἦσαν, *the rivers were not crossable.*

2. The τέος-adjective denotes *necessity*, like the gerundive in Latin, and is used sometimes *personally*⁶ and sometimes *impersonally*;⁷ the agent, if expressed, is in the dative (cf. 37, 4) : as,

ποταμοὶ ἡμῖν διαβατέοι⁶ εἰσίν,⁵ *RIVERS we must cross.*

ποταμοὺς ἡμῖν διαβατέον⁷ ἐστίν,⁵ *rivers we must cross.*

¹ 115².

² 115³.

³ For example, λεί-λειψαι (for λέ-λειπ-σαι), but λεί-λειφ-θαι (for λέ-λειπ-σθε), ἦρπα-σθαι (for ἥρπαδ-σθε, 143, 6).

⁴ For example, if the τ-mute is smooth (τ), the π-mute or the κ-mute must be smooth : as, λεί-λειπ-ται, πέ-πλεκ-ται ; if the τ-mute is rough (θ), the π-mute or the κ-mute must be rough : as, λεί-λειφ-θαι, πέ-πλεχ-θαι.

⁵ ἐστί(ν) or εἰστί(ν) may be omitted.

⁶ In the *personal* construction, the verbal adjective agrees with the subject ; in this construction, the subject is *emphatic*.

⁷ In the *impersonal* construction, the verbal adjective is in the *neuter singular* or *neuter plural*, and, although *passive*, takes a *direct object* ; in this construction, the action is *emphatic*.

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἀ-διά-βατος, *on, not crossable*. βαίνω (112, 4). 39, 2.

δια-βατός, *α, on, to be crossed, must be crossed*. βαίνω, 112, 4.

δια-βατός, *ή, on, crossable*. βαίνω, 112, 4.

πεζή, *adv., on foot*. τράπεζα, 26, 1.

ποιητός, *α, on, to be made, must be made, must be done*. ποιῶ, 67, 1.

πορεία, *αs, journey, march*. πορεύομαι, 51, 2.

πορευτός, *α, on, to be traversed, must be traversed*. πορεύομαι, 51, 2.

πρό, *prep. with α., which expresses*

the source or cause of the action, before, in front of, in behalf of. Latin *prō*; prologue, program, for, foremost.

τάττω (ταγ), τάξω, ἵταξα, 2 p. τέταχα, τέταγμαι, ἐτάχθην, *arrange, station*. τάξις, 102, 1.

τοι-ούτος, τοι-αῦτή, τοι-ούτον, *such as this*; neut. pl., τοιαῦτα, *such things*. τοίος, *such*, οὗτος (47, 1).

ψεύδω, ψεύσω, ἴψευσμαι, ἰψεύσθην, *deceive*; ψεύδομαι, ψεύσομαι, ἰψευσάμην, ἴψευσμαι, *mid. dep., lie, deceive*. pseudo-, pseudonym.

1. τοιαῦτα γὰρ ὑμῖν ποιητέον. 2. καὶ ἡδικῆσθαι 2 δοκεῖ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ. 3. καὶ σὺν στρατεύματι πολλῷ ἔρχεται ὡς εἰς μάχην παρασκευασμένος. 4. ποταμὸς δ' εἴ τις ἡμῖν ἐστι διαβατός οὐκ οἶδα. 5. καὶ σύννοιδεν ἑαυτῷ ἐψευσμένος αὐτούς. 6. ὥστε φίλος ἡμῖν οὐδεὶς λελεῖψεται. 7. οὗτος ὁ ποταμὸς διαβατὸς ἐγένετο πεζῇ. 8. τὰ δὲ ὄρη ὑμῖν πορευτέα. 9. τὴν δὲ πορείαν, ὡς ἔοικε, πεζῇ ποιητέον. 10. οὗτοι δ' αὖ πρὸ αὐτοῦ βασιλέως τεταγμένοι ἦσαν.

11. You have been stationed in front of the city. 3
12. This mountain we must cross. 13. I am conscious that I have deceived the generals. 14. On foot you must make this journey. 15. For not all the rivers of this country are not crossable.

Read 137, 3.

XLVIII. Ω-VERBS

A Review of the First and Second Aorist Passive Systems

Review 42, 3-7, 58, 7, 61, 1-3, 203, 1, 204, 1-3, 226, 3, 237, 2, 238, 2.

- 1 Review the first aorist passive system of παιδεύω and the second aorist passive system of κόπτω, 174.
- 2 Review the conditional sentences, 224.
- 3 Learn the conditional relative sentences, 225.

4 Vocabulary and Exercises

ἀγαμαι, ἡγασάμην, ἡγάσθην, mid. or pass. dep., *admire*.

δια-σπᾶω, δι-έσπασα, δι-έσπακα, δι-έσπασμαι, δι-έσπασθην, *draw apart, scatter*. spasmodic. 209, 1, 5.

ἐξ-έτασις, εως, *examination, review*.
ἔσται, adv., *up to*; conj. adv., *until*.
225, 1, 225⁴.

ἔως, conj. adv., *while, until*. 225, 1, 225⁴.

ἡδομαι, ἡσθήσομαι, ἡσθην, *be pleased*.
208, 1, 4.

μέχρι, adv., *up to*; conj. adv., *until*.
225, 1, 225⁴.

πρίν, conj. adv., *before, until*:

With the infinitive (the principal clause being affirmative), *before*.

With the finite moods (the principal clause being negative), *until*.
225, 1, 225⁴.

συν-γίγνομαι, *meet, associate with*.
σύν (143, 3), γίγνομαι (51, 2).

συν-λέγω, συλ-λέξω, συν-ἔλεξα, 2 p. συν-ἔλοχα, συν-ἔλεγμαι, συν-ἔλεχθην, 2 a. συν-ἔλεγγην, *gather together, collect*. legend, select.
209, 1, 2.

- 5 1. καὶ οὐκ ἐνίκηθη βασιλεὺς, ἔσται διεσπασθήσαν αἱ δυνάμεις. 2. τούτῳ συγγενόμενος¹ ἡγάσθη ἂν αὐτόν. 3. ἐπεὶ δὲ κελεύσειε τοὺς Ἑλληνας ταχθῆναι, ἐτάττοντο ἐπὶ τεττάρων.² 4. καὶ ἐπαύσατο πρὶν τοὺς συμμάχους αὐτῷ³ συλλεχθῆναι. 5. μενούσι γὰρ ἐνταῦθα μέχρι ἂν

¹ 226, 3, 224, 5. ² ἐπὶ τεττάρων, *four deep*. ³ for him; dative of advantage (222, 2).

ἐξέτασις καὶ ἀριθμὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων γένωνται ἐν τῷ παρα-
 δείσῳ. 6. οἱ δὲ ἔφασαν κατακοπῆναι αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ τῶν
 Κιλικίων. 7. Κῦρος δὲ ἤσθη τὸν¹ ἐκ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰς
 τοὺς βαρβάρους φόβον ἰδών.² 8. καὶ οὐ παύσεται πρὶν
 ἂν αὐτοὺς καταγάγῃ οἴκαδε.

9. They did not advance until the allies were collected. 1
 10. We shall not cease until we lead you back. 11. They
 were pleased when they saw the review.

Read 138, 1.

XLIX. MI-VERBS

The Present, Second Aorist, and Second Perfect Systems of
 ἵστημι; Φημί

Review 202, 1-5, 203, 1-3, 204, 1-3, 226, 3, 227, 1.

Learn the inflection of the present and second aorist sys- 2
 tems of ἵστημι, *make stand, stand*,³ 186, 192, 198, 2, 199, 2.

The verb stem is *στα*; the present stem *ι-στα* (for *σι-στα*, 26¹; cf. Latin 3
si-stō) is reduplicated with *ι*. In the active voice, the stems are length-
 ened (*στα* to *στη*, *ι-στα* to *ι-στη*), in the singular of the present and the
 imperfect indicative, in the second person singular of the present impera-
 tive (*ι-στη* for *ι-στα-θι*), and in the second aorist indicative,⁴ imperative
 (except in the form *στά-ντων*), and infinitive.

The subjunctive is inflected like that of *τιμάω*, 64, 3, 4, except that 4
α + an *e*-sound (*η*, *η*) = *η* (*η*); in the optative, final *α* of the stem is
 contracted with the mood suffix.

¹ τὸν agrees with φόβον (39, 6). ² The 2 a. participle of *αἰδω*, 114, 3. 226, 3.

³ ἵστημι and its compounds have the following meanings:

Active voice, pres., impf., fut., and 1 aor., *make stand, set*.

2 aor., *stood*; 1 and 2 pf., *stand*; 1 and 2 plup., *stood*.

Middle voice, *make yourself stand, stand*; *make stand for yourself, set*.

Passive voice, *be made to stand, be set*.

⁴ With the inflection of *ἰ-στη-ν*, 192, cf. that of *ἰ-κόπ-η-ν*, 174. See 201, 1.

- 1 The participles active *ῥαῖς*, *making stand, setting*, 159, 1, and *σῆς*, *having stood*, are inflected like *παιδύσῃς*, 158, 1.
- 2 Learn the inflection of the second perfect system of *ῥστημι*, 187.
- 3 In the second perfect and the second pluperfect, *μ*-verbs have no singular in the indicative because there is no tense suffix (203, 1), and *σ* is the only ending left; the singular is supplied by the first perfect.¹
- 4 Learn the inflection of the second perfect participle active *ῥτῶς* (*ῥ-στα-σῑ*),² *standing*, 160, 2.
- 5 Learn the inflection of *φημί* (*φα*), *say*, 187.
- 6 *φημί* is inflected almost like *ῥστημι* (119, 2). In the present indicative, all the forms except *φῆς* (*φῆς*) are enclitic (68, 6).

7 Vocabulary and Exercises

ἀν-ῥστημι, *make stand up, stand up*.

ἀνά, ῥστημι. 119³.

ἀφ-ῥστημι, *make stand off, make revolt, stand off, revolt*. *ἀπό, ῥστημι*. 119³.

γινῶσκω (*γνο*), *γνώσσομαι*, 2 a. *ῥγνων*, *ῥγνωκα*, *ῥγνωσμαι*, *ῥγνώσθην*, *get knowledge of, know*. Latin *nōscō*; *know*, *agnostic*, *diagnosis*, *physiognomy*. 216, 3, 4.

δύναμαι (*δυνα*), *δυνήσομαι*, *δεδύνημαι*, *ῥδυνήθην*, *be able, can*. *δύναμις*, 102, 1. 217, 1, 2.

ἐπι-σταμαι (*ἐπι-στα*), *ἐπι-στήσομαι*,

ῥπι-στήθην, *understand, know, know how*. 217, 1, 3.

ἐφ-ῥστημι, *make stand on, stand on*. *ἐπί, ῥστημι*. 119³.

ῥστημι (*στα*), *στήσω*, *ῥστησα*, 2 a. *ῥστην*, *ῥστηκα*, *ῥσταμαι*, *ῥστάθην*, *make stand, set, stand*. 26¹, 119³. 217, 1, 4.

λόφος, *ου*, *hill, ridge*.

πλήν, *conj.*, *but, except*; *adv. with α.*, *but, except*.

τείχος, *ου*, *τό*, *wall*, as of a city. 72, 2. *φημί* (*φα*), *φήσω*, *ῥφησα*, *say*. Latin *fāri*; *infant, prophet*. 218, 1, 2.

¹ A few *ω*-verbs have the second perfect indicative inflected like that of *μ*-verbs: as, *θνήσκω* (114, 3), 1 p. *τέθηκα*, 2 p. *τεθῆσαι* (for *τεθῆ-ᾱσαι*), *they are dead* (114³). The second perfect *οἶδ-α* (195) has a suffix in the indicative singular, but none in the dual or the plural. The imperative, like that of *μ*-verbs, has no suffix; cf. the imperative of *εἰμί*, 196. ² For *σε-στα-ῶς* (26¹, 75²). Like *ῥτῶς* is inflected *τεθνήσῃς*, *dead* (see footnote 1).

1. τότε δὲ ἀφειστήκεσαν πρὸς Κῦρον πᾶσαι αἱ πόλεις 1
 πλὴν Μιλήτου. 2. ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖς τείχεσιν ἐφειστήκεσαν
 πύλαι. 3. ἐνταῦθα δὲ φᾶσι καὶ τοὺς παρὰ Ἀβροκόμᾳ
 Ἑλλήνας ἀποστάντας ἐλθεῖν παρὰ Κῦρον. 4. καὶ ἀπο-
 σταῖς κακῶς ἐποίεις¹ τὴν ἐμὴν χώραν ὅτι ἐδύνω.² 5. καὶ
 ἔγνω³ τὴν σαντοῦ δύναμιν. 6. ἐν Μιλήτῳ δὲ τινες
 βουλευόνται ἀποστήναι πρὸς Κῦρον. 7. ἀλλὰ, ἣν δύνη-
 ται,⁴ βασιλεύσει ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ. 8. καὶ ἀνίσταντο
 τῶν στρατιωτῶν τινες λέξοντες ἃ ἐγίγνωσκον. 9. καὶ
 πείθεσθαι ἐπίσταται ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος. 10. οἱ δὲ καὶ ἔστα-
 σαν ἀποροῦντες τῷ πράγματι.⁵ 11. καὶ λέγει ὡς⁶ ἀπε-
 κόπησαν ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου καὶ ὅτι⁷ τεθνᾶσι⁷ πολλοί.

12. Many of the soldiers revolted from this general. 2
 13. These were not able to stand up. 14. The allies do not
 stand. 15. He tells how he revolted and went to the king.

Read 138, 2.

L. MI-VERBS

The Present and Second Aorist Systems of τίθημι and ἵημι

Review 202, 1-4, 203, 1-3, 204, 1-3, 237, 3, 238, 3.

Learn the inflection of the present and second aorist sys- 3
 tems of τίθημι, put, 188, 194, 198, 2, 199, 2.

¹ κακῶς ἐποίεις, you tried to harm (62¹). ² For ἐδύνω (202⁵). ³ For the inflection of ἔγνω, see 193. ⁴ For δυνῆται (cf. ἰσθῆται, 119, 4); the stem is δυνα-, but, in the subjunctive and the optative, δύναμαι and ἐπίσταμαι (ἐπίστα) are accented as if they were not contracted: as, δύναμαι (for δυνῶμαι), δύναιτο (for δυνάιτο; cf. ἰσταίτο). ⁵ 1057. ⁶ Either ὅτι, that, or ὡς, how, may be used to introduce a clause in indirect discourse; ὅτι is followed by a mere statement of facts, while ὡς implies details; ὅτι is dead, ὡς is full of life. ⁷ 120¹.

- 1 The verb stem is $\theta\epsilon$; the present stem, $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon$ (for $\theta\iota\theta\epsilon$, 33, 1), is reduplicated with ι . In the active voice, the stem is lengthened ($\tau\iota\theta\epsilon$ to $\tau\iota\theta\eta$) in the singular of the present indicative, and in the first person singular of the imperfect (cf. 119, 3).
- 2 In the imperfect indicative active, the forms $\epsilon\tau\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ($\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\epsilon\varsigma$) and $\epsilon\tau\theta\epsilon\iota$ ($\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\epsilon$) and, in the present imperative active, the form $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon$ ($\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\epsilon$) are from the verb $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\omega$ (instead of $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$). 66, 2. For $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\upsilon$, in the second aorist indicative middle, see 202⁸.
- 3 In the second aorist indicative active, $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$, *put*, $\epsilon\eta\mu\iota$, *send* (189), and $\delta\epsilon\delta\omega\mu\iota$, *give* (194), have no singular (cf. 120, 3); the singular is supplied by the first aorist indicative active ending in $\kappa\alpha$ (for $\sigma\alpha$), which is inflected like $\epsilon\tau\alpha\delta\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha$,¹ 170.
- 4 The subjunctive is inflected like that of $\phi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\omega$, 182, 183. 66, 2. In the optative, final ϵ of the stem is contracted with the mood suffix.
- 5 In the second aorist imperative active of $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$, *put*, $\epsilon\eta\mu\iota$, *send* (189), and $\delta\epsilon\delta\omega\mu\iota$, *give* (194), the forms $\theta\epsilon\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, and $\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ are irregular.
- 6 The second aorist infinitive active of $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$, *put*, $\epsilon\eta\mu\iota$, *send* (189), and $\delta\epsilon\delta\omega\mu\iota$, *give* (194), ends in $\epsilon\text{-}\nu\alpha\iota$ (instead of $\nu\alpha\iota$, 202, 3); and the ϵ of the ending is contracted with the final vowel of the stem ($\theta\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha\iota$ for $\theta\epsilon\epsilon\text{-}\nu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha\iota$ for $\epsilon\text{-}\nu\alpha\iota$, and $\delta\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha\iota$ for $\delta\epsilon\epsilon\text{-}\nu\alpha\iota$).
- 7 The participles active $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ and $\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ are inflected like $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\upsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, 158, 2. So also the participles active $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ and $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ of $\epsilon\eta\mu\iota$, 189.
- 8 Learn the inflection of the present and second aorist systems of $\epsilon\eta\mu\iota$, *send*, 189, 198, 2, 199, 2.
- 9 The verb stem is ι ; the present stem $\tau\iota\epsilon$ (for $\iota\text{-}\iota$; cf. 33, 1) is reduplicated with ι . $\epsilon\eta\mu\iota$ is inflected like $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$, except in the form $\epsilon\iota\sigma\epsilon\upsilon$, of the second aorist indicative middle. 122, 1-7.

¹ For example, $\epsilon\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\kappa\alpha\text{-}\varsigma$, $\epsilon\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\kappa\epsilon(\nu)$, 194; $\eta\text{-}\kappa\alpha$, $\eta\text{-}\kappa\alpha\text{-}\varsigma$, $\eta\text{-}\kappa\epsilon(\nu)$, 189; $\epsilon\text{-}\delta\omega\text{-}\kappa\alpha$, etc., 194.

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἀνα-παύομαι, *rest*. παύω, 51, 2.ἀξίνη, ης, *az*.δι-ελαύνω, *drive through, march through, ride through*. διά, ελαύνω, 21, 6. 214, 1, 3, 4.ἐπι-τίθημι, *put on*; mid. with D., *put yourself on, attack*; δίκην ἐπιτίθημι, *impose a penalty*.εὐθὺς, *adv., immediately*.ἴδιος, ᾧ, ον, *own, private*; εἰς τὸ ἴδιον, *for your personal use*. idiom, *idiosyncrasy*.ἵημι (έ), ἤσω, ἤκα, εἴκα, εἵμαι, εἴθην, *send, throw*; mid., *throw yourself, rush*. 217, 1, 3.κατα-τίθημι, *put down, store away*.προσ-τίθημι, *put opposite, add to*; mid., *add yourself to*; γνώμη προστίθεμαι, *agree to an opinion*.τίθημι (θε), θήσω, 1 a. ἔθηκα, 2 a. ἔθετον, τέθηκα, ἐτίθην, *put*; mid., *put for yourself*; τίθεμαι τὰ ὅπλα, *order arms, ground arms*. hypothesis, theme. 217, 1, 5.τρέχω (τρεχ, δραμ), δραμοῦμαι, 2 a. ἔδραμον, δεδράμηκα, δεδράμηναι, *run*. troche, dromedary. 218, 1, 4.ὥσ-περ, conj. *adv., just as*. ὥς, *as*, -πέρ, *an intensive inseparable enclitic*.

1. τὰ δὲ χρήματα ταῦτα ἐγὼ λαβὼν οὐκ εἰς τὸ ἴδιον 2
κατεθέμην ἐμοί. 2. ἵεντο γὰρ ὥσπερ ἂν δράμοι¹ τις
περὶ νίκης. 3. ὁ δέ, ὥς διελαύνει ὁ Κλέαρχος, ἵησι
τῇ ἀξίνῃ.² ἄλλος δὲ λίθῳ.³ 4. καὶ δέδοικα μὴ λαβὼν
με δίκην ἐπιθῇ. 5. ἐνταῦθα δ' ἔστησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες
καὶ θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα ἀνεπαύοντο. 6. εὐθὺς οὖν ἔθετο
τὰ ὅπλα καὶ ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Κλεάρχου⁸ μὴ ποιεῖν ταῦτα.
7. ταύτῃ δὲ τῇ γνώμῃ ἔφη καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους προσθέ-
σθαι. 8. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐπέθεντο τοῖς Ἕλλησιν. 9. ἀλλ'
ἵετο ἐπ' αὐτόν.

10. The Greeks rushed on the enemy. 11. He grounded 3
arms and advanced. 12. The generals did not agree

¹ just as anybody would run (99, 3); the protasis is in νίκης: if he should run for victory (in the games). ² 105⁷. ³ 52⁴; cf. 68, sentence 13.

to this opinion. 13. This general was attacking the barbarians. 14. The hoplites were wishing to attack you.

Read 138, 3.



HOPLITES ON THE DOUBLE-QUICK

LI. MI-VERBS

The Present and Second Aorist Systems of Δίδωμι

Review 202, 1-4, 203, 1-3, 204, 1-3, 223, 2.

- 1 Learn the inflection of the present and second aorist systems of δίδωμι, *give*, 190, 194, 198, 2, 199, 2.
- 2 The verb stem is *δο*; the present stem, *δι-δο*, is reduplicated with *ι*. In the active voice, the stem is lengthened (*δι-δο* to *δι-δω*) in the singular of the present indicative.
- 3 In the imperfect indicative active, the forms *ἰδιδουν* (*ἰ-δί-δο-ο-ν*), *ἰδιδουσ* (*ἰ-δί-δο-ε-ς*), and *ἰδιδου* (*ἰ-δί-δο-ε*), and, in the present imperative active, the form *διδου* (*δί-δο-ε*) are from the verb *διδέ-ω* (instead of *διδω-μι*). 66, 3. For *ἴδου*, in the second aorist indicative middle, see 202⁶.
- 4 For the second aorist indicative, imperative, and infinitive active, see 122, 3, 5, 6.
- 5 The subjunctive and the optative are inflected as in *δηλδω*, 184, 185, except that in the subjunctive *ο + η = φ* instead of *οι* (66, 3).
- 6 The participles active, *διδούς*, 159, 1, and *δούς* are inflected like *λιπών*, 157, 2, except *ούς* for *ών* in the nominative and the vocative singular masculine. Learn the inflection.

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἀεὶ, adv., ever, always.

ἀπο-δίδωμι, give back, pay.

δίδωμι (δο), δάσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην, give. δῶρον, 31, 1; anecdote, antidote, apodosis, Theodore. 217, 1, 2.

εἶρω (φερ, فره) (un-Attic present),

ἐρῶ, εἶρηκα, εἶρημαι, ἐρρήθην,¹ say.

Latin verbum; word. 218, 1, 2.

μήν, postpos. adv., truly, really. amen.

οἶμαι or οἴμαι, οἴησομαι, φήθην, pass. dep., think. 209, 1, 4.

προ-δίδωμι, give forth, betray. Latin prōdō.

προσ-δίδωμι, give in the face of, give besides.

τρόπος, ου, turn, way, bent, character.

τροπή, 10, 1.

ὑπ-ήκοος, ον, listening to, subject to.

ὑπό (38, 1), ἀκούω (105, 1).

1. καὶ ἐλέγετο Κῦρῳ δοῦναι χρήματα πολλά. 2. ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν δίδωσι πιστῷ ἀνδρί, ὡς ᾤετο. 3. τοῦτον γὰρ ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ ἔδωκεν ὑπήκοον εἶναι² ἐμοί. 4. οὐ γὰρ ἦν πρὸς³ τοῦ Κῦρου τρόπου ἔχοντα⁴ μὴ ἀποδιδόναι. 5. καὶ μήν, ὦ Κῦρε, λέγουσιν τινες ὅτι οὐδ' εἰ βούλοιο δύναιο ἂν⁵ πάντα ἀποδοῦναι. 6. καὶ ὑμῖν χάριν εἴσεται⁶ καὶ ἀποδώσει. 7. καὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνι οὐ πιστεύσομεν ὃν ἂν Κῦρος δῷ. 8. καὶ οὐποτε ἐρεῖ οὐδεὶς⁷ ὡς⁸ ἐγώ, Ἕλληνας ἀγαγὼν εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους, προδοὺς τοὺς Ἕλληνας τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων φιλίαν εἰλόμην.⁹ 9. χρήματα δὲ ἅει προσεδίδουν.

¹ Words beginning with ρ always have the rough breathing, which takes the place of σ (261) or of φ (582). After a single vowel, the lost letter reappears as ρ, by assimilation: as, ρέω (σρε), flow, impf. ἔρρει (for ἔ-σρει); ἐρρύηκα (see ρέω, 210, 6); ἐρρήθην (for ἐ-φρήθην). εἶρηκα is for φε-φέρηκα, and εἶρημαι for φε-φέρημαι, 205, 6. ² 228, 1. ³ 221, 1.

⁴ ἔχοντα agrees with Κῦρον, the unexpressed subject of ἀποδιδόναι. ⁵ not even if you should wish, would you be able (99, 3). ⁶ εἴδω (114, 3). ⁷ 114⁴. ⁸ 121⁶.

⁹ 105, 2, sentence 9; for εἰλόμην, see αἰρέω, 98, 1.

10. They say that the man gave these letters to the king.
 11. They betrayed the generals. 12. I know that he paid the allies. 13. He used to give gifts besides.

Read 139, 1.



ZEUS

LII. MI-VERBS

The Present System of $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\mu$ and the Second Aorist System of $\delta\epsilon\omega$

Review 202, 1-4, 203, 1-3, 204, 1-3, 226, 3, 237, 4, 238, 4.

- 2 Learn the inflection of the present system of $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\mu$, *show*, 191, 198, 2, and the second aorist system of $\delta\epsilon\omega$, *enter*, 193, 200, 4.
- 3 The verb stems are $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa$ and $\delta\upsilon$; the present stem of $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\mu$, $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\upsilon$, is formed by adding $\nu\upsilon$ to the verb stem (215, 6). The stems are lengthened ($\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\upsilon$ to $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\upsilon}$, $\delta\upsilon$ to $\delta\bar{\upsilon}$), just as in $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$, 119, 3.
- 4 In the indicative, the imperative, and the infinitive, the present system of $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\mu$ and the second aorist system of $\delta\epsilon\omega$ are inflected as in $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ (186).
- 5 The subjunctive and the optative of $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\mu$ and the subjunctive of $\delta\epsilon\omega$ are inflected as in $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\omega$ (168).
- 6 The participles active, $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\sigma}$, 159, 2, and $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\varsigma}$, are inflected like $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ (159, 1).

Vocabulary and Exercises

I

ἀπο-δείκνυμι, *point out, appoint. apo-deictic, paradigm, token, teach.*

ἀπ-ἀλλῦμι (ἀλ), ἀπ-ολῶ, ἀπ-ώλεσα, 2 a. ἀπ-ώλομην, ἀπ-ολόλεκα, 2 p. ἀπ-όλωλα,¹ *utterly destroy; mid., perish.* 216, 1, 2.

Ἀριαῖος, ον, *Ariaeus, commander of Cyrus's barbarian forces. After the death of Cyrus, he turned traitor to the Greeks.* 5, 3.

δείκνυμι (δεικ), δείξω, ἔδειξα, 2 p. δείχα, δέδειγμαι, ἐδείχθην, *show, point out.* 215, 1, 6, 7.

δίκαιος, α, ον, *just, right.* δίκη, 36, 1.

δύω (δυ), δύσω, ἔδυσα,² 2 a. ἔδυν, δέδυκα, δέδυμαι, ἐδέσθην, *enter.* 208, 1, 2.

ἐμ-βαίνω, *go into.* ἐν, βαίνω (112, 4).

ἐπι-δείκνυμι, *point to, exhibit.*

εὐ-ήθεια, ας, *silliness.* εὖ (40, 3), ἥθος, τό, *custom, character; ethics.*

κατα-δύω, *make enter by going down, sink a ship; mid., sink.*

λῆμός, οὔ, *hunger.*

ὀμνῦμι or ὀμνύω (ὀμ, ὀμο), ὀμοῦμαι, ὀμοσα, ὀμώμοκα, ὀμώμο(σ)μαι, ὀμώ(σ)θην, *swear.*³ 216, 1, 2.

1. καὶ⁴ στρατηγὸν δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε τῶν στρατιωτῶν 2 τούτων. 2. ἐν τούτοις τοῖς σταθμοῖς πολλὰ τῶν ὑποζυγίων ἀπώλετο ὑπὸ λῆμου. 3. φοβούμαι δ' οὖν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἃ ἂν δῶ ἐμβαίνειν μὴ ἡμᾶς ταῖς τριήρεσι⁵ καταδύσθην. 4. δίκαιον γάρ ἐστιν ἀπολλυσθαι τοὺς ἀδίκους. 5. μετὰ τοῦτον ἄλλος ἀνέστη, ἐπιδεικνὺς τὴν εὐήθειαν τοῦ τὰ πλοῖα αἰτεῖν κελεύοντος. 6. οἱ δὲ ἔφασαν οὐ δυναμένους εὐρεῖν⁶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀπολέσθαι. 7. καὶ ὤμοσαν οἱ τε Ἕλληνες καὶ Ἀριαῖος μὴ προδώσειν⁸ ἀλλήλους.

8. The generals were exhibiting the army. 9. The soldier perished because he could not find the road. 10. He

¹ *be undone* (cf. 27²).

² *make enter* (27²).

³ With verbs meaning *swear, hope, or promise*, the future infinitive is used in indirect discourse. If negative, it takes *μή, not*. The present or the aorist infinitive may also be used, but the infinitive is then not in indirect discourse. ⁴ 87⁵. ⁵ 105⁷. ⁶ εὐρίσκω (98¹).

fears that he may not be able to sink the boats. **11.** He swears that he will not betray¹ the Greeks.

Read 139, 2.

LIII. MI-VERBS

Εἰμί, Εἶμι, Κεῖμαι, Κάθημαι

Review 74, 2-4, 75, 1, 2, 202, 1-4, 203, 1-3, 204, 1-3, 237, 5, 6, 238, 5, 6.

- 1 Review the inflection of εἰμί, *be*, 196.
- 2 Learn the inflection of εἶμι,² *go*, 196.
- 3 The stem is ι; cf. Latin *i-re*. The inflection of the moods is mostly regular.³ The infinitive has the ending *ε-ναι* (cf. 122, 6). The participle is inflected like ὦν, 157, 2.
- 4 Learn the inflection of κεῖμαι, *lie*, and κάθημαι, *sit*, 197.
- 5 The stems are *κει* and *ῥσ* (cf. Latin *sedeō*; 261). The inflection of the moods is mostly regular. κάθημαι may be augmented before the preposition; in the infinitive, καθήσθαι and κείσθαι (in compounds) do not have recessive accent (by exception, 21, 1).

6 Vocabulary and Exercises

ἔπ-ειμι, <i>go off, go away</i> . ἀπό, εἰμι.	ἔπ-ειμι, <i>go on, advance</i> . ἐπί, εἰμι.
εἶμι (<i>i</i>), <i>go</i> . Latin <i>eō</i> . 217, 1, 3,	κάθ-ημαι (<i>ῥσ</i>), impf. ἐκαθ-ήμεν or κα-
218, 1, 3.	θήμεν, <i>sit</i> . Latin <i>sedeō</i> .
εἶρω (<i>fer, fpe</i>) (un-Attic present),	κεῖμαι (<i>κει</i>), κείσομαι, <i>lie</i> . cemetery.
ἐρῶ, 2 a. εἶπον, ⁴ etc., <i>say</i> . 125, 1.	πρό-ειμι, <i>go forward</i> . πρό, εἰμι.

1. καὶ οὐκ⁵ ἔφασαν⁴ ἵέναι ἔαν μή τις αὐτοῖς χρήματα διδῶ. 2. καὶ εἶπεν⁵ ὅτι τοῖς προιοῦσι πόλεμος ἔσοιτο.

¹ 127⁸. ² The present indicative, εἶμι, has a future sense, and is used in Attic prose as the future of ἔρχομαι, 218, 1, 3.

³ Distinguish εἶμι from εἰμί, ἦμεν from ἡμεν, etc.; ι-θι, *go*, from ισ-θι, *be*, and ισ-θι, *know*, etc. 201, 3. ⁴ εἶπον regularly takes a *δοι*-clause; φημί takes the infinitive; λέγω takes either, but more commonly a *δοι*-clause or a *ώς*-clause. ⁵ οὐκ should be translated with the infinitive.

3. ἀλλ' ἰόντων, εἰδότες¹ ὅτι κακοί εἰσιν. 4. ἐν τούτῳ² δὲ ἐπῆει καὶ Κῦρος καὶ ἐπύθετο³ τὸ πρᾶγμα. 5. ὑπώπτευν γὰρ ἤδη ἐπὶ βασιλέᾳ ἰέναι. 6. εἰ δὲ ἤδη δοκεῖ ἀπιέναι, βουλευώμεθα ὅπως ὡς ἀσφαλέστατα ἀπιμεν.⁴ 7. καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄρματος καθήμενος τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο. 8. Κῦρος δὲ αὐτός τε ἀπέθανε⁵ καὶ ὀκτῶ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἔκειντο ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

9. The soldiers say that they wish to keep advancing. 10. Meanwhile the enemy were advancing. 11. If it seems best, let us be going forward. 12. Let him go away, if he does not wish to go forward.

Read 139, 3.

¹ εἶδω (114, 3). ² at this time (χρόνῳ), meanwhile. (109, 3). ⁴ 128², 228, 5.

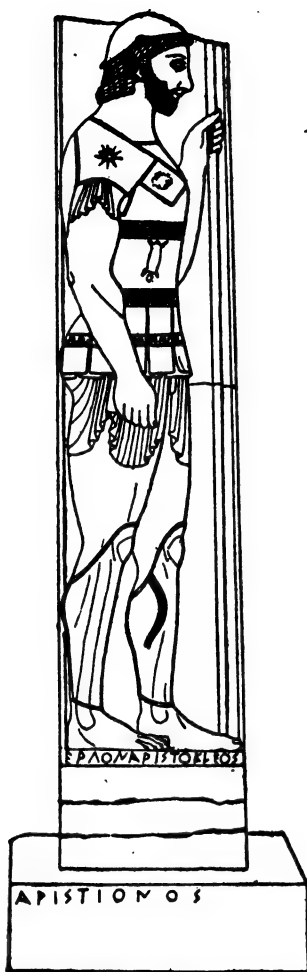
³ πυνθάνομαι

⁵ ἀποθνήσκω (111, 1).



BUILDING THE ARGO

K



TO ARISTION, WHO FELL AT MARATHON

READING LESSONS

Sayings

1. ὁ τῶν ἀνθρώπων βίος δῶρον τῶν θεῶν ἐστιν.¹ 1
2. οἱ νόμοι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους παιδεύουσιν.
3. ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις τοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων τρόπους γιγνώσκομεν.
4. τὰ δίκαια αἰεὶ καλὰ ἐστιν.¹

1. τῆς παιδείας ἡ μὲν ἀρχὴ πικρά, τὸ δὲ τέλος γλυκύ. 2
2. λύπης ἱατρός ἐστιν¹ ἀνθρώποις χρόνος.
3. θαυμάζουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἔργα.
4. ἐκ τοῦ πλούτου πολλάκις γίνονται κίνδυνοι.

1. αἰὺνον βίον οἱ θεοὶ μόνοι ἄγουσιν. 3
2. τὸν ἥλιον καὶ τὰ ἄστρα λέγουσιν² ὀφθαλμοὺς τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.
3. ἡ δόξης ἐπιθυμίᾳ πολλάκις ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ ἀδικίας καὶ ἀσεβείας.
4. κακὸν φέρουσι καρπὸν οἱ κακοὶ φίλοι.

1. θάνατον οἱ ἄνθρωποι καὶ³ ὕπνον λέγουσιν.² 4
2. μὴ ἐν πολλοῖς⁴ ὀλίγα λέγε,⁵ ἀλλ' ἐν ὀλίγοις πολλά.
3. ἀνδρῶν⁶ ἀπίστων ὄρκον εἰς ὕδωρ γράφε.⁷
4. εὐδαιμονέστατός⁸ ἐστὶν ὁ μὴ ἔχων κακίαν ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ.

¹ enclitic (3, 3). ² call. ³ also. ⁴ in many words. ⁵ μὴ . . .
λέγε, do not say. ⁶ of men. ⁷ write. ⁸ happiest.

1. αἱ μὲν τάφροι ἔργα τῶν ἀνθρώπων εἰσὶν, οἱ δὲ ποταμοὶ ἔργα τῶν θεῶν.
2. οἱ σοφοὶ τὸν ἀνθρωπον μικρὸν κόσμον ἐν τῷ μακρῷ κόσμῳ λέγουσιν.
3. οὐ τὰ σώματος, ἀλλὰ τὰ τῆς ψυχῆς χρήματα κτήμᾳ ἐστὶν εἰς αἰεί.
2. 1. ἄνευ θεῶν τοῖς θνητοῖς ἀνθρώποις οὔτε κακὰ γίγνεται οὔτε καλὰ.
2. οἱ φίλους ἔχοντες θησαυροὺς ἔχουσιν.
3. ἡ παιδεία ἐν ταῖς μὲν εὐτυχίαις κόσμος ἐστίν, ἐν δὲ ταῖς δυστυχίαις καταφυγή.
3. 1. ἀναρίθμητα ἀγαθὰ οἱ θεοὶ παρ-έχουσι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.
2. ἐν τῇ τῶν πολιτῶν εὐσεβείᾳ καὶ ἐν τῇ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀνδρείᾳ καὶ ἐν τῇ τῶν δικαστῶν δικαιοσύνῃ ἡ τῆς πολιτείας ῥώμη ἐστίν.
4. 1. πόνος ἐστίν, ὡς λέγουσι, πάσης δόξης πατήρ.
2. οἱ νόμοι ψυχῇ τῆς πολιτείας εἰσὶν.
3. θεὸν γινώσκουμεν ἐκ τῶν ἔργων.
4. Ἕλληνες ὄντες βαρβάροις δουλεύομεν ;
5. 1. τῷ μὲν ξίφει φθείρεται τὸ σῶμα, τοῖς δὲ ψεύδεσιν ἡ ψυχή.
2. τῶν τῆς ψυχῆς παθῶν ἡ σοφία μόνη φάρμακόν ἐστιν.
3. Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐρωτώμενος πότερον μᾶλλον ἂν Ἀχιλλεὺς ἢ Ὅμηρος βούλοιτο εἶναι, Σὺ δ' αὐτός, ἔφη, μᾶλλον ἂν ἐθέλοις ὁ νικῶν ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ ἢ ὁ κηρύττων τοὺς νικῶντας εἶναι ;

Cyrus the Younger

Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίνονται παῖδες δύο, Ἄρτα- 1
ξέρξης καὶ Κῦρος. ἀσθενῶν δὴ Δαρείος καὶ ὑπ-οπτεύων
τελευτὴν τοῦ βίου ἐβούλετο τοὺς παῖδας παρ- Darius is
εἶναι. Ἄρταξέρξης μὲν οὖν παρ-ῆν. Κῦρον sick, and
δὲ μετα-πέμπεται ἀπὸ Λυδίας ἧς αὐτὸν σατρά- sends for
πην ἐποίησεν. ἀνα-βαίνει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος ἔχων Τισσα- Cyrus
φέρην ὡς φίλον, καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἶχεν ὀπλίτας
τριακοσίους, τὸν δ' ἄρχοντα αὐτῶν Ξενίαν.

ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐτελεύτησε Δαρείος καὶ ἐβασίλευεν Ἄρτα- 2
ξέρξης, Τισσαφέρηνς δια-βάλλει τὸν Κῦρον Cyrus is
πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν, λέγων ὡς ἐπι-βουλεύει αὐ- plotted
τῷ. ὁ δὲ πείθεται καὶ συλ-λαμβάνει Κῦρον. against, but
ἡ δὲ μήτηρ ἐξ-αιτησαμένη αὐτὸν ἀπο-πέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ escapes
τὴν ἀρχήν.

ὁ δ' ὡς ἀπ-ῆλθε, βουλεύεται ὅπως βασιλεύσει ἀντὶ 3
τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ. καὶ Παρύσατις ἡ μήτηρ ὑπ- He plans to
ῆρχε Κῶρῳ φιλοῦσα αὐτὸν μᾶλλον ἢ Ἄρτα- overthrow
ξέρξην. ὅστις δ' οὖν ἦκε πρὸς αὐτόν, πάντας his brother
οὕτως ἐτίμα ὥστε αὐτῷ φίλους εἶναι. καὶ ἤθροιζε στρα-
τιὰν καὶ βαρβαρικὴν καὶ Ἑλληνικὴν.

ἄλλο δὲ στράτευμα συλ-λέγει αὐτῷ Κλέαρχος ἐν 4
Χερρονήσῳ. καὶ Ἀρίστιππος ὁ Θετταλὸς ξένος Armies are
ὦν ἄλλο αὐτῷ τρέφει στράτευμα ἐν Θετταλία. collected for
Πρόξενον δὲ τὸν Βοιωτίον καὶ Σοφαίνετον τὸν him
Στυμφάλιον καὶ Σωκράτην τὸν Ἀχαιοὺς ἐκέλευσεν ἀνδρας
ἔχοντας ἐλθεῖν.

- 1 ἐπεὶ δ' ἐ-δόκει αὐτῷ ἤδη πορεύεσθαι ἄνω, ἀθροίζει ὡς ἐπὶ Πισιδᾶς τό τε βαρβαρικὸν καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικόν. ἐνταῦθα Some forces muster at Sardis παρ-αγγέλλει τῷ τε Κλεάρχῳ ἤκειν καὶ τῷ Ἀριστίππῳ ἀπο-πέμψαι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ὃ εἶχε στρατεύμα. καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἐκέλευσε σὺν αὐτῷ στρατεύεσθαι. οἱ δὲ ἡδέως ἐπείθοντο· ἐπίστευον γὰρ αὐτῷ· καὶ ἔχοντες τὰ ὄπλα παρ-ῆσαν εἰς Σάρδεις.
- 2 καὶ βασιλεὺς μὲν δὴ ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε τὸν Κῦρον στόλον, ἀντι-παρ-ε-σκευάζετο. Κῦρος δὲ ἔχων τούτους ὁρμάται ἀπὸ Σάρδεων. καὶ ἐξ-ελαύνει διὰ τῆς Λυδίας Cyrus marches to Celaenae σταθμούς τρεῖς ἐπὶ τὸν Μαϊάνδρον ποταμόν. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξ-ελαύνει διὰ Φρυγίᾳς παρασάγγας ὀκτὼ εἰς Κολοσσάς. ἐνταῦθα μένει ἡμέρας ἑπτὰ· καὶ ἦκε Μένων ὁ Θετταλὸς ὀπλίτας ἔχων χίλιους καὶ πελταστὰς πεντακοσίους. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξ-ελαύνει σταθμούς τρεῖς εἰς Κελανάς.
- 3 ἐνταῦθα Κῦρῳ βασιλεία ἦν καὶ παράδεισος μέγας ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης· ταῦτα θηρεύων ἐ-γύμναζεν ἑαυτὸν The other forces join Cyrus. An enumeration τε καὶ τοὺς ἵππους. ἐνταῦθα μένει Κῦρος ἡμέρας τριάκοντα· καὶ ἦκε Κλεάρχος ἔχων ὀπλίτας καὶ πελταστὰς καὶ τοξότας. ἅμα δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι παρ-ῆσαν ἔχοντες ὀπλίτας. καὶ ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος ἀριθμὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐποίησεν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ, καὶ ἐγένοντο ὀπλίται μὲν μῦριοι καὶ χίλιοι, πελτασταὶ δὲ δισχιλίοι.
- 4 ἐντεῦθεν ἐξ-ελαύνει σταθμούς δύο εἰς Πέλτας. ἐνταῦθα μένει ἡμέρας τρεῖς· καὶ ἀγὼν ἐγένετο· ἐθεώρει δὲ τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ Κῦρος. ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἰς Κιλικίαν ἤκουσιν, οἱ στρατιῶται οὐκ ἐθέλουσι πορεύεσθαι· ὑπ-οπτεύουσι γὰρ

ἤδη τὴν ὁδὸν πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην εἰς Βαβυλῶνα εἶναι. πρῶτος δὲ Κλέαρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο πορεύεσθαι· οἱ δὲ αὐτόν τε ἔβαλλον καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια τὰ ἐκείνου. ὕστερον δὲ συν-ήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν αὐτοῦ στρατιωτῶν.

At Tarsus
the soldiers
refuse to
advance

οἱ μὲν δὴ στρατιῶται βούλονται ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα· κελεύοντος δὲ Κλεάρχου ἔρχονται τινες πρὸς Κῦρον καὶ ἐρωτῶσι τί βούλεται. ὁ δὲ λέγει Ἀβροκόμῃ ἐπὶ τῷ Εὐφράτῃ ποταμῷ εἶναι. Πρὸς τοῦτον οὖν, ἔφη, βούλομαι ἐλθεῖν· καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐκεῖ πρὸς ταῦτα βουλευσόμεθα. ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα ἀγγέλλουσι τοῖς στρατιώταις. οἱ δὲ προσ-αιτοῦσι μισθόν· ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ὑπ-ισχνεῖται τρία ἡμιδᾶρεια τοῦ μηνὸς τῷ στρατιώτῃ.

They are
persuaded to
go forward

ἐντεῦθεν ἐξ-ελαύνει ἐπὶ πύλῃς τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας. ἦσαν δὲ δύο τεῖχη εἰς τὴν θάλατταν καθ-ήκοντα. Κῦρος δ' οὖν τὰς τριῆρεις μετ-επέμψατο, ὅπως βιάσαιο τοὺς πολεμίους. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξ-ελαύνει διὰ Συρίας ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν. ἐνταῦθα μένει ἡμέρας πέντε.

Cyrus enters
Syria

καὶ Κῦρος μετα-πεμψάμενος τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων λέγει ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσται πρὸς βασιλέᾳ μέγαν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα· καὶ κελεύει αὐτοὺς λέγειν ταῦτα τοῖς στρατιώταις καὶ ἀνα-πείθειν ἔπεισθαι. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται χαλεπαίνουν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, καὶ οὐ βούλονται πορεύεσθαι. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ὑπ-ισχνεῖται μισθόν. τὸ μὲν δὴ πολὺ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ οὕτως ἐ-πείσθη.

The object
of his march

ἐντεῦθεν ἐξ-ελαύνει διὰ τῆς Συρίας καὶ τῆς Ἀραβίας,

τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχων, καὶ ἀφ'ικνεῖται ἐπὶ Πύλαις. ἐν τούτοις τοῖς σταθμοῖς πολλὰ τῶν ὑποζυγίων ἀπ'όλλυται ὑπὸ λιμοῦ· ψιλὴ γὰρ ἦν ἅπασα ἡ χώρα. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται κρέα ἐσθίοντες δι-ε-γίνοντο. οἱ δὲ σταθμοὶ πάνυ μακροὶ ἦσαν, ὅποτε ἡ πρὸς ὕδωρ βούλοιο ἦκειν ἢ πρὸς χιλόν.

The march
to Pylae

- 1 ἐντεῦθεν ἐξ-ελαύνει διὰ τῆς Βαβυλωνίᾳς σταθμοὺς τρεῖς παρασάγγᾳς δώδεκα. ἐν δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ σταθμῷ Κῦρος ἐξέ-
 A midnight
review τασιν ποιεῖται ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ περὶ μέσᾳς νύκτας· ἐ-δόκει γὰρ ἅμα ἔω ἥξειν βασιλεῆ. μετὰ δὲ τὴν εξέτασιν ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἤκοντές τινες παρὰ μεγάλου βασιλέως ἀπ'αγγέλλουσι Κῦρῳ περὶ τῆς βασιλείᾳς στρα-
 τιᾶς.

- 2 Κῦρος δὲ συγ-καλέσᾳς τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ λοχαγούς τῶν Ἑλλήνων λέγει τάδε· ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἀν-
 Cyrus
addresses
his Greek
officers θρώπων ἀπορῶν βαρβάρων συμμάχους ὑμᾶς ἄγω, ἀλλὰ νομίζων ἀμείνους πολλῶν βαρβάρων ὑμᾶς εἶναι. ἄξια οὖν ποιεῖτε ὑμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος· ὑμεῖς δὲ ἄνδρες ὄντες πορεύσεσθε εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ζηλωτοὶ τοῖς οἴκοι. καὶ στέφανος ἐκάστῳ χρῦ-
 σοὺς ἔσται.

- 3 ἐντεῦθεν δὲ Κῦρος ἐξ-ελαύνει σταθμὸν ἓνα παρασάγγᾳς τρεῖς εἰς μάχην παρ-εσκευασμένος. διὰ δὲ τοῦ πεδίου τάφρος ἦν βαθεῖα· ταύτην δὲ τὴν τάφρον βασι-
 Cyrus ex-
pects the
king λεὺς ποιεῖ, ἐπειδὴ πυνθάνεται Κῦρον προσ-ελαύ-
 νοντα. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐπὶ τῇ τάφρῳ οὐδεὶς ἐκώλυνε, ἔ-δοξε καὶ Κῦρῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις οὐ μαχεῖσθαι βασιλεῆ· ὥστε τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ Κῦρος ἐ-πορεύετο ἡμελημένως μᾶλλον.

τῇ δὲ τρίτῃ προ-φαίνεται Πέρσης ἐλαύνων ἀνὰ κράτος 1
 ἰδρουντι τῷ ἵππῳ, καὶ εὐθὺς πᾶσι βοᾷ ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν
 στρατεύματι πολλῷ προσ-έρχεται. ἔνθα δὴ The king is
 πολὺς τάραχος ἐγένετο. Κῦρος δὲ ἀν-έβη ἐπὶ advancing
 τὸν ἵππον, καὶ τὰ παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας λαβὼν τοῖς ἄλλοις
 πᾶσι παρ-ήγγελλεν ἐξ-οπλίζεσθαι. καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν μέσον
 ἡμέρας καὶ οὐπω φαίνονται οἱ πολέμιοι. ἡνίκα δὲ δεῖλῃ
 ἐ-γίγνετο, ἐ-φάνη κονιορτὸς ὥσπερ νεφέλῃ λευκῇ. ὅτε δὲ
 ἐγγύτερον ἐ-γιγνοντο, αἱ λόγχαι καὶ αἱ τάξεις καταφανεῖς
 ἐ-γίγνοντο. πάντες δὲ κατὰ ἔθνη ἐ-πορεύοντο.

ὁ δὲ Κῦρος παρ-ελαύνων κατα-θεᾶται τοὺς τε πολεμίους 2
 καὶ τοὺς φίλους. ἰδὼν δὲ αὐτὸν Ξενοφῶν Ἀθηναῖος ἐρωτᾷ
 εἴ τι παρ-αγγέλλει· ὁ δὲ λέγειν κελεύει πᾶσιν The watch-
 ὅτι τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ ἐστί. ταῦτα δὲ λέγων θορύβου word
 ἀκούει καὶ ἐρωτᾷ τίς ὁ θόρυβός ἐστιν. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος
 εἶπεν ὅτι σύνθημα παρ-έρχεται. Τί οὖν τοῦτό ἐστιν;
 ἔ-φη ὁ Κῦρος θαυμάσας. ὁ δ' ἀπ-ε-κρίνατο, Ζεὺς Σωτὴρ
 καὶ Νίκη. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἀκούσας, Ἀλλὰ δέχομαί τε, ἔ-φη,
 καὶ τοῦτο ἔστω. ταῦτα δ' εἰπὼν ἀπ-ήλαινε.

καὶ οὐκέτι τρία ἢ τέτταρα στάδια δι-εἶχον βασιλεὺς τε 3
 καὶ Κῦρος ἀπ' ἀλλήλων ἡνίκα ἐ-παιάνιζόν τε οἱ Ἕλληνες
 καὶ ἐ-πορεύοντο ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. ἄρχονται The barba-
 μὲν δὴ τινες δρόμῳ θεῖν, πάντες δὲ θέουσιν. ἐκ- rians flee,
 κλίνουσι δὲ οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ φεύγουσι· καὶ the Greeks
 ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐ-δίωκον μὲν κατὰ κράτος οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἐ-βόων pursue
 δὲ ἀλλήλοις μὴ θεῖν δρόμῳ, ἀλλ' ἐν τάξει ἔπεσθαι. καὶ
 οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ πάσχουσιν οὐδέν, πλὴν
 τοξευθῆναί τις λέγεται.

- 1 Κῦρος δ' ὁρᾷ τοὺς Ἑλληνας νικῶντας τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς
καὶ διώκοντας· ἡδόμενος δὲ καὶ προσ-κυνούμενος ἤδη ὡς
The king moves, and Cyrus advances βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφ' αὐτόν, οὐ διώκει, ἀλλ'
ἔχων τοὺς ἑξακοσίους ἱππεῖς ἐπι-μελεῖται ὃ τι
ποιήσει βασιλεύς. οἶδε γὰρ ὅτι μέσον ἔχει
τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος. καὶ βασιλεὺς δὴ τότε
μέσον ἔχων τῆς αὐτοῦ στρατιᾶς ὁμῶς ἔξω ἦν τοῦ Κῦρου
στρατεύματος. ἐπεὶ δ' οὐδεὶς αὐτῷ ἐμάχετο, ἐπ-έκαμπτεν
ὡς εἰς κύκλωσιν. ἔνθα δὴ Κῦρος φοβεῖται μὴ ὀπισθεν
γενόμενος κατα-κόψη τὸ Ἑλληνικόν· ὥστε ἐλαύνει ἀντίος.
- 2 καὶ ἐμ-βαλὼν σὺν τοῖς ἑξακοσίοις νικᾷ τοὺς πρὸ βασι-
λέως τεταγμένους καὶ εἰς φυγὴν ἔ-τρεψε τοὺς ἑξακισχι-
Cyrus attacks the king, and is slain λίους· καὶ ἀπ-έ-κτεινεν αὐτὸς τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χειρὶ
'Αρταγέρσην τὸν ἄρχοντα αὐτῶν. ὡς δὲ ἡ
τροπὴ ἐ-γένετο, διώκουσιν οἱ Κῦρου ἑξακόσιοι,
πλὴν πάνυ ὀλίγοι ἀμφ' αὐτόν κατ-ε-λήφθησαν. σὺν τού-
τοις δὲ ὦν καθ-ορᾷ βασιλέᾳ καὶ τοὺς ἀμφ' ἐκείνων· καὶ
εὐθύς εἰπὼν, Τὸν ἄνδρα ὁρῶ, ἵεται ἐπ' αὐτόν καὶ τιτρώσκει
διὰ τοῦ θώρᾱκος. Κῦρον δὲ ἀκοντίζει τις παλτῷ ὑπὸ τὸν
ὀφθαλμὸν βιαίως· καὶ ἐνταῦθα μαχόμενοι καὶ βασιλεὺς
καὶ Κῦρος καὶ οἱ ἀμφ' αὐτοὺς πολλοὶ μὲν ἀπ-έ-θανον·
Κῦρος δὲ αὐτὸς ἀπο-θνήσκει καὶ ὀκτῶ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν
περὶ αὐτόν κεύνται ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

The Shepherd and the Lion

- 3 βουκόλος ποτὲ μίαν τῶν βοῶν ἀπ-οὔσαν ἦσθετο. καὶ
οὐκ ἐ-δύνατο εὐρεῖν. ηὔξατο μὲν οὖν τῷ Διὶ μόσχον
θῦσαι, ἂν τὸν κλέπτην ἴδῃ. ἐλθὼν δὲ εἰς τὴν ὕλην

λέοντα ὀρᾷ κατ-εσθίοντα τὴν βοῦν· ἐπι-τείνᾳς δὲ εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν τὰς χεῖρας, ὦ Ζεῦ, ἔ-φη, πρότερον μὲν ἠϋξάμην μόσχον θύσαι, ἔὰν τὸν κλέπτην εὕρω. νῦν δὲ ταῦρον θύσω, ἔὰν τὸν κλέπτην ἐκ-φύγω.

Xanthippe

Σωκράτει ἦν γυνὴ Ξανθίππη, χαλεπὴ οὔσα καὶ δύσκο- 1
λος. καὶ ποτέ τις τῶν φίλων ἠρώτησε τὸν Σωκράτη τί τοιαύτην γυναῖκα ἔχει· χαλεπωτάτην γὰρ εἶναι τῶν οὐσῶν καὶ τῶν γεγενημένων καὶ τῶν ἐσομένων. ὁ δὲ Σωκράτης, Ταύτην κέκτημαι, ἔ-φη, εἰδὼς ὅτι εἰ τοιαύτην ὑπ-οίσω, ῥαδίως τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀπαῶσιν ἀνθρώποις συν-έσομαι.

Prometheus

ὁ Προμηθεὺς πρῶτον μὲν ἀνθρώπους καὶ θηρία ἐποίη- 2
σεν. ἔπειτα ὀρῶν ὅτι τὰ θηρία πλείω ἐστίν, ἥλλαξέ τινα εἰς ἀνθρώπους. διὰ δὲ τοῦτο πολλοὶ ἔτι εἰσὶν οἱ τὰ μὲν σώματα ἀνθρώπων, τὰς δὲ ψυχὰς θηρίων ἔχουσιν.

Different Creatures have Different Gifts

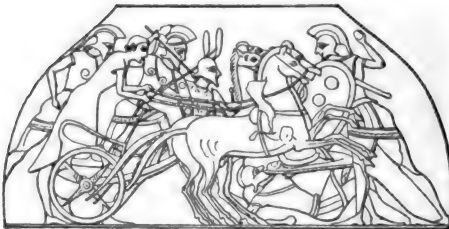
ποιητὴς τις λέγει ὅτι οἱ θεοί, ποιήσαντες τὰ ζῶα, γέρας 3
τι ἐκάστω δι-ένειμαν. καὶ τοῖς μὲν ταύροις κέρα ἔ-δωσαν, τοῖς δὲ ἵπποις ὀπλάς, τοῖς δὲ ὀρνίσι πτέρυγας, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἄλλο τι τοιοῦτον. ἀνθρώποις δὲ οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον ἔ-δωσαν, ἀλλὰ τοῖς μὲν ἀνδράσιν ἀρετὴν, ταῖς δὲ γυναιξὶ κάλλος. καὶ τοῦτο ἔχουσα ἡ γυνὴ πάντων κρατίστη ἐστίν. οἱ γὰρ ἄνδρες πάντα νικῶσι τῇ ἀρετῇ, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες νικῶσι τοὺς ἄνδρας τῷ κάλλει.

I **The Ass's Shadow**

νεανίας τις ὄνον ἐμισθώσατο. ἐπεὶ δὲ θερμὸς ὁ ἥλιος ἐγένετο, καταβὰς ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄνου ἐβούλετο ὑπὸ τῇ σκιᾷ αὐτοῦ καθ-ίζειν. ὁ δὲ μισθώσας οὐκ εἶα. ἔλεξε γὰρ ὅτι τὸν μὲν ὄνον ἐμίσθωσεν, τὴν δὲ σκιάν οὐ· ὁ δὲ νεανίας εἶπεν ὅτι ὁ μισθούμενος τὸν ὄνον μισθοῦται καὶ τὴν σκιάν. οἱ μὲν οὖν περὶ τούτου ἤριζον. μαχομένων δὲ ἐκείνων ὁ ὄνος αὐτὸς ἀπ-έφυγεν.

2 **The Two Wallets**

ἕκαστος ἄνθρωπος δύο πήρᾱς φέρει, τὴν μὲν ἔμπροσθεν, τὴν δὲ ὀπισθεν. καὶ ἐκατέρᾳ κακῶν μεστή ἐστιν. ἡ δὲ ἔμπροσθεν τὰ ἀλλότρια κακὰ φέρει, ἡ δὲ ἐτέρᾳ τὰ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἀνδρός. διὰ τοῦτο οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὰ ἐαυτῶν κακὰ οὐχ ὀρώσι, τὰ δὲ ἀλλότρια πάνυ ἀκριβῶς θεῶνται.



THE BATTLE

INFLECTION

The Form, the Accent, and the Gender of Nouns, Adjectives, and Participles

The nominative and the vocative are always alike in the plural, and 1
generally alike in the singular, as in Latin.

In nouns and adjectives of the second declension, the nominative 2
singular is sometimes used for the vocative: as, *φίλος*. *θεός* is always so
used. In all declensions, the accent of the vocative singular of nouns is
sometimes recessive: as, *ἀδελφός*, v. *ἄδελφε*; *δеспότης*, *master*, v. *δέσποτα*.

In neuter forms, the nominative, accusative, and vocative cases are 3
alike in each number, and in the plural end in *a* short, as in Latin.

In the first declension of nouns, *a* of the ending is long except some- 4
times in the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative singular. If
short once, it is short three times (25¹).

In the second and third declensions, *a* of the ending is generally short. 5

In adjectives and participles of the second and first declensions, the 6
feminine ends in *η* (feminine adjectives end in *α* after *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ*, 18, 1),
and is accented as nearly like the masculine as possible, the nominative
and the genitive plural having recessive accent (cf. 25, 2). See *ἕξις* and
δήλος, 151, 2, *παιδευόμενος*, 161, 1, and *πεπαιδευμένος*, 161, 2.

In adjectives and participles of the third and first declensions, the 7
feminine ends in *a* short, and is accented like a noun (23, 2, 25, 2). See
πᾶς, 154, 1, *παιδεύων*, 157, 1, and *παιδευσᾶς*, 158, 1. In each number, the
vocative is like the nominative.

The gender of nouns may generally be determined by the ending. But, 8
in all declensions, the names of countries, towns, islands, and trees are
mostly feminine, as in Latin. In the third declension, *π*-mute and *κ*-mute
stems are masculine or feminine: as, *κλώψ* (*κλωπ*), *δ*; *φάλαγξ* (*φαλαγγ*), *ή*
(52, 3); *ατ*-stems and *εσ*-stems are neuter: as, *ἄρμα* (*άρματ*), 55, 1; *γένος*
(*γενεσ*), 72, 3. *ι*-stems are almost always feminine (101²): as, *πόλις*
(*πολι*), 101, 3.

The Contraction of Vowels¹

I. O-sounds	II. A-sounds and E-sounds	III. E or O before Long Vowels or Diphthongs
If either sound is an o-sound, the contraction is ω (φ); ² but o + an i-diphthong = $\epsilon\iota$	The first sound prevails and becomes long ³	E or o is absorbed; ² but o + an i-diphthong = $\epsilon\iota$
$\alpha + \alpha$ $\alpha + \omega$ $\alpha + \alpha\iota$ $\alpha + \alpha\upsilon$ $\epsilon + \omega$ $\circ + \eta$ $\circ + \omega$ $\epsilon + \circ$ $\epsilon + \alpha\upsilon$ $\circ + \epsilon$ $\circ + \circ$ $\circ + \alpha\upsilon$ $\circ + \epsilon\iota$ $\circ + \eta^5$ $\circ + \alpha\iota$	$\alpha + \alpha$ $\alpha + \epsilon$ $\alpha + \eta^4$ $\alpha + \epsilon\iota$ $\alpha + \eta^4$ $\epsilon + \alpha$ $\epsilon + \eta$ $\epsilon + \eta$ $\epsilon + \epsilon$ $\epsilon + \epsilon\iota$	$\epsilon + \eta = \eta$ $\epsilon + \omega = \omega$ $\epsilon + \epsilon\iota = \epsilon\iota$ $\epsilon + \eta = \eta$ $\epsilon + \alpha\iota = \alpha\iota$ $\epsilon + \alpha\upsilon = \alpha\upsilon$ $\circ + \eta = \omega$ $\circ + \omega = \omega$ $\circ + \alpha\upsilon = \alpha\upsilon$ $\circ + \epsilon\iota$ $\circ + \eta^5$ $\circ + \alpha\iota$

- ² The contracted syllable is long in quantity, and is accented if either of the syllables forming the contraction had an accent.⁶

¹ For $\acute{\alpha}\omega$ -verbs, see 64, 4; for $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ -verbs and $\acute{\alpha}\omega$ -verbs, 66, 2, 3; for nouns and adjectives with $\epsilon\sigma$ -stems, 72, 2-4, 7, 8; for nouns and adjectives of the first and second declensions, 106, 3, 107, 2, 4. ² The forms underscored are exceptions. ³ ι is never lost except in the infinitive active (64⁵, 66³).

⁴ Except that in the subjunctive of μ -verbs, $\alpha + \eta = \eta$, and $\alpha + \eta = \eta$ (119, 4). ⁵ Except that in the subjunctive of μ -verbs, $\circ + \eta = \varphi$ (124, 5).

⁶ A contracted ultima takes the circumflex (7³) unless the uncontracted word is oxytone (75²). The penult, if accented, is accented regularly (30, 2).

The Euphonic Changes of the Consonants

- v** before a liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ) is generally assimilated: as, $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\chi\omicron\varsigma$. 22¹. 1
- v** before μ is sometimes changed to σ : as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\phi\alpha\nu$). 115, 6. 2
- “ “ “ “ “ dropped: as, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\iota\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\kappa\rho\iota\nu$). 115, 6.
- v** before a π -mute ($\pi\beta\phi$) becomes μ : as, $\sigma\upsilon\mu\text{-}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$. 22². 3
- “ “ “ κ -mute ($\kappa\gamma\chi$) “ γ -nasal: as, $\sigma\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\eta}\varsigma$. 22².
- “ “ “ τ -mute ($\tau\delta\theta$) remains unchanged: as, $\epsilon\nu\text{-}\tau\alpha\upsilon\theta\alpha$. 22².
- v** or **vt** ($\nu\theta$) before σ is dropped: as, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\omega}\text{-}\sigma\iota$ (77, 2), $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\iota$ (55, 2). 22². 4
- A** π -mute ($\pi\beta\phi$) before μ becomes μ : as, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omicron\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\kappa\omicron\mu$). 43². 5
- A** κ -mute ($\kappa\gamma\chi$) before μ becomes or remains γ : as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa$); $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma$). 43².
- A** τ -mute ($\tau\delta\theta$) before μ becomes σ : as, $\eta\rho\alpha\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\acute{\alpha}\rho\pi\alpha\delta$). 43².
- A** π -mute ($\pi\beta\phi$) before σ unites with it to form ψ : as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\psi\omega$ ($\pi\epsilon\mu\pi$). 16, 4. 6
- A** κ -mute ($\kappa\gamma\chi$) before σ unites with it to form ξ : as, $\delta\iota\acute{\omega}\xi\omega$ ($\delta\iota\omega\kappa$). 16, 5.
- A** τ -mute ($\tau\delta\theta$) before σ is dropped: as, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\pi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\omega$ ($\acute{\alpha}\rho\pi\alpha\delta$). 16, 6.
- A** π -mute ($\pi\beta\phi$) before a τ -mute ($\tau\delta\theta$) is made coördinate: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$. 116⁴. 7
- A** κ -mute ($\kappa\gamma\chi$) before a τ -mute ($\tau\delta\theta$) is made coördinate: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\iota\omega\chi\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$. 116⁴.
- A** τ -mute ($\tau\delta\theta$) before a τ -mute ($\tau\delta\theta$) becomes σ : as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\sigma\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\sigma\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$. 116⁴.
- In reduplication, an initial rough mute ($\phi\chi\theta$) is made smooth: as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\upsilon\kappa\alpha$. 33, 1. 8
- Before the rough breathing ('), a mute is made rough: as, $\text{'}\phi\text{'}$ η . 71².
- σ** at the beginning of a word is often dropped: as, ξ . 26¹. 9
- “ between two vowels “ “ “ : as, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$. 72, 2.
- “ “ “ consonants is dropped unless the consonant before it is a τ -mute (143, 6): as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\text{-}\theta\epsilon$ ($\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\text{-}\sigma\theta\epsilon$). 116, 3.

A SHORT METHOD OF INFLECTION

I	S.	N.	θεῖ	φυγή	γέφυρα	θάλαττα	χώρᾱ	πεῖρα	δεᾱ
	V.		ῑ	ῑ	α	α	ᾱ	α	α
	A.		ῑν	ῑν	αν	αν	ᾱν	αν	αm
	G.		ῑς	ῑς	ᾱς	ῑς	ᾱς	ᾱς	ας
	D.		ῑ	ῑ	α	ῑ	α	α	ας
	D. N. V. A.		ῑ	ῑ	ᾱ	ᾱ	ᾱ	ᾱ	
	G. D.		αῖν	αῖν	αῖν	αῖν	αῖν	αῖν	
	P. N. V.		αῖ	αῖ	αι	αι	αι	αι	ας
	A.		ῑς	ῑς	ᾱς	ᾱς	ᾱς	ᾱς	ας
	G.		ῑν	ῑν	ῑν	ῑν	ῑν	ῑν	αrum
	D.		αῖς	αῖς	αῖς	αῖς	αῖς	αῖς	ας

2	S.	N.	ποταμός	παλτόν	πάροδος	λόγος	δῶρον	ιugum
	V.		ῑ	όν	ε	ε	ον	um
	A.		όν	όν	ον	ον	ον	um
	G.		οῦ	οῦ	ου	ου	ου	I
	D.		ῑ	ῑ	φ	φ	φ	ῑ
	D. N. V. A.		ῑ	ῑ	ω	ω	ω	
	G. D.		οῖν	οῖν	οῖν	οῖν	οῖν	
	P. N. V.		οῖ	ῑ	οι	οι	α	α
	A.		οῦς	ῑ	ους	ους	α	α
	G.		ῑν	ῑν	ων	ων	ων	ῑrum
	D.		οῖς	οῖς	οῖς	οῖς	οῖς	ας

3	S.	N.	κλώψ (ῑ)	διώρυξ (ῑ)	ἐλπῖς (ῑ)	σῶμα (τό)	πόλις (ῑ)
	V.		κλώψ	διώρυξ	ἐλπί	σῶμα	πόλι
	A.		κλώπ-α	διώρυχ-α	ἐλπίδ-α	σῶμα	πόλι-ν
	G.		ῑς	ος	ος	σώματ-ος	πόλι-ως
	D.		ῑ	ι	ι	ι	ι = πόλει
	D. N. V. A.		ῑ	ε	ε	ε	ε = πόλει
	G. D.		οῖν	οῖν	οῖν	οῖν	οῖν
	P. N. V.		ῑς	ες	ες	α	ες = πόλεις
	A.		ας	ας	ας	α	(ας) πόλεις
	G.		ῑν	ων	ων	ων	ων
	D.		κλωψ(ι)ν	διώρυξι(ν)	ἐλπί(ν)	σῶμα(ν)	σι(ν)

THE FIRST DECLENSION

Feminine Nouns (7, 2, 9, 1, 25, 1, 35, 2)

I.

θεῖ	φυγή	γέφυρα	θάλαττα	χώρα	dea
θεῖς	ῆς	ᾶς	θαλάττης	χώρας	deae
θεῖ	ῆ	α	θαλάττη	χώρα	deae
θεῖν	ῆν	αν	θάλατταν	χώραν	deam
θεῖ	ή	α	θάλαττα	χώρα	dea
θεῖ	ῖ	ᾶ	θαλάττᾱ	χώρα	
θεαῖν	αῖν	αιν	θαλάτταιν	χώραιν	
θεαί	αί	αι	θάλατται	χώραι	deae
θεῶν	ῶν	ῶν	θαλαττῶν	χωρῶν	dearum
θεαῖς	αῖς	αις	θαλάτταις	χώρας	deis
θεῖς	ῖς	ᾶς	θαλάττᾶς	χώρας	deas

THE FIRST DECLENSION

Masculine Nouns (45, 3)

2.

Καλλιᾶς	Ἀρταξέρξης	πeltaστής	στρατιώτης	Ὀρόντας	Πέρσης
Καλλίου	Ἀρταξέρξου	πeltaστοῦ	στρατιώτου	Ὀρόντα(ου)	Πέρσου
Καλλιφ	Ἀρταξέρξη	πeltaστῇ	στρατιώτῃ	Ὀρόντε	Πέρσῃ
Καλλίαν	Ἀρταξέρξην	πeltaστῇν	στρατιώτῃν	Ὀρόνταν	Πέρσῃν
Καλλία	Ἀρταξέρξη	πeltaστά	στρατιώτα	Ὀρόντα	Πέρσα
		πeltaστέ	στρατιώτᾱ		Πέρσᾱ
		πeltaσταῖν	στρατιώταιν		Πέρσαιν
		πeltaσταί	στρατιώται		Πέρσαι
		πeltaστῶν	στρατιωτῶν		Πέρσων
		πeltaσταῖς	στρατιώταις		Πέρσαις
		πeltaστάς	στρατιώτᾶς		Πέρσᾶς

THE SECOND DECLENSION

I Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Nouns (14, 1, 23, 1, 30, 1)

ποταμός	παλτόν	πάροδος	λόγος	δάρον	servus	iugum
ποταμοῦ	παλτοῦ	παρόδου	λόγου	δάρου	servī	iugī
ποταμῷ	παλτῷ	παρόδι	λόγῳ	δάρι	servō	iugō
ποταμόν	παλτόν	πάροδον	λόγον	δάρον	servum	iugum
ποταμί	παλτόν	πάροδε	λόγε	δάρον	serve	iugum
ποταμός	παλτό	παρόδω	λόγω	δάρω		
ποταμοῖν	παλτοῖν	παρόδοι	λόγοι	δάροι		
ποταμοί	παλτά	πάροδοι	λόγοι	δάρα	servī	iuga
ποταμῶν	παλτῶν	παρόδων	λόγων	δάρων	servōrum	iugōrum
ποταμοῖς	παλτοῖς	παρόδοις	λόγοις	δάροις	servīs	iugis
ποταμόν	παλτά	παρόδους	λόγους	δάρα	servōs	iuga

THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

2 Contracted Nouns (106, 2, 3)

(μνά̄) μνᾶ	(γέ̄) γῆ	(Ἑρμέ̄ς) Ἑρμῆς	(νόος) νοῦς
(μνά̄ς) μνᾶς	(γέ̄ς) γῆς	(Ἑρμέου) Ἑρμοῦ	(νόου) νοῦ
(μνά̄ρ) μνῆρ	(γέ̄ρ) γῆρ	(Ἑρμέρ) Ἑρμῆρ	(νόφ) νῆφ
(μνά̄ν) μνᾶν	(γέ̄ν) γῆν	(Ἑρμέαν) Ἑρμῆν	(νόον) νοῦν
(μνά̄) μνᾶ	(γέ̄) γῆ	(Ἑρμέα) Ἑρμῆ	(νόε) νοῦ
(μνά̄) μνᾶ	(γέ̄) γᾶ	(Ἑρμέα) Ἑρμᾶ	(νόω) νῶ
(μνά̄ιν) μνᾶιν	(γέ̄ιν) γᾶιν	(Ἑρμέαιν) Ἑρμᾶιν	(νόοιν) νοῦιν
(μνά̄αι) μνᾶι	(γέ̄αι) γᾶι	(Ἑρμέαι) Ἑρμᾶι	(νόοι) νοῖ
(μνᾱων) μνᾶων	(γε̄ων) γᾶων	(Ἑρμε̄ων) Ἑρμᾶων	(νόων) νᾶων
(μνά̄αις) μνᾶις	(γέ̄αις) γᾶις	(Ἑρμέαις) Ἑρμᾶις	(νόοις) νοῖς
(μνά̄ας) μνᾶς	(γέ̄ας) γᾶς	(Ἑρμέας) Ἑρμᾶς	(νόους) νοῦς

THE ATTIC SECOND DECLENSION

Nouns and Adjectives (107, 5, 6)

I

νέος (ό)	ἴσος (ή)	λαγώς (ό)	λείος	λείων
νέο	ἴω	λαγφ	λείω	λείω
νέφ	ἴφ	λαγφ	λείφ	λείφ
νέον	ἴω	λαγώ(ν)	λείων	λείων
νέος	ἴως	λαγώς	λείως	λείων
νέο	ἴω	λαγώ	λείω	λείω
νέφν	ἴφν	λαγφν	λείφν	λείφν
νέφ	ἴφ	λαγφ	λείφ	λεία
νέον	ἴων	λαγών	λείων	λείων
νέφς	ἴφς	λαγφς	λείφς	λείφς
νέος	ἴως	λαγώς	λείως	λεία

THE THIRD DECLENSION

Π-mute and K-mute Stems (52, 3)

2

κλώψ (ό)	φύλαξ (ό)	φάλαγξ (ή)	διώρυξ (ή)	rēx (m.)
κλωπ-ός	φύλακ-ος	φάλαγγ-ος	διώρυχ-ος	rēg-is
κλωπ-ί	φύλακ-ι	φάλαγγ-ι	διώρυχ-ι	rēg-I
κλώπ-α	φύλακ-α	φάλαγγ-α	διώρυχ-α	rēg-om
κλώψ	φύλαξ	φάλαγξ	διώρυξ	rēx
κλώπ-ε	φύλακ-ε	φάλαγγ-ε	διώρυχ-ε	
κλωπ-οίν	φύλακ-οιν	φάλαγγ-οιν	διώρυχ-οιν	
κλώπ-ες	φύλακ-ες	φάλαγγ-ες	διώρυχ-ες	rēg-es
κλωπ-ών	φύλακ-ων	φάλαγγ-ων	διώρυχ-ων	rēg-um
κλωψί(ν)	φύλαξι(ν)	φάλαγξι(ν)	διώρυξι(ν)	rēg-ibus
κλώπ-ας	φύλακ-ας	φάλαγγ-ας	διώρυχ-ας	rēg-es

THE THIRD DECLENSION

1

T-mute Stems (55, 1-5)

νόξ (ή)	ἐλπῖς (ή)	δρνῖς (ό, ή)	ἄρμα (τό)	γέρον (ό)	γίγας (ό)	caput (n.)
νοκτ-ός	ἐλπιδ-ος	δρνιθ-ος	ἄρματ-ος	γέροντ-ος	γίγαντ-ος	capit-is
νοκτ-ί	ἐλπιδ-ι	δρνιθ-ι	ἄρματ-ι	γέροντ-ι	γίγαντ-ι	capit-I
νόκτ-α	ἐλπιδ-α	δρνι -ν	ἄρμα	γέροντ-α	γίγαντ-α	caput
νόξ	ἐλπί	δρνῖς	ἄρμα	γέρον	γίγαν	caput
νόκτ-ε	ἐλπιδ-ε	δρνιθ-ε	ἄρματ-ε	γέροντ-ε	γίγαντ-ε	
νοκτ-οῖν	ἐλπιδ-οῖν	δρνιθ-οῖν	ἄρματ-οῖν	γέροντ-οῖν	γίγαντ-οῖν	
νόκτ-ες	ἐλπιδ-ες	δρνιθ-ες	ἄρματ-α	γέροντ-ες	γίγαντ-ες	capit-a
νοκτ-ῶν	ἐλπιδ-ων	δρνιθ-ων	ἄρματ-ων	γέροντ-ων	γίγαντ-ων	capit-um
νοξί(ν)	ἐλπί -σι(ν)	δρνι -σι(ν)	ἄρμα -σι(ν)	γέρου -σι(ν)	γίγᾱ -σι(ν)	capit-ibus
νόκτ-ας	ἐλπιδ-ας	δρνιθ-ας	ἄρματ-α	γέροντ-ας	γίγαντ-ας	capit-a

old man
giant

THE THIRD DECLENSION

2

Liquid Stems (77, 1-3)

ἀγών (ό)	ἡγεμών (ό)	μήν (ό)	δαίμων (ό)	cōnsul (m.)
ἀγών-ος	ἡγεμόν-ος	μην-ός	δαίμον-ος	cōnsul-is
ἀγών-ι	ἡγεμόν-ι	μην-ί	δαίμον-ι	cōnsul-I
ἀγών-α	ἡγεμόν-α	μήν-α	δαίμον-α	cōnsul-om
ἀγών	ἡγεμών	μήν	δαίμον	cōnsul
ἀγών-ε	ἡγεμόν-ε	μήν-ε	δαίμον-ε	
ἀγών-οῖν	ἡγεμόν-οῖν	μην-οῖν	δαίμόν-οῖν	
ἀγών-ες	ἡγεμόν-ες	μήν-ες	δαίμον-ες	cōnsul-ēs
ἀγών-ων	ἡγεμόν-ων	μην-ῶν	δαίμόν-ων	cōnsul-um
ἀγῶ -σι(ν)	ἡγεμό -σι(ν)	μη -σί(ν)	δαίμο -σι(ν)	cōnsul-ibus
ἀγών-ας	ἡγεμόν-ας	μήν-ας	δαίμον-ας	cōnsul-ēs

leader

month

THE THIRD DECLENSION

Syncopated Liquid Stems (77, 6-8)

1

πατήρ	μήτηρ	θυγάτηρ		άνήρ	pater
πατ ρ-ός	μητ ρ-ός	θυγατ ρ-ός	(άνερ-ος)	άνδρ-ός	pat r-is
πατ ρ-ί	μητ ρ-ί	θυγατ ρ-ί	(άνερ-ι)	άνδρ-ι	pat r-i
πατέρ-α	μητέρ-α	θυγατέρ-α	(άνερ-α)	άνδρ-α	pat r-em
πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ		άνερ	pater
πατέρ-ε	μητέρ-ε	θυγατέρ-ε	(άνερ-ε)	άνδρ-ε	
πατέρ-οιν	μητέρ-οιν	θυγατέρ-οιν	(άνερ-οιν)	άνδρ-οιν	
πατέρ-ες	μητέρ-ες	θυγατέρ-ες	(άνερ-ες)	άνδρ-ες	pat r-es
πατέρ-ων	μητέρ-ων	θυγατέρ-ων	(άνερ-ων)	άνδρ-ων	pat r-um
πατρά-σι(ν)	μητρά-σι(ν)	θυγατρά-σι(ν)		άνδρά-σι(ν)	pat r-ibus
πατέρ-ας	μητέρ-ας	θυγατέρ-ας	(άνερ-ας)	άνδρ-ας	pat r-es

THE THIRD DECLENSION

Es-stems (72, 1-4, 8)

2

	γένος	genus	Σωκράτης		κρέας
(γένε(σ)-ος)	γένους	gener-is	Σωκράτους	(κρέα(σ)-ος)	κρέως
(γένε(σ)-ι)	γένει	gener-i	Σωκράτει	(κρέα(σ)-ι)	κρέαι
	γένος	genus	Σωκράτῃ(ην)		κρέας
	γένος	genus	Σώκρατες		κρέας
(γένε(σ)-ε)	γένει				
(γένε(σ)-οιν)	γενοῖν				
(γένε(σ)-α)	γένη	gener-a		(κρέα(σ)-α)	κρέα
γενέ -ων, γενῶν		gener-um		(κρεά(σ)-ων)	κρεῶν
(γένε(σ)-σι)	γένε-σι(ν)	gener-ibus		(κρέα(σ)-σι)	κρέα-σι(ν)
(γένε(σ)-α)	γένη	gener-a		(κρέα(σ)-α)	κρέα

THE THIRD DECLENSION

I Vowel Stems (101, 3, 4)

	πόλις (ῆ)	ἰχθῆς (δ)	πῆχυς (δ)	ἄστυ (τδ)
	πόλε-ος	ἰχθῆ-ος	πῆχε-ος	ἄστε-ος
(πόλε-ι)	πόλει	ἰχθῆ-ι	(πῆχε-ι) πῆχει	(ἄστε-ι) ἄστει
	πόλι-ν	ἰχθῆ-ν	πῆχυ-ν	ἄστυ
	πόλι	ἰχθῆ	πῆχυ	ἄστυ
	πόλε-ε	ἰχθῆ-ε	πῆχε-ε	ἄστε-ε
	πολέ-οιν	ἰχθῆ-οιν	πηχέ-οιν	ἄστέ-οιν
(πόλε-ε:)	πόλεις	ἰχθῆ-ες	(πῆχε-ε:) πῆχεις	(ἄστε-α) ἄσται
	πόλε-ων	ἰχθῆ-ων	πῆχε-ων	ἄστε-ων
	πόλε-σι(ν)	ἰχθῆ-σι(ν)	πῆχε-σι(ν)	ἄστε-σι(ν)
	πόλεις	ἰχθῆς	πῆχεις	(ἄστε-α) ἄσται

THE THIRD DECLENSION

2 Diphthong Stems (101, 3, 5)

	βασιλεύς	ναῦς (ῆ)	βοῦς (δ, ῆ)	γραῦς
	βασιλέ-ος	νε-ός	βο-ός	γραῖ-ός
(βασιλέ-ι)	βασιλεῖ	νη-ι	βο-ῖ	γραῖ-ι
	βασιλέ-α	ναῦ-ν	βοῦ-ν	γραῦ-ν
	βασιλεῦ	ναῦ	βοῦ	γραῦ
	βασιλέ-ε	νη-ε	βό-ε	γραῖ-ε
	βασιλέ-οιν	νε-οῖν	βο-οῖν	γραῖ-οῖν
(βασιλέ-ε:)	βασιλεῖς	νη-ες	βό-ες	γραῖ-ες
	βασιλέ-ων	νε-ών	βο-ών	γραῖ-ών
	βασιλεῦ-σι(ν)	ναυ-σί(ν)	βου-σί(ν)	γραυ-σί(ν)
	βασιλέ-α:ς	ναῦς	βοῦς	γραῦς

THE SECOND AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

Oxytone Adjectives (18, 1)

I.

ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	μικρός	μικρά	μικρόν
ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ	μικροῦ	μικρᾶς	μικροῦ
ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ	μικρῷ	μικρῇ	μικρῷ
ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν	μικρόν	μικρὴν	μικρόν
ἀγαθεί	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	μικροί	μικρά	μικρόν
ἀγαθῶ	ἀγαθᾷ	ἀγαθῶ	μικρῶ	μικρᾷ	μικρῶ
ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθοῖν	μικροῖν	μικραῖν	μικροῖν
ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά	μικροί	μικραί	μικρά
ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	μικρῶν	μικρῶν	μικρῶν
ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς	μικροῖς	μικραῖς	μικροῖς
ἀγαθοῦς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθά	μικροῦς	μικρᾶς	μικρά

THE SECOND AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

Proparoxytone and Properispomenon Adjectives (39, 2, 141, 6)

2

ἄξιος	ἀξία	ἄξιον	δῆλος	δῆλη	δῆλον
ἀξίου	ἀξιάς	ἀξίου	δῆλου	δῆλης	δῆλου
ἀξίῳ	ἀξίῃ	ἀξίῳ	δῆλῳ	δῆλῃ	δῆλῳ
ἄξιον	ἀξίαν	ἄξιον	δῆλον	δῆλην	δῆλον
ἀξίῃ	ἀξία	ἄξιον	δῆλε	δῆλη	δῆλον
ἀξίῳ	ἀξία	ἀξίῳ	δῆλῳ	δῆλῃ	δῆλῳ
ἀξίοις	ἀξίαις	ἀξίοις	δῆλοι	δῆλαι	δῆλα
ἀξίους	ἀξιάς	ἄξια	δῆλων	δῆλων	δῆλων
			δῆλοῖς	δῆλῶς	δῆλοῖς
			δῆλους	δῆλᾶς	δῆλα

THE SECOND AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

I Contracted Adjectives (106, 4, 107, 1, 2)

(χρῦσεος)	(χρῦσέᾱ)	(χρῦσεον)	χρῦσοθς	χρῦσῆ	χρῦσοθν
(χρῦσέου)	(χρῦσέᾱς)	(χρῦσέου)	χρῦσοθ	χρῦσῆς	χρῦσοθ
(χρῦσέω)	(χρῦσέῃ)	(χρῦσέω)	χρῦσῶ	χρῦσῆ	χρῦσῶ
(χρῦσεον)	(χρῦσέᾱν)	(χρῦσεον)	χρῦσοθν	χρῦσῆν	χρῦσοθν
(χρῦσεος)	(χρῦσέᾱ)	(χρῦσεον)	χρῦσοθς	χρῦσῆ	χρῦσοθν
(χρῦσέω)	(χρῦσέᾱ)	(χρῦσέω)	χρῦσῶ	χρῦσῆ	χρῦσῶ
(χρῦσέοιν)	(χρῦσέᾱιν)	(χρῦσέοιν)	χρῦσοῖν	χρῦσαῖν	χρῦσοῖν
(χρῦσεοι)	(χρῦσεαι)	(χρῦσεα)	χρῦσοι	χρῦσαι	χρῦσα
(χρῦσέων)	(χρῦσέων)	(χρῦσέων)	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν
(χρῦσέοις)	(χρῦσέαις)	(χρῦσέοις)	χρῦσοῖς	χρῦσαις	χρῦσοῖς
(χρῦσέους)	(χρῦσέᾱς)	(χρῦσεα)	χρῦσοθς	χρῦσαῖς	χρῦσα

THE SECOND AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

2 Contracted Adjectives (106, 4, 107, 1, 2)

(ἀργύρεος)	(ἀργυρέᾱ)	(ἀργύρεον)	ἀργυροθς	ἀργυρᾱ	ἀργυροθν
(ἀργυρέου)	(ἀργυρέᾱς)	(ἀργυρέου)	ἀργυροθ	ἀργυρᾱς	ἀργυροθ
(ἀργυρέω)	(ἀργυρέῃ)	(ἀργυρέω)	ἀργυρῶ	ἀργυρᾱ	ἀργυρῶ
(ἀργύρεον)	(ἀργυρέᾱν)	(ἀργύρεον)	ἀργυροθν	ἀργυρᾱν	ἀργυροθν
(ἀργύρεος)	(ἀργυρέᾱ)	(ἀργύρεον)	ἀργυροθς	ἀργυρᾱ	ἀργυροθν
(ἀργυρέω)	(ἀργυρέᾱ)	(ἀργυρέω)	ἀργυρῶ	ἀργυρᾱ	ἀργυρῶ
(ἀργυρέοιν)	(ἀργυρέᾱιν)	(ἀργυρέοιν)	ἀργυροῖν	ἀργυραῖν	ἀργυροῖν
(ἀργύρεοι)	(ἀργύρεαι)	(ἀργύρεα)	ἀργυροῖ	ἀργυραι	ἀργυρα
(ἀργυρέων)	(ἀργυρέων)	(ἀργυρέων)	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρῶν
(ἀργυρέοις)	(ἀργυρέαις)	(ἀργυρέοις)	ἀργυροῖς	ἀργυραις	ἀργυροῖς
(ἀργυρέους)	(ἀργυρέᾱς)	(ἀργύρεα)	ἀργυροθς	ἀργυρᾱς	ἀργυρα

THE SECOND AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

Contracted Adjectives (106, 4, 107, 1, 2)

I

(ἀπλός)	(ἀπλόη)	(ἀπλόον)	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλή	ἀπλόον
(ἀπλόου)	(ἀπλόης)	(ἀπλόου)	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
(ἀπλόφ)	(ἀπλόη)	(ἀπλόφ)	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλή	ἀπλῶ
(ἀπλόον)	(ἀπλόην)	(ἀπλόον)	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλήν	ἀπλοῦν
(ἀπλόος)	(ἀπλόη)	(ἀπλόον)	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
(ἀπλόω)	(ἀπλόᾱ)	(ἀπλόω)	ἀπλώ	ἀπλᾱ	ἀπλώ
(ἀπλόοιν)	(ἀπλόαιν)	(ἀπλόοιν)	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλοῖν
(ἀπλόοι)	(ἀπλόαι)	(ἀπλόα)	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾱ
(ἀπλόων)	(ἀπλόων)	(ἀπλόων)	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
(ἀπλόοις)	(ἀπλόαις)	(ἀπλόοις)	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς
(ἀπλόους)	(ἀπλόᾱς)	(ἀπλόα)	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλᾱς	ἀπλᾱ

THE SECOND DECLENSION

Contracted Adjectives (107, 3, 4)

2

(εὐνός)	(εὐνόον)	εὐνός	εὐνόον
(εὐνόου)	(εὐνόου)	εὐνού	εὐνού
(εὐνόφ)	(εὐνόφ)	εὐνῶ	εὐνῶ
(εὐνόον)	(εὐνόον)	εὐνούν	εὐνούν
(εὐνόος)	(εὐνόον)	εὐνός	εὐνούν
(εὐνόω)	(εὐνόω)	εὐνω	εὐνω
(εὐνόοιν)	(εὐνόοιν)	εὐνοῖν	εὐνοῖν
(εὐνόοι)	(εὐνόα)	εὐνοῖ	εὐνόα
(εὐνόων)	(εὐνόων)	εὐνων	εὐνων
(εὐνόοις)	(εὐνόοις)	εὐνοῖς	εὐνοῖς
(εὐνόους)	(εὐνόα)	εὐνός	εὐνόα

THE THIRD AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

I

Adjectives with T-stems (58, 4-6)

ἐκών	ἐκούσ α	ἐκόν	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πάν
ἐκόντ-ος	ἐκούσ ης	ἐκόντ-ος	παντ-ός	πᾶσ ης	παντ-ός
ἐκόντ-ι	ἐκούσ η	ἐκόντ-ι	παντ-ί	πᾶσ η	παντ-ί
ἐκόντ-α	ἐκούσ αν	ἐκόν	πάντ-α	πᾶσαν	πάν
ἐκῶν	ἐκούσ α	ἐκόν			
ἐκόντ-ε	ἐκούσ ε	ἐκόντ-ε			
ἐκόντ-οιν	ἐκούσ αιν	ἐκόντ-οιν			
ἐκόντ-ες	ἐκούσ αι	ἐκόντ-α	πάντ-ες	πᾶσαι	πάντ-α
ἐκόντ-ων	ἐκουσ ῶν	ἐκόντ-ων	πάντ-ων	πᾶσ ῶν	πάντ-ων
ἐκοῦ -σι(ν)	ἐκούσ αῖς	ἐκοῦ -σι(ν)	πᾶ -σι(ν)	πᾶσαις	πᾶ -σι(ν)
ἐκόντ-ας	ἐκούσ ες	ἐκόντ-α	πάντ-ας	πᾶς ες	πάντ-α

THE THIRD AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

2

Adjectives with T-stems (61¹)

χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
χαρίεντ-ος	χαρίεσσ ης	χαρίεντ-ος
χαρίεντ-ι	χαρίεσσ η	χαρίεντ-ι
χαρίεντ-α	χαρίεσσ αν	χαρίεν
χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
χαρίεντ-ε	χαρίεσσ ε	χαρίεντ-ε
χαρίεντ-οιν	χαρίεσσ αιν	χαρίεντ-οιν
χαρίεντ-ες	χαρίεσσ αι	χαρίεντ-α
χαρίεντ-ων	χαριεσσ ῶν	χαρίεντ-ων
χαρίε -σι(ν)	χαρίεσσ αῖς	χαρίε -σι(ν)
χαρίεντ-ας	χαρίεσσ ες	χαρίεντ-α

THE THIRD AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

Adjectives with Liquid Stems (77, 4, 5, 93, 1)

I

εὔδαίμων	εὐδαιμον	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
εὔδαίμων-ος	εὐδαίμων-ος	μέλαν-ος	μελαίνης	μέλαν-ος
εὔδαίμων-ι	εὐδαίμων-ι	μέλαν-ι	μελαίνῃ	μέλαν-ι
εὔδαίμων-α	εὐδαιμον	μέλαν-α	μελαιναν	μέλαν
εὐδαιμον	εὐδαιμον	μέλαν	μελαινά	μέλαν
εὔδαίμων-ε	εὐδαίμων-ε	μέλαν-ε	μελαίνῃ	μέλαν-ε
εὐδαιμόν-οιν	εὐδαιμόν-οιν	μελάν-οιν	μελαιναιν	μελάν-οιν
εὔδαίμων-ες	εὐδαίμων-α	μέλαν-ες	μελαιναι	μέλαν-α
εὐδαιμόν-ων	εὐδαιμόν-ων	μελάν-ων	μελαινῶν	μελάν-ων
εὔδαίμο -σι(ν)	εὔδαίμο -σι(ν)	μέλα -σι(ν)	μελαιναις	μέλα -σι(ν)
εὔδαίμων-ας	εὐδαίμων-α	μέλαν-ας	μελαίνᾱς	μέλαν-α

THE THIRD DECLENSION

Adjectives with Εσ-stems (72, 5-7)

2

	συγγενής		συγγενής
(συγγενέ(σ)-ος)	συγγενοῦς	(συγγενέ(σ)-ος)	συγγενοῦς
(συγγενέ(σ)-ι)	συγγενεῖ	(συγγενέ(σ)-ι)	συγγενεῖ
(συγγενέ(σ)-α)	συγγενῇ		συγγενῆς
	συγγενῆς		συγγενῆς
(συγγενέ(σ)-ε)	συγγενεῖ	(συγγενέ(σ)-ε)	συγγενεῖ
(συγγενέ(σ)-οιν)	συγγενοῖν	(συγγενέ(σ)-οιν)	συγγενοῖν
(συγγενέ(σ)-ες)	συγγενεῖς	(συγγενέ(σ)-α)	συγγενῇ
(συγγενέ(σ)-ων)	συγγενῶν	(συγγενέ(σ)-ων)	συγγενῶν
(συγγενέ(σ)-σι)	συγγενέ-σι(ν)	(συγγενέ(σ)-σι)	συγγενέ-σι(ν)
	συγγενεῖς	(συγγενέ(σ)-α)	συγγενῇ

THE THIRD AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

I Adjectives with Vowel Stems; Comparative Adjectives (88, 1, 3, 4, 90, 4)

	ἡδύς	ἡδέϊα	ἡδύ	ἡδίω	ἡδίον
	ἡδέ-ος	ἡδέϊας	ἡδέ-ος	ἡδίον-ος	ἡδίον-ος
(ἡδέ-ι)	ἡδέϊ	ἡδέϊα	(ἡδέ-ι) ἡδέϊ	ἡδίον-ι	ἡδίον-ι
	ἡδύ-ν	ἡδέϊαν	ἡδύ	ἡδίον-α, ἡδίω	ἡδίον
	ἡδύ	ἡδέϊα	ἡδύ	ἡδίον	ἡδίον
(ἡδέ-ε)	ἡδέϊ	ἡδέϊα	(ἡδέ-ε) ἡδέϊ	ἡδίον-ε	ἡδίον-ε
	ἡδέ-οιν	ἡδέϊαίν	ἡδέ-οιν	ἡδίον-οιν	ἡδίον-οιν
(ἡδέ-ες)	ἡδέϊς	ἡδέϊαι	ἡδέ-α	ἡδίον-ες, ἡδέϊους	ἡδίον-α, ἡδίω
	ἡδέ-ων	ἡδέϊων	ἡδέ-ων	ἡδίον-ων	ἡδίον-ων
	ἡδέ-σι(ν)	ἡδέϊαις	ἡδέ-σι(ν)	ἡδέο -σι(ν)	ἡδέο -σι(ν)
	ἡδέϊς	ἡδέϊας	ἡδέ-α	ἡδίον-ας, ἡδέϊους	ἡδίον-α, ἡδίω

THE THIRD, SECOND, AND FIRST DECLENSIONS

2 Adjectives with Mixed Stems (88, 1, 2, 141, 6)

μέγας	μεγάλῃ	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
μεγάλου	μεγάλῃς	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
μέγα-ν	μεγάλῃν	μέγα	πολυ-ν	πολλήν	πολύ
μέγας, μεγάλα	μεγάλῃ	μέγα	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ
μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ			
μεγάλοιν	μεγάλῃν	μεγάλοιν			
μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
μεγάλους	μεγάλαις	μεγάλαις	πολλοῦς	πολλῆς	πολλά

Ω-VERBS

The Present Participle Active (57, 3-5)

I

παιδεύ-ων	παιδεύ-ουσα	παιδευ-ο-ν
παιδεύ-ο-ντ-ος	παιδευ-ούσης	παιδευ-ο-ντ-ος
παιδεύ-ο-ντ-ι	παιδευ-ούσης	παιδευ-ο-ντ-ι
παιδεύ-ο-ντ-α	παιδευ-ούσαν	παιδευ-ο-ν
παιδεύ-ων	παιδευ-ουσα	παιδευ-ο-ν
παιδεύ-ο-ντ-ε	παιδευ-ούσᾱ	παιδευ-ο-ντ-ε
παιδευ-ό-ντ-οιν	παιδευ-ούσαιν	παιδευ-ό-ντ-οιν
παιδευ-ο-ντ-ες	παιδευ-ουσαι	παιδευ-ο-ντ-α
παιδευ-ό-ντ-ων	παιδευ-ουσῶν	παιδευ-ό-ντ-ων
παιδεύ-ον -σι(ν)	παιδευ-ούσαις	παιδευ-ου -σι(ν)
παιδευ-ο-ντ-ας	παιδευ-ούσᾱς	παιδευ-ο-ντ-α

Ω-VERBS AND MI-VERBS

The Second Aorist Participle Active (58, 1) and "Ων (75, 2)

2

λιπ-ών	λιπ-ούσα	λιπ-ό-ν	ῶν	ούσα	δ-ν
λιπ-ό-ντ-ος	λιπ-ούσης	λιπ-ό-ντ-ος	δ-ντ-ος	ούσης	δ-ντ-ος
λιπ-ό-ντ-ι	λιπ-ούσης	λιπ-ό-ντ-ι	δ-ντ-ι	ούσης	δ-ντ-ι
λιπ-ό-ντ-α	λιπ-ούσαν	λιπ-ό-ντ-α	δ-ντ-α	ούσαν	δ-ν
λιπ-ών	λιπ-ούσα	λιπ-ό-ν	ῶν	ούσα	δ-ν
λιπ-ό-ντ-ε	λιπ-ούσᾱ	λιπ-ό-ντ-ε	δ-ντ-ε	ούσᾱ	δ-ντ-ε
λιπ-ό-ντ-οιν	λιπ-ούσαιν	λιπ-ό-ντ-οιν	δ-ντ-οιν	ούσαιν	δ-ντ-οιν
λιπ-ό-ντ-ες	λιπ-ουσαι	λιπ-ό-ντ-α	δ-ντ-ες	ουσαι	δ-ντ-α
λιπ-ό-ντ-ων	λιπ-ουσῶν	λιπ-ό-ντ-ων	δ-ντ-ων	ουσῶν	δ-ντ-ων
λιπ-οῦ -σι(ν)	λιπ-ούσαις	λιπ-οῦ -σι(ν)	οῦ -σι(ν)	ούσαις	οῦ -σι(ν)
λιπ-ό-ντ-ας	λιπ-ούσᾱς	λιπ-ό-ντ-α	δ-ντ-ας	ούσᾱς	δ-ντ-α

Ω-VERBS

I The First Aorist Participle Active (57, 3, 4)

παίδευ-σῶς	παίδευ-σῶσα	παίδευ-σα-ν
παίδευ-σα-ντ-ος	παίδευ-σῶσ ης	παίδευ-σα-ντ-ος
παίδευ-σα-ντ-ι	παίδευ-σῶσ η	παίδευ-σα-ντ-ι
παίδευ-σα-ντ-α	παίδευ-σῶσαν	παίδευ-σα-ν
παίδευ-σῶς	παίδευ-σῶσα	παίδευ-σα-ν
παίδευ-σα-ντ-ε	παίδευ-σῶσα	παίδευ-σα-ντ-ε
παίδευ-σά-ντ-οιν	παίδευ-σῶσαιν	παίδευ-σά-ντ-οιν
παίδευ-σα-ντ-ες	παίδευ-σῶσαι	παίδευ-σα-ντ-α
παίδευ-σά-ντ-ων	παίδευ-σῶσων	παίδευ-σά-ντ-ων
παίδευ-σῶ -σι(ν)	παίδευ-σῶσαις	παίδευ-σῶ -σι(ν)
παίδευ-σα-ντ-ας	παίδευ-σῶσας	παίδευ-σα-ντ-α

Ω-VERBS

2 The First Aorist Participle Passive (61, 1, 2)

παίδευ-θείς	παίδευ-θείσα	παίδευ-θεί-ν
παίδευ-θεί-ντ-ος	παίδευ-θείσ ης	παίδευ-θεί-ντ-ος
παίδευ-θεί-ντ-ι	παίδευ-θείσ η	παίδευ-θεί-ντ-ι
παίδευ-θεί-ντ-α	παίδευ-θείσαν	παίδευ-θεί-ν
παίδευ-θείς	παίδευ-θείσα	παίδευ-θεί-ν
παίδευ-θεί-ντ-ε	παίδευ-θείσα	παίδευ-θεί-ντ-ε
παίδευ-θεί-ντ-οιν	παίδευ-θείσαιν	παίδευ-θεί-ντ-οιν
παίδευ-θεί-ντ-ες	παίδευ-θείσαι	παίδευ-θεί-ντ-α
παίδευ-θεί-ντ-ων	παίδευ-θείσων	παίδευ-θεί-ντ-ων
παίδευ-θεί -σι(ν)	παίδευ-θείσαις	παίδευ-θεί -σι(ν)
παίδευ-θεί-ντ-ας	παίδευ-θείσας	παίδευ-θεί-ντ-α

MI-VERBS

The Present Participle Active, Ἰσtās, Διδούς (120, 1, 124, 6)

I

ἰσtās	ἰσtāσ α	ἰσtά-ν	δι-δούς	δι-δοῦσ α	δι-δó-ν
ἰσtά-ντ-ος	ἰσtάσ ης	ἰσtά-ντ-ος	δι-δó-ντ-ος	δι-δούσ ης	δι-δó-ντ-ος
ἰσtά-ντ-ι	ἰσtάσ η	ἰσtά-ντ-ι	δι-δó-ντ-ι	δι-δούσ η	δι-δó-ντ-ι
ἰσtά-ντ-α	ἰσtāσ αν	ἰσtά-ν	δι-δó-ντ-α	δι-δοῦσ αν	δι-δó-ν
ἰσtās	ἰσtāσ α	ἰσtά-ν	δι-δούς	δι-δοῦσ α	δι-δó-ν
ἰσtά-ντ-ε	ἰσtάσ α	ἰσtά-ντ-ε	δι-δó-ντ-ε	δι-δούσ α	δι-δó-ντ-ε
ἰσtά-ντ-οιν	ἰσtάσ αιν	ἰσtά-ντ-οιν	δι-δó-ντ-οιν	δι-δούσ αιν	δι-δó-ντ-οιν
ἰσtά-ντ-ες	ἰσtāσ αι	ἰσtά-ντ-α	δι-δó-ντ-ες	δι-δοῦσ αι	δι-δó-ντ-α
ἰσtά-ντ-ων	ἰσtάσ ων	ἰσtά-ντ-ων	δι-δó-ντ-ων	δι-δουσ ων	δι-δó-ντ-ων
ἰσtā -σι(ν)	ἰσtάσ αις	ἰσtā -σι(ν)	δι-δοῦ -σι(ν)	δι-δούσ αις	δι-δοῦ -σι(ν)
ἰσtά-ντ-ας	ἰσtάσ ας	ἰσtά-ντ-α	δι-δó-ντ-ας	δι-δούσ ας	δι-δó-ντ-α

MI-VERBS

The Present Participle Active, Δικνύς (126, 6)

2

δικ-νύς	δικ-νύσ α	δικ-νύ-ν
δικ-νύ-ντ-ος	δικ-νύσ ης	δικ-νύ-ντ-ος
δικ-νύ-ντ-ι	δικ-νύσ η	δικ-νύ-ντ-ι
δικ-νύ-ντ-α	δικ-νύσ αν	δικ-νύ-ν
δικ-νύς	δικ-νύσ α	δικ-νύ-ν
δικ-νύ-ντ-ε	δικ-νύσ α	δικ-νύ-ντ-ε
δικ-νύ-ντ-οιν	δικ-νύσ αιν	δικ-νύ-ντ-οιν
δικ-νύ-ντ-ες	δικ-νύσ αι	δικ-νύ-ντ-α
δικ-νύ-ντ-ων	δικ-νύσ ων	δικ-νύ-ντ-ων
δικ-νύ -σι(ν)	δικ-νύσ αις	δικ-νύ -σι(ν)
δικ-νύ-ντ-ας	δικ-νύσ ας	δικ-νύ-ντ-α

Ω-VERBS

I The Present Participle Active of Contracted Verbs (64, 2-4, 66, 1-4)

τῖμῶν	τῖμῶσα	τῖμῶ-ν	φιλῶν	φιλοῦσα	φιλοῦ-ν
τῖμῶ-ντ-ος	τῖμῶσης	τῖμῶ-ντ-ος	φιλοῦ-ντ-ος	φιλούσης	φιλοῦ-ντ-ος
τῖμῶ-ντ-ι	τῖμῶση	τῖμῶ-ντ-ι	φιλοῦ-ντ-ι	φιλούση	φιλοῦ-ντ-ι
τῖμῶ-ντ-α	τῖμῶσαν	τῖμῶ-ν	φιλοῦ-ντ-α	φιλοῦσαν	φιλοῦ-ν
τῖμῶν	τῖμῶσα	τῖμῶ-ν	φιλῶν	φιλοῦσα	φιλοῦ-ν
τῖμῶ-ντ-ε	τῖμῶσᾱ	τῖμῶ-ντ-ε	φιλοῦ-ντ-ε	φιλούσᾱ	φιλοῦ-ντ-ε
τῖμῶ-ντ-οιν	τῖμῶσαιν	τῖμῶ-ντ-οιν	φιλοῦ-ντ-οιν	φιλούσαιν	φιλοῦ-ντ-οιν
τῖμῶ-ντ-ες	τῖμῶσαι	τῖμῶ-ντ-α	φιλοῦ-ντ-ες	φιλοῦσαι	φιλοῦ-ντ-α
τῖμῶ-ντ-ων	τῖμῶσῶν	τῖμῶ-ντ-ων	φιλοῦ-ντ-ων	φιλουσῶν	φιλοῦ-ντ-ων
τῖμῶ -σι(ν)	τῖμῶσαις	τῖμῶ -σι(ν)	φιλοῦ -σι(ν)	φιλούσαις	φιλοῦ -σι(ν)
τῖμῶ-ντ-ας	τῖμῶσᾶς	τῖμῶ-ντ-α	φιλοῦ-ντ-ας	φιλούσᾶς	φιλοῦ-ντ-α

Ω-VERBS AND ΜΙ-VERBS

2 The Perfect Participle Active (58, 2, 3, 120, 4, 202, 4)

λε-λυ-κ-ώς	λε-λυ-κυῖα	λε-λυ-κ-ός	ἐ-στώς	ἐ-στῶσα	ἐ-στός
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ος	λε-λυ-κυῖᾱς	λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ος	ἐ-στῶτ-ος	ἐ-στάσῃς	ἐ-στῶτ-ος
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ι	λε-λυ-κυῖῃ	λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ι	ἐ-στῶτ-ι	ἐ-στάσῃ	ἐ-στῶτ-ι
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-α	λε-λυ-κυῖαν	λε-λυ-κ-ός	ἐ-στῶτ-α	ἐ-στάσαν	ἐ-στός
λε-λυ-κ-ώς	λε-λυ-κυῖα	λε-λυ-κ-ός	ἐ-στώς	ἐ-στῶσα	ἐ-στός
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ε	λε-λυ-κυῖᾱ	λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ε	ἐ-στῶτ-ε	ἐ-στάσᾱ	ἐ-στῶτ-ε
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-οιν	λε-λυ-κυῖαιν	λε-λυ-κ-ότ-οιν	ἐ-στῶτ-οιν	ἐ-στάσαιν	ἐ-στῶτ-οιν
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ες	λε-λυ-κυῖαι	λε-λυ-κ-ότ-α	ἐ-στῶτ-ες	ἐ-στάσαι	ἐ-στῶτ-α
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ων	λε-λυ-κυῖῶν	λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ων	ἐ-στῶτ-ων	ἐ-στασῶν	ἐ-στῶτ-ων
λε-λυ-κ-ό -σι(ν)	λε-λυ-κυῖαις	λε-λυ-κ-ό -σι(ν)	ἐ-στῶ -σι(ν)	ἐ-στάσαις	ἐ-στῶ -σι(ν)
λε-λυ-κ-ότ-ας	λε-λυ-κυῖᾶς	λε-λυ-κ-ότ-α	ἐ-στῶτ-ας	ἐ-στάσᾶς	ἐ-στῶτ-α

Ω-VERBS

The Present Participle Middle or Passive (80, 2, 141, 6)

I

παιδευ-ό-μενος	παιδευ-ο-μένη	παιδευ-ό-μενον
παιδευ-ο-μένου	παιδευ-ο-μένης	παιδευ-ο-μένου
παιδευ-ο-μένην	παιδευ-ο-μένην	παιδευ-ο-μένην
παιδευ-ό-μενον	παιδευ-ο-μένην	παιδευ-ό-μενον
παιδευ-ό-μενε	παιδευ-ο-μένη	παιδευ-ό-μενον
παιδευ-ο-μένω	παιδευ-ο-μένη	παιδευ-ο-μένω
παιδευ-ο-μένοιον	παιδευ-ο-μένην	παιδευ-ο-μένοιον
παιδευ-ό-μενοι	παιδευ-ο-μέναι	παιδευ-ό-μενα
παιδευ-ο-μένων	παιδευ-ο-μένων	παιδευ-ο-μένων
παιδευ-ο-μένοις	παιδευ-ο-μέναις	παιδευ-ο-μένοις
παιδευ-ο-μένους	παιδευ-ο-μέναις	παιδευ-ό-μενα

Ω-VERBS

The Perfect Participle Middle or Passive (80, 2, 141, 6)

2

πε-παιδευ-μένος	πε-παιδευ-μένη	πε-παιδευ-μένον
πε-παιδευ-μένου	πε-παιδευ-μένης	πε-παιδευ-μένου
πε-παιδευ-μένην	πε-παιδευ-μένην	πε-παιδευ-μένην
πε-παιδευ-μένον	πε-παιδευ-μένην	πε-παιδευ-μένον
πε-παιδευ-μένε	πε-παιδευ-μένην	πε-παιδευ-μένον
πε-παιδευ-μένω	πε-παιδευ-μένη	πε-παιδευ-μένω
πε-παιδευ-μένοιον	πε-παιδευ-μένην	πε-παιδευ-μένοιον
πε-παιδευ-μένοι	πε-παιδευ-μέναι	πε-παιδευ-μένα
πε-παιδευ-μένων	πε-παιδευ-μένων	πε-παιδευ-μένων
πε-παιδευ-μένοις	πε-παιδευ-μέναις	πε-παιδευ-μένοις
πε-παιδευ-μένους	πε-παιδευ-μέναις	πε-παιδευ-μένα

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

The Numerals (94, 2)

Cardinal Numbers	Ordinal Numbers	Numeral Adverbs
1 εἰς, μία, ἓν, <i>one</i>	πρῶ-τος, η, ον, <i>first</i>	ἀπαξ, <i>once</i>
2 δύο, <i>two</i>	δεύ-τερος, α, ον, <i>second</i>	δὶς, <i>twice</i>
3 τρεῖς, τρί-α	τρί-τος, η, ον	τρίς
4 τέτταρ-ες, τέτταρ-α	τέταρ-τος, η, ον	τετρά-κις
5 πέντε	πέμπ-τος, η, ον	πεντά-κις
6 ἕξ	ἕκ-τος, η, ον	ἑξά-κις
7 ἑπτά	ἑβδομος, η, ον	ἑπτά-κις
8 ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος, η, ον	ὀκτά-κις
9 ἑννέα	ἑνα-τος, η, ον	ἐνά-κις
10 δέκα	δέκα-τος, η, ον	δεκά-κις
11 ἑν-δεκα	ἐν-δέκα-τος, η, ον	ἐν-δεκά-κις
12 δύο-δεκα	δω-δέκα-τος, η, ον	δω-δεκά-κις
13 τρεῖς καὶ δέκα	τρί-τος καὶ δέκα-τος	τρισ-και-δεκά-κις
14 τέτταρες καὶ δέκα	τέταρ-τος καὶ δέκα-τος	τετρα-και-δεκά-κις
15 πέντε-καὶ-δεκα	πέμπ-τος καὶ δέκα-τος	πεντε-και-δεκά-κις
16 ἕκ-καὶ-δεκα	ἕκ-τος καὶ δέκα-τος	ἕκ-και-δεκά-κις
17 ἑπτα-καὶ-δεκα	ἑβδομος καὶ δέκα-τος	ἑπτα-και-δεκά-κις
18 ὀκτω-καὶ-δεκα	ὀγδοος καὶ δέκα-τος	ὀκτω-και-δεκά-κις
19 ἑννα-καὶ-δεκα	ἑνα-τος καὶ δέκα-τος	ἐννα-και-δεκά-κις
20 εἰ-κοσι(ν)	εἰ-κοσ-τός, ἡ, ὄν	εἰ-κοσά-κις
21 εἰς καὶ εἰ-κοσι(ν), εἰκο- σι καὶ εἰς, εἰ-κοσιν εἰς	πρῶ-τος καὶ εἰ-κοσ-τός	ἀπαξ καὶ εἰ-κοσά-κις
30 τριᾶ-κοντα	τριᾶ-κοστός, ἡ, ὄν	τριᾶ-κοντά-κις
40 τετταρά-κοντα	τετταρα-κοστός, ἡ, ὄν	τετταρα-κοντά-κις
50 πεντή-κοντα	πεντη-κοστός, ἡ, ὄν	πεντη-κοντά-κις
60 ἑξή-κοντα	ἑξη-κοστός, ἡ, ὄν	ἑξη-κοντά-κις
70 ἑβδομή-κοντα	ἑβδομη-κοστός, ἡ, ὄν	ἑβδομη-κοντά-κις
80 ὀγδοή-κοντα	ὀγδοη-κοστός, ἡ, ὄν	ὀγδοη-κοντά-κις
90 ἐνενή-κοντα	ἐννη-κοστός, ἡ, ὄν	ἐννη-κοντά-κις
100 ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός, ἡ, ὄν	ἑκατοντά-κις
200 διᾶ-κόσιοι, αἱ, α	διᾶ-κοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν	διᾶ-κοσιά-κις
300 τριᾶ-κόσιοι, αἱ, α	τριᾶ-κοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν	τριᾶ-κοσιά-κις
400 τετρα-κόσιοι, αἱ, α	τετρα-κοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν	τετρα-κοσιά-κις
500 πεντα-κόσιοι, αἱ, α	πεντα-κοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν	πεντα-κοσιά-κις

Cardinal Numbers	Ordinal Numbers	Numeral Adverbs
600 ἑξα-κόσιοι, αι, α,	ἑξα-κοσιοστός, ή, όν	ἑξα-κοσιά-κις
700 ἑπτα-κόσιοι, αι, α	ἑπτα-κοσιοστός, ή, όν	ἑπτα-κοσιά-κις
800 ὀκτα-κόσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτα-κοσιοστός, ή, όν	ὀκτα-κοσιά-κις
900 ἑνα-κόσιοι, αι, α	ἑνα-κοσιοστός, ή, όν	ἑνα-κοσιά-κις
1000 χίλιοι, αι, α	χίλιοστός, ή, όν	χίλιά-κις
2000 δις-χίλιοι, αι, α	δισ-χίλιοστός, ή, όν	δισ-χίλιά-κις
3000 τρις-χίλιοι, αι, α	τρις-χίλιοστός, ή, όν	τρις-χίλιά-κις
10000 μύριοι, αι, α	μῦριοστός, ή, όν	μῦριά-κις
11000 μύριοι καὶ χίλιοι	μῦριοστός καὶ χίλιοστός	μῦριά-κις καὶ χίλιά-κις
20000 δις-μύριοι, αι, α	δισ-μῦριοστός, ή, όν	δισ-μῦριά-κις
100000 δεκα-κισ-μύριοι, αι, α	δεκα-κισ-μῦριοστός, ή, όν	δεκα-κισ-μῦριά-κις

CARDINAL NUMBERS

Εἰς, Δύο, Τρεῖς, Τέτταρες; Οὐδέις (94, 4-6)

I

εἰς	μία	ἐν	οὐδ-εἰς	οὐδε-μία	οὐδ-ἐν
ἐν-ός	μιᾶς	ἐν-ός	οὐδ-εν-ός	οὐδε-μιᾶς	οὐδ-εν-ός
ἐν-ί	μιᾷ	ἐν-ί	οὐδ-εν-ί	οὐδε-μιᾷ	οὐδ-εν-ί
ἐν-α	μίαν	ἐν	οὐδ-ἐν-α	οὐδε-μίαν	οὐδ-ἐν
δύ-ο					
δυ-οῖν					
τρις	τρί-α	τέτταρες	τέτταρ-α		
τρι-ῶν	τρι-ῶν	τεττάρ-ων	τεττάρ-ων		
τρι-σί(ν)	τρι-σί(ν)	τέτταρ-σι(ν)	τέτταρ-σι(ν)		
τρεῖς	τρί-α	τέτταρ-ας	τέτταρ-α		



A COIN COMMEMORATING A VICTORY



THE WEDDING PROCESSION

THE ARTICLE AND THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

I

'Ο (9, 4), 'Εγώ, Σέ, Αὐτοῦ (85, 2, 3)

ὁ	ἡ	τό	ἐγώ	σύ			
τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	ἐμοί, μοί	σολ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
τόν	τήν	τό	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
τά	τά	τά	νά	σφά	αὐτά	αὐτά	αὐτά
τοῖν	τοῖν	τοῖν	νῶν	σφῶν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν
οἱ	αἱ	τά	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς			
τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
τούς	τάς	τά	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

ἑμᾶυτοῦ, Σεαυτοῦ (85, 4, 5, 86, 1)

I

ἐμ-αυτοῦ	ἐμ-αυτῆς	σε-αυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ	σε-αυτῆς, σεαυτῆς
ἐμ-αυτῶ	ἐμ-αυτῇ	σε-αυτῶ, σεαυτῶ	σε-αυτῇ, σεαυτῇ
ἐμ-αυτόν	ἐμ-αυτήν	σε-αυτόν, σεαυτόν	σε-αυτήν, σεαυτήν
ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν
ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἡμῖν αὐταῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὑμῖν αὐταῖς
ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ἡμᾶς αὐτὰς	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς	ὑμᾶς αὐτὰς

THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

ἑαυτοῦ, Οὐ (85, 4, 5, 86, 1)

2

ἐ-αυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ	ἐ-αυτῆς, αὐτῆς	ἐ-αυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ	οὐ
ἐ-αυτῶ, αὐτῶ	ἐ-αυτῇ, αὐτῇ	ἐ-αυτῶ, αὐτῶ	οἶ
ἐ-αυτόν, αὐτόν	ἐ-αυτήν, αὐτήν	ἐ-αυτό, αὐτό	ἔ
ἐ-αυτῶν, αὐτῶν	ἐ-αυτῶν, αὐτῶν	ἐ-αυτῶν, αὐτῶν	σφᾶς
ἐ-αυτοῖς, αὐτοῖς	ἐ-αυταῖς, αὐταῖς	ἐ-αυτοῖς, αὐτοῖς	σφῶν
ἐ-αυτούς, αὐτούς	ἐ-αυτὰς, αὐτὰς	ἐ-αυτά, αὐτά	σφῶσι(ν)
			σφᾶς

THE RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

ἑαλλήλων (86, 3)

3

ἀλλήλοιν	ἐλλήλαιν	ἀλλήλοιν
ἀλλήλω	ἐλλήλα	ἀλλήλω
ἀλλήλων	ἐλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
ἀλλήλοισ	ἐλλήλοισ	ἀλλήλοισ
ἀλλήλους	ἐλλήλους	ἐλλήλα

THE INTENSIVE AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

I *αὐτός* *ἑκείνος* (47, 1, 2, 48, 1, 2)

αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκεῖνην	ἐκεῖνο
αὐτό	αὐτή	αὐτό	ἐκεῖνο	ἐκεῖνη	ἐκεῖνο
αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνων
αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς	ἐκεῖνοῖς	ἐκεῖναις	ἐκεῖνοῖς
αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά	ἐκεῖνους	ἐκεῖνὰς	ἐκεῖνα

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

2 ὅδε, οὗτος (47, 1, 3-5, 48, 1, 2)

ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε	ὧ- οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
τοῦ-δε	τῆς-δε	τοῦ-δε	οὗτου	ταύτης	τούτου
τῷ-δε	τῇ-δε	τῷ-δε	οὗτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
τόν-δε	τήν-δε	τό-δε	οὗτον	ταύτην	τούτο
τόδε	τάδε	τόδε	τούτω	τούτῳ	τούτω
τοῖν-δε	τοῖς-δε	τοῖν-δε	τούτοις	τούτοις	τούτοις
οἱ-δε	αἱ-δε	τάδε	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
τῶν-δε	τῶν-δε	τῶν-δε	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
τοῖς-δε	ταῖς-δε	τοῖς-δε	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
τούς-δε	τάς-δε	τάδε	οὗτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS

who which that

ὅς, ὅστις (68, 2, 3, 69, 1, 2)

I

ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	ὅς-τις	ἥ-τις	ὅ τι
οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	οὗ-τιν-ος, δτου	ἧς-τιν-ος	οὗ-τιν-ος, δτου
ὧ	ῆ	ὧ	ὧ-τιν-ι, δτφ	ῆ-τιν-ι	ὧ-τιν-ι, δτφ
ὅν	ἧν	ὅ	ὅν-τιν-α	ἧν-τιν-α	ὅ τι
ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ	ᾧ-τιν-ε	ᾗ-τιν-ε	ᾧ-τιν-ε
οἷν	οἷν	οἷν	οἷν-τιν-οιν	οἷν-τιν-οιν	οἷν-τιν-οιν
οἷ	αἷ	ᾧ	οἷ-τιν-ες	αἷ-τιν-ες	ᾧ-τιν-α, ᾧττα
ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧν-τιν-ων, δτων	ᾧν-τιν-ων	ᾧν-τιν-ων, δτων
οἷς	αἷς	οἷς	οἷς-τι -σι(ν), δτοις	αἷς-τι -σι(ν)	οἷς-τι -σι(ν), δτοις
οῦς	ᾧς	ᾧ	οῦς-τιν-ας	ᾧς-τιν-ας	ᾧ-τιν-α, ᾧττα

THE INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Τίς, Τίς (68, 4-6)

2

τίς	τί	τίς	τί
τιν-ος, τοῦ	τιν-ος, τοῦ	τιν-ός, του	τιν-ός, του
τιν-ι, τφ	τιν-ι, τφ	τιν-ί, τφ	τιν-ί, τφ
τιν-α	τί	τιν-ά	τί
τιν-ε	τιν-ε	τιν-έ	τιν-έ
τιν-οιν	τιν-οιν	τιν-οιν	τιν-οιν
τιν-ες	τιν-α	τιν-ές	τιν-ά
τιν-ων	τιν-ων	τιν-ῶν	τιν-ῶν
τί -σι(ν)	τί -σι(ν)	τι -σί(ν)	τι -σί(ν)
τιν-ας	τιν-α	τιν-άς	τιν-ά

Ω-verbs: the Present System
of Παιδεύω (παιδεύ)

			Middle or Passive	
Active			Present	Imperfect
	Present	Imperfect		
Ind. ✓	παιδεύ-ω	ἐ-παιδεύ-ο-ν	παιδεύ-ο-μαι	ἐ-παιδεύ-ό-μην
	παιδεύ-εις	ἐ-παιδεύ-εις	παιδεύ-αι	ἐ-παιδεύ-ου
	παιδεύ-ει	ἐ-παιδεύ-ει(ν)	παιδεύ-ε-ται	ἐ-παιδεύ-ε-το
	παιδεύ-ε-τον	ἐ-παιδεύ-ε-τον	παιδεύ-ε-σθον	ἐ-παιδεύ-ε-σθον
	παιδεύ-ε-τον	ἐ-παιδεύ-ε-την	παιδεύ-ε-σθον	ἐ-παιδεύ-ε-σθην
	παιδεύ-ο-μεν	ἐ-παιδεύ-ο-μεν	παιδευ-ό-μεθα	ἐ-παιδεύ-ό-μεθα
	παιδεύ-ε-τε	ἐ-παιδεύ-ε-τε	παιδεύ-ε-σθε	ἐ-παιδεύ-ε-σθε
	παιδεύ-ουσι(ν)	ἐ-παιδεύ-ο-ν	παιδεύ-ο-νται	ἐ-παιδεύ-ο-ντο
Sub.	παιδεύ-ω		παιδεύ-ω-μαι	
	παιδεύ-ῃς		παιδεύ-ῃ	
	παιδεύ-ῃ		παιδεύ-ῃ-ται	
	παιδεύ-ῃ-τον		παιδεύ-ῃ-σθον	
	παιδεύ-ῃ-τον		παιδεύ-ῃ-σθον	
	παιδεύ-ω-μεν		παιδευ-ό-μεθα	
	παιδεύ-ῃ-τε		παιδεύ-ῃ-σθε	
	παιδεύ-ουσι(ν)		παιδευ-ω-νται	
Opt.	παιδεύ-οι-μι		παιδευ-οί-μην	
	παιδεύ-οι-ς		παιδεύ-οι-ο	
	παιδεύ-οι		παιδεύ-οι-το	
	παιδεύ-οι-τον		παιδεύ-οι-σθον	
	παιδευ-οί-την		παιδευ-οί-σθην	
	παιδεύ-οι-μεν		παιδευ-οί-μεθα	
	παιδεύ-οι-τε		παιδεύ-οι-σθε	
	παιδεύ-οι-ν		παιδεύ-οι-ντο	
Imp. ✓	παιδευ-ε		παιδεύ-ου	
	παιδευ-ε-τω		παιδευ-ε-σθε	
	παιδεύ-ε-τον		παιδεύ-ε-σθον	
	παιδευ-ε-των		παιδευ-ε-σθον	
	παιδεύ-ε-τε		παιδεύ-ε-σθε	
	παιδευ-ε-ντων		παιδευ-ε-σθον	
Inf.	παιδεύ-ειν		παιδεύ-ε-σθαι	
Par.	παιδεύ-ων		παιδευ-ό-μενος	

Ω-verbs: the Future System of
Παιδεύω (παιδεύ)

Active

Middle

Future

παιδεύ-σω	παιδεύ-σο-μαι
παιδεύ-σεις	παιδεύ-σαι
παιδεύ-σει	παιδεύ-σει-ται
παιδεύ-σει-τον	παιδεύ-σει-σθον
παιδεύ-σει-τον	παιδεύ-σει-σθον
παιδεύ-σο-μεν	παιδεύ-σό-μεθα
παιδεύ-σει-τε	παιδεύ-σει-σθε
παιδεύ-σουσι(ν)	παιδεύ-σο-νται

Liquid Verbs: the Future
System of Φαίλω (φαι)

Active

Middle

Future

φαι-ώ	φαι-ού-μαι	Ind.
φαι-εις	φαι-ει	
φαι-ει	φαι-ει-ται	
φαι-ει-τον	φαι-ει-σθον	
φαι-ει-τον	φαι-ει-σθον	
φαι-ού-μεν	φαι-ού-μεθα	
φαι-ει-τε	φαι-ει-σθε	
φαι-ούσι(ν)	φαι-ού-νται	

παιδεύ-σοι-μι	παιδεύ-σοί-μην
παιδεύ-σοι-ς	παιδεύ-σοι-ο
παιδεύ-σοι	παιδεύ-σοι-το
παιδεύ-σοι-τον	παιδεύ-σοι-σθον
παιδεύ-σοι-την	παιδεύ-σοι-σθην
παιδεύ-σοι-μεν	παιδεύ-σοί-μεθα
παιδεύ-σοι-τε	παιδεύ-σοι-σθε
παιδεύ-σοι-ν	παιδεύ-σοι-ντο

φαι-οίη-ν	φαι-οί-μην	Opt.
φαι-οίη-ς	φαι-οί-ο	
φαι-οίη	φαι-οί-το	
φαι-οί-τον	φαι-οί-σθον	
φαι-οί-την	φαι-οί-σθην	
φαι-οί-μεν	φαι-οί-μεθα	
φαι-οί-τε	φαι-οί-σθε	
φαι-οί-ν	φαι-οί-ντο	

παιδεύ-σειν	παιδεύ-σει-σθαι
παιδεύ-σαν	παιδεύ-σό-μενος

φαι-είν	φαι-ει-σθαι	Inf.
φαι-ών	φαι-ού-μενος	Par.

**Ω-verbs: the First Aorist System
of Παιδεύω (παιδεύ)**

	Active	Middle
	First Aorist	
Ind. ✓	ἔ-παιδευ-σα	ἔ-παιδευ-σά-μην
	ἔ-παιδευ-σα-ς	ἔ-παιδευ-σῶ
	ἔ-παιδευ-σαι(ν)	ἔ-παιδευ-σα-το
	ἔ-παιδευ-σα-τον	ἔ-παιδευ-σα-σθον
	ἔ-παιδευ-σά-την	ἔ-παιδευ-σά-σθην
	ἔ-παιδευ-σα-μεν	ἔ-παιδευ-σά-μεθα
	ἔ-παιδευ-σα-τε	ἔ-παιδευ-σα-σθε
	ἔ-παιδευ-σα-ν	ἔ-παιδευ-σα-ντο
Sub.	παιδευ-σῶ	παιδευ-σῶ-μαι
	παιδευ-σῆς	παιδευ-σῇ
	παιδευ-σῇ	παιδευ-σῇ-ται
	παιδευ-σῇ-τον	παιδευ-σῇ-σθον
	παιδευ-σῇ-τον	παιδευ-σῇ-σθον
	παιδευ-σῶ-μεν	παιδευ-σά-μεθα
	παιδευ-σῇ-τε	παιδευ-σῇ-σθε
	παιδευ-σῶσι(ν)	παιδευ-σῶ-νται
Opt.	παιδευ-σαι-μι	παιδευ-σαι-μην
	παιδευ-σαι-ς, -σεια-ς	παιδευ-σαι-ο
	παιδευ-σαι, -σεια(ν)	παιδευ-σαι-το
	παιδευ-σαι-τον	παιδευ-σαι-σθον
	παιδευ-σαι-την	παιδευ-σαι-σθην
	παιδευ-σαι-μεν	παιδευ-σαι-μεθα
	παιδευ-σαι-τε	παιδευ-σαι-σθε
	παιδευ-σαι-ε-ν, -σεια-ν	παιδευ-σαι-ντο
Imp.	παιδευ-σον	παιδευ-σαι
	παιδευ-σά-τω	παιδευ-σά-σθω
	παιδευ-σα-τον	παιδευ-σα-σθον
	παιδευ-σά-των	παιδευ-σά-σθων
	παιδευ-σα-τε	παιδευ-σα-σθε
	παιδευ-σά-ντων	παιδευ-σά-σθων
Inf.	παιδευ-σαι	παιδευ-σα-σθαι
Par.	παιδευ-σᾶς	παιδευ-σά-μενος

**Liquid Verbs: the First Aorist
System of Φαίνω (φαν)**

	Active	Middle
	First Aorist	
	ἔ-φηνα	ἔ-φηνά-μην
	ἔ-φηνα-ς	ἔ-φηνῶ
	ἔ-φηναι(ν)	ἔ-φηνά-το
	ἔ-φηνά-τον	ἔ-φηνά-σθον
	ἔ-φηνά-την	ἔ-φηνά-σθην
	ἔ-φηνά-μεν	ἔ-φηνά-μεθα
	ἔ-φηνά-τε	ἔ-φηνά-σθε
	ἔ-φηνά-ν	ἔ-φηνά-ντο
	φηνῶ	φηνῶ-μαι
	φηνῆς	φηνῇ
	φηνῇ	φηνῇ-ται
	φηνῇ-τον	φηνῇ-σθον
	φηνῇ-τον	φηνῇ-σθον
	φηνῶ-μεν	φηνά-μεθα
	φηνῇ-τε	φηνῇ-σθε
	φηνῶσι(ν)	φηνῶ-νται
	φῆναι-μι	φῆναι-μην
	φῆναι-ς, φῆνεια-ς	φῆναι-ο
	φῆναι, φῆνεια(ν)	φῆναι-το
	φῆναι-τον	φῆναι-σθον
	φῆναι-την	φῆναι-σθην
	φῆναι-μεν	φῆναι-μεθα
	φῆναι-τε	φῆναι-σθε
	φῆναι-ε-ν, φῆνεια-ν	φῆναι-ντο
	φῆνον	φῆναι
	φηνά-τω	φηνά-σθω
	φῆνά-τον	φῆνά-σθον
	φηνά-των	φηνά-σθων
	φῆνά-τε	φῆνά-σθε
	φηνά-ντων	φηνά-σθων
	φῆναι	φῆνά-σθαι
	φῆνᾶς	φηνά-μενος

Ω-verbs: the Present System
of *Λαίπω* (λῑπ)

Active	
Present	Imperfect
λῑπ-ω	ἔ-λῑπ-ο-ν
λῑπ-εις	ἔ-λῑπ-ε-ς
λῑπ-ει	ἔ-λῑπ-ε(ν)
λῑπ-ε-τον	ἔ-λῑπ-ε-τον
λῑπ-ε-των	ἔ-λῑπ-ε-την
λῑπ-ο-μεν	ἔ-λῑπ-ο-μεν
λῑπ-ε-τε	ἔ-λῑπ-ε-τε
λῑπ-ουσι(ν)	ἔ-λῑπ-ο-ν

λῑπ-ω
λῑπ-ης
λῑπ-η
λῑπ-η-τον
λῑπ-η-των
λῑπ-ω-μεν
λῑπ-η-τε
λῑπ-ουσι(ν)

λῑπ-οι-μι
λῑπ-οι-ς
λῑπ-οι
λῑπ-οι-τον
λῑπ-οι-την
λῑπ-οι-μεν
λῑπ-οι-τε
λῑπ-οι-ν

λῑπ-ε
λῑπ-έ-τω
λῑπ-ε-τον
λῑπ-έ-των
λῑπ-ε-τε
λῑπ-έ-ντων

λῑπ-ειν

λῑπ-ων

Ω-verbs: the Second Aorist
System of *Λαίπω* (λῑπ)

Active		Middle	
Second Aorist			
ἔ-λῑπ-ο-ν	ἔ-λῑπ-ο-ν	ἔ-λῑπ-ό-μην	Ind.
ἔ-λῑπ-ε-ς	ἔ-λῑπ-ε-ς	ἔ-λῑπ-ου	
ἔ-λῑπ-ε(ν)	ἔ-λῑπ-ε(ν)	ἔ-λῑπ-ε-το	
ἔ-λῑπ-ε-τον	ἔ-λῑπ-ε-τον	ἔ-λῑπ-ε-σθον	
ἔ-λῑπ-ε-την	ἔ-λῑπ-ε-την	ἔ-λῑπ-ε-σθην	
ἔ-λῑπ-ο-μεν	ἔ-λῑπ-ο-μεν	ἔ-λῑπ-ό-μεθα	
ἔ-λῑπ-ε-τε	ἔ-λῑπ-ε-τε	ἔ-λῑπ-ε-σθε	
ἔ-λῑπ-ο-ν	ἔ-λῑπ-ο-ν	ἔ-λῑπ-ο-ντο	

λῑπ-ω
λῑπ-ης
λῑπ-η
λῑπ-η-τον
λῑπ-η-των
λῑπ-ω-μεν
λῑπ-η-τε
λῑπ-ουσι(ν)

λῑπ-ω-μαι
λῑπ-η
λῑπ-η-ται
λῑπ-η-σθον
λῑπ-η-σθον
λῑπ-ό-μεθα
λῑπ-η-σθε
λῑπ-ω-νται

λῑπ-οι-μι
λῑπ-οι-ς
λῑπ-οι
λῑπ-οι-τον
λῑπ-οι-την
λῑπ-οι-μεν
λῑπ-οι-τε
λῑπ-οι-ν

λῑπ-οι-μην
λῑπ-οι-ο
λῑπ-οι-το
λῑπ-οι-σθον
λῑπ-οι-σθην
λῑπ-οι-μεθα
λῑπ-οι-σθε
λῑπ-οι-ντο

λῑπ-ε
λῑπ-έ-τω
λῑπ-ε-τον
λῑπ-έ-των
λῑπ-ε-τε
λῑπ-έ-ντων

λῑπ-ού
λῑπ-έ-σθω
λῑπ-ε-σθον
λῑπ-έ-σθων
λῑπ-ε-σθε
λῑπ-έ-σθων

λῑπ-είν
λῑπ-έ-σθαι

λῑπ-ών
λῑπ-ό-μενος

**Ω-verbs: the First Perfect System
of Παιδεύω (παιδεύ)**

Active

	First Perfect	First Pluperfect
Ind.	παι-παιδευ-κα	ἐ-παι-παιδευ-κη
	παι-παιδευ-κα-ς	ἐ-παι-παιδευ-κη-ς
	παι-παιδευ-κει(ν)	ἐ-παι-παιδευ-κει(ν)
	παι-παιδευ-κα-τον	ἐ-παι-παιδευ-κει-τον
	παι-παιδευ-κα-τον	ἐ-παι-παιδευ-κει-την
	παι-παιδευ-κα-μεν	ἐ-παι-παιδευ-κει-μεν
	παι-παιδευ-κα-τε	ἐ-παι-παιδευ-κει-τε
	παι-παιδευ-κᾶσι(ν)	ἐ-παι-παιδευ-κει-σαν

Sub.	παι-παιδευ-κω
	παι-παιδευ-κης
	παι-παιδευ-κη
	παι-παιδευ-κη-τον
	παι-παιδευ-κη-τον
	παι-παιδευ-κω-μεν
	παι-παιδευ-κη-τε
	παι-παιδευ-κᾶσι(ν)

Opt.	παι-παιδευ-κοι-μι
	παι-παιδευ-κοι-ς
	παι-παιδευ-κοι
	παι-παιδευ-κοι-τον
	παι-παιδευ-κοι-την
	παι-παιδευ-κοι-μεν
	παι-παιδευ-κοι-τε
	παι-παιδευ-κοι-ν

Inf. παι-παιδευ-κει-ναι

Par. παι-παιδευ-κώς

**Ω-verbs: the Second Perfect
System of Πέμπω (πέμπ)**

Active

	Second Perfect	Second Pluperfect
	πέ-πομφ-α	ἐ-παι-πόμφ-η
	πέ-πομφ-α-ς	ἐ-παι-πόμφ-η-ς
	πέ-πομφ-ει(ν)	ἐ-παι-πόμφ-ει(ν)
	πέ-πόμφ-α-τον	ἐ-παι-πόμφ-ει-τον
	πέ-πόμφ-α-τον	ἐ-παι-πόμφ-ει-την
	πέ-πόμφ-α-μεν	ἐ-παι-πόμφ-ει-μεν
	πέ-πόμφ-α-τε	ἐ-παι-πόμφ-ει-τε
	πέ-πόμφ-ᾶσι(ν)	ἐ-παι-πόμφ-ει-σαν

	πέ-πόμφ-ω
	πέ-πόμφ-ης
	πέ-πόμφ-η
	πέ-πόμφ-η-τον
	πέ-πόμφ-η-τον
	πέ-πόμφ-ω-μεν
	πέ-πόμφ-η-τε
	πέ-πόμφ-ᾶσι(ν)

	πέ-πόμφ-οι-μι
	πέ-πόμφ-οι-ς
	πέ-πόμφ-οι
	πέ-πόμφ-οι-τον
	πέ-πόμφ-οι-την
	πέ-πόμφ-οι-μεν
	πέ-πόμφ-οι-τε
	πέ-πόμφ-οι-ν

πέ-πομφ-ει-ναι

πέ-πομφ-ώς

Ω-verbs: the Perfect Middle System
of Παιδεύω (παιδεύ)

Middle or Passive

Perfect	Pluperfect	Future Perfect	
παι-παιδευ-μαι	ἔ-παι-παιδεύ-μην	παι-παιδεύ-σο-μαι	Ind.
παι-παιδευ-σαι	ἔ-παι-παιδευ-σο	παι-παιδεύ-σαι	
παι-παιδευ-ται	ἔ-παι-παιδευ-το	παι-παιδεύ-σει-ται	
παι-παιδευ-σθον	ἔ-παι-παιδευ-σθον	παι-παιδεύ-σει-σθον	
παι-παιδευ-σθον	ἔ-παι-παιδεύ-σθην	παι-παιδεύ-σει-σθον	
παι-παιδεύ-μεθα	ἔ-παι-παιδεύ-μεθα	παι-παιδευ-σό-μεθα	
παι-παιδευ-σθε	ἔ-παι-παιδευ-σθε	παι-παιδεύ-σει-σθε	
παι-παιδευ-νται	ἔ-παι-παιδευ-ντο	παι-παιδεύ-σο-νται	
παι-παιδευ-μένος ὦ			Sub.
παι-παιδευ-μένος ᾗς			
παι-παιδευ-μένος ᾗ			
παι-παιδευ-μένω ᾗ-τον			
παι-παιδευ-μένω ᾗ-τον			
παι-παιδευ-μένοι ὦ-μεν			
παι-παιδευ-μένοι ᾗ-τε			
παι-παιδευ-μένοι ὦσι(ν)			
παι-παιδευ-μένος εἴη-ν		παι-παιδευ-σολ-μην	Opt.
παι-παιδευ-μένος εἴη-ς		παι-παιδεύ-σοι-ο	
παι-παιδευ-μένος εἴη		παι-παιδεύ-σοι-το	
παι-παιδευ-μένω εἴη-τον, εἰ-τον		παι-παιδεύ-σοι-σθον	
παι-παιδευ-μένω εἴη-την, εἰ-την		παι-παιδευ-σολ-σθην	
παι-παιδευ-μένοι εἴη-μεν, εἰ-μεν		παι-παιδευ-σολ-μεθα	
παι-παιδευ-μένοι εἴη-τε, εἰ-τε		παι-παιδεύ-σοι-σθε	
παι-παιδευ-μένοι εἴη-σαν, εἰ-ν		παι-παιδεύ-σοι-ντο	
παι-παιδευ-σο			Imp.
παι-παιδεύ-σθω			
παι-παιδευ-σθον			
παι-παιδεύ-σθων			
παι-παιδευ-σθε			
παι-παιδεύ-σθων			
παι-παιδεύ-σθαι		παι-παιδεύ-σει-σθαι	Inf.
παι-παιδευ-μένος		παι-παιδευ-σό-μενος	Par.

Ω-verbs: the First Passive System of**Παίδεω (παίδευ)****Ω-verbs: the Second Passive****System of Κόπτω (κοπ)**

	Passive	Passive
	First Aorist	Second Aorist
Ind.	ἰ-παίδευ-θη-ν ἰ-παίδευ-θη-ς ἰ-παίδευ-θη ἰ-παίδευ-θη-τον ἰ-παίδευ-θη-την ἰ-παίδευ-θη-μεν ἰ-παίδευ-θη-τε ἰ-παίδευ-θη-σαν	ἰ-κόπ-η-ν ἰ-κόπ-η-ς ἰ-κόπ-η ἰ-κόπ-η-τον ἰ-κοπ-ή-την ἰ-κόπ-η-μεν ἰ-κόπ-η-τε ἰ-κόπ-η-σαν
Sub.	παίδευ-θῶ (παίδευ-θέ-ω) παίδευ-θῆς παίδευ-θῇ παίδευ-θή-τον παίδευ-θή-τον παίδευ-θῶ-μεν παίδευ-θῆ-τε παίδευ-θῶσι(ν)	κοπ-ῶ (κοπ-έ-ω) κοπ-ῆς κοπ-ῇ κοπ-ῇ-τον κοπ-ῇ-τον κοπ-ῶ-μεν κοπ-ῇ-τε κοπ-ῶσι(ν)
Opt.	παίδευ-θείη-ν παίδευ-θείη-ς παίδευ-θείη παίδευ-θείη-τον, -θεί-τον παίδευ-θείη-την, -θεί-την παίδευ-θείη-μεν, -θεί-μεν παίδευ-θείη-τε, -θεί-τε παίδευ-θείη-σαν, -θείε-ν	κοπ-είη-ν κοπ-είη-ς κοπ-είη κοπ-είη-τον, -εί-τον κοπ-είη-την, -εί-την κοπ-είη-μεν, -εί-μεν κοπ-είη-τε, -εί-τε κοπ-είη-σαν, -είε-ν
Imp.	παίδευ-θη-τι παίδευ-θή-τω παίδευ-θη-τον παίδευ-θή-των παίδευ-θη-τε παίδευ-θεί-ντων	κόπ-η-θι κοπ-ή-τω κόπ-η-τον κοπ-ή-των κόπ-η-τε κοπ-έ-ντων
Inf.	παίδευ-θή-ναι	κοπ-ή-ναι
Par.	παίδευ-θείς	κοπ-είς

Liquid Verbs: the Perfect Middle System of
 Στέλλω (στελ) and Φαίνω (φαν)

Middle or Passive

Perfect	Pluperfect	Perfect	Pluperfect	
ἔσταλ-μαι	ἔστάλ-μην	πέ-φασ-μαι	ἔ-πε-φάσ-μην	Ind.
ἔσταλ-σαι	ἔσταλ-σο	(πέ-φαν-σαι)	(ἔ-πέ-φαν-σο)	
ἔσταλ-ται	ἔσταλ-το	πέ-φαν-ται	ἔ-πέ-φαν-το	
ἔσταλ-θον	ἔσταλ-θον	πέ-φαν-θον	ἔ-πέ-φαν-θον	
ἔσταλ-θον	ἔστάλ-θην	πέ-φαν-θον	ἔ-πε-φάν-θην	
ἔστάλ-μεθα	ἔστάλ-μεθα	πε-φάσ-μεθα	ἔ-πε-φάσ-μεθα	
ἔσταλ-θε	ἔσταλ-θε	πέ-φαν-θε	ἔ-πέ-φαν-θε	
ἔσταλ-μένοι εἰσι(ν)	ἔσταλ-μένοι ἦσαν	πε-φασ-μένοι εἰσι(ν)	πε-φασ-μένοι ἦ-σαν	
ἔσταλ-μένος ὦ		πε-φασ-μένος ὦ		Sub.
ἔσταλ-μένος ἦς		πε-φασ-μένος ἦς		
ἔσταλ-μένος ἦ		πε-φασ-μένος ἦ		
ἔσταλ-μένω ἦ-τον		πε-φασ-μένω ἦ-τον		
ἔσταλ-μένω ἦ-τον		πε-φασ-μένω ἦ-τον		
ἔσταλ-μένοι ὦ-μεν		πε-φασ-μένοι ὦ-μεν		
ἔσταλ-μένοι ἦ-τε		πε-φασ-μένοι ἦ-τε		
ἔσταλ-μένοι ὦσι(ν)		πε-φασ-μένοι ὦσι(ν)		
ἔσταλ-μένος εἶη-ν		πε-φασ-μένος εἶη-ν		Opt.
ἔσταλ-μένος εἶη-ς		πε-φασ-μένος εἶη-ς		
ἔσταλ-μένος εἶη		πε-φασ-μένος εἶη		
ἔσταλ-μένω εἶη-τον, εἰ-τον		πε-φασ-μένω εἶη-τον, εἰ-τον		
ἔσταλ-μένω εἶη-την, εἰ-την		πε-φασ-μένω εἶη-την, εἰ-την		
ἔσταλ-μένοι εἶη-μεν, εἰ-μεν		πε-φασ-μένοι εἶη-μεν, εἰ-μεν		
ἔσταλ-μένοι εἶη-τε, εἰ-τε		πε-φασ-μένοι εἶη-τε, εἰ-τε		
ἔσταλ-μένοι εἶη-σαν, εἰ-ν		πε-φασ-μένοι εἶη-σαν, εἰ-ν		
ἔσταλ-σο		(πέ-φαν-σο)		Imp.
ἔστάλ-θε		πε-φάν-θε		
ἔσταλ-θον		πέ-φαν-θον		
ἔστάλ-θων		πε-φάν-θων		
ἔσταλ-θε		πέ-φαν-θε		
ἔστάλ-θων		πε-φάν-θων		
ἔστάλ-θαι		πε-φάν-θαι		Inf.
ἔσταλ-μένος		πε-φασ-μένος		Par.

**Π-mute Verbs: the Perfect Middle System
of Λαίω (λῑπ)**

	Perfect		Middle or Passive		Future Perfect
			Pluperfect		
Ind.	(λῑ-λειπ-μαι) λῑ-λειμ-μαι	(ἔ-λε-λειπ-μην) ἔ-λε-λειμ-μην	λε-λείψο-μαι		
	(λῑ-λειπ-σαι) λῑ-λειψαι	(ἔ-λέ-λειπ-σο) ἔ-λέ-λειψο	λε-λείψῃ		
	(λῑ-λειπ-ται) λῑ-λειπ-ται	(ἔ-λέ-λειπ-το) ἔ-λέ-λειπ-το	λε-λείψε-ται		
	(λῑ-λειπ-σθον) λῑ-λειψ-σθον	(ἔ-λέ-λειπ-σθον) ἔ-λέ-λειψ-σθον	λε-λείψε-σθον		
	(λῑ-λειπ-σθον) λῑ-λειψ-σθον	(ἔ-λε-λειπ-σθην) ἔ-λε-λείψ-σθην	λε-λείψε-σθον		
	(λε-λείπ-μεθα) λε-λείμ-μεθα	(ἔ-λε-λειπ-μεθα) ἔ-λε-λείμ-μεθα	λε-λειψό-μεθα		
	(λῑ-λειπ-σθε) λῑ-λειψ-θε	(ἔ-λέ-λειπ-σθε) ἔ-λέ-λειψ-θε	λε-λείψε-σθε		
	(λῑ-λειπ-νται) λε-λειμ-μένοι	(ἔ-λέ-λειπ-ντο) λε-λειμ-μένοι	λε-λείψο-νται		
	εἰσί(ν)		ἦ-σαν		
Sub.	(λε-λειπ-μένος) λε-λειμ-μένος ᾧ				
	(λε-λειπ-μένος) λε-λειμ-μένος ᾗς				
	(λε-λειπ-μένος) λε-λειμ-μένος ᾗ				
	(λε-λειπ-μένω) λε-λειμ-μένω ᾗ-τον				
	(λε-λειπ-μένω) λε-λειμ-μένω ᾗ-τον				
	(λε-λειπ-μένοι) λε-λειμ-μένοι ᾧ-μεν				
	(λε-λειπ-μένοι) λε-λειμ-μένοι ᾗ-τε				
	(λε-λειπ-μένοι) λε-λειμ-μένοι ᾧ-σι(ν)				
Opt.	(λε-λειπ-μένος) λε-λειμ-μένος εἴη-ν		λε-λειψοί-μην		
	(λε-λειπ-μένος) λε-λειμ-μένος εἴη-ς		λε-λείψοι-ο		
	(λε-λειπ-μένος) λε-λειμ-μένος εἴη		λε-λείψοι-το		
	(λε-λειπ-μένω) λε-λειμ-μένω εἴη-τον, εἶ-τον		λε-λείψοι-σθον		
	(λε-λειπ-μένω) λε-λειμ-μένω εἴη-την, εἶ-την		λε-λειψοί-σθην		
	(λε-λειπ-μένοι) λε-λειμ-μένοι εἴη-μεν, εἶ-μεν		λε-λειψοί-μεθα		
	(λε-λειπ-μένοι) λε-λειμ-μένοι εἴη-τε, εἶ-τε		λε-λείψοι-σθε		
	(λε-λειπ-μένοι) λε-λειμ-μένοι εἴη-σαν, εἶ-ν		λε-λείψοι-ντο		
Imp.	(λῑ-λειπ-σο) λῑ-λειψο				
	(λε-λείπ-σθω) λε-λείψ-θω				
	(λῑ-λειπ-σθον) λῑ-λειψ-σθον				
	(λε-λείπ-σθων) λε-λείψ-σθων				
	(λῑ-λειπ-σθε) λῑ-λειψ-θε				
	(λε-λείπ-σθων) λε-λείψ-σθων				
Inf.	(λε-λείπ-σθαι) <u>λε-λείψ-θαι</u>		λε-λείψε-σθαι		
Par.	(λε-λειπ-μένος) <u>λε-λειμ-μένος</u>				

K-mute Verbs: the Perfect Middle System
 of Πλέκω (πλεκ)

Middle or Passive

Perfect	Pluperfect	
(πέ-πλεκ-μαι) πέ-πλεγ-μαι	(έ-πε-πλέκ-μην) έ-πι-πλέγ-μην	Ind.
(πέ-πλεκ-σαι) πέ-πλεξαι	(έ-πέ-πλεκ-σο) έ-πέ-πλεξο	
(πέ-πλεκ-ται) πέ-πλεκ-ται	(έ-πέ-πλεκ-το) έ-πέ-πλεκ-το	
(πέ-πλεκ-σθον) πέ-πλεχ-θον	(έ-πέ-πλεκ-σθον) έ-πέ-πλεχ-θον	
(πέ-πλεκ-σθον) πέ-πλεχ-θον	(έ-πε-πλέκ-σθην) έ-πι-πλέχ-θην	
(πε-πλέκ-μεθα) πι-πλέγ-μεθα	(έ-πε-πλέκ-μεθα) έ-πι-πλέγ-μεθα	
(πέ-πλεκ-σθε) πέ-πλεχ-θε	(έ-πέ-πλεκ-σθε) έ-πέ-πλεχ-θε	
(πέ-πλεκ-νται) πι-πλεγ-μένοι εισί(ν)	(έ-πέ-πλεκ-ντο) πι-πλεγ-μένοι ή-σαν	
		Sub.
(τε-πλεκ-μένος) πι-πλεγ-μένος ώ		
(τε-πλεκ-μένος) πι-πλεγ-μένος ής		
(τε-πλεκ-μένος) πι-πλεγ-μένος ή		
(τε-πλεκ-μένω) πι-πλεγ-μένω ή-τον		
(τε-πλεκ-μένω) πι-πλεγ-μένω ή-τον		
(τε-πλεκ-μένοι) πι-πλεγ-μένοι ώ-μεν		
(τε-πλεκ-μένοι) πι-πλεγ-μένοι ή-τε		
(τε-πλεκ-μένοι) πι-πλεγ-μένοι ώ-σι(ν)		
		Opt.
(τε-πλεκ-μένος) πι-πλεγ-μένος ειη-ν		
(τε-πλεκ-μένος) πι-πλεγ-μένος ειη-ς		
(τε-πλεκ-μένος) πι-πλεγ-μένος ειη		
(τε-πλεκ-μένω) πι-πλεγ-μένω ειη-τον, ει-τον		
(τε-πλεκ-μένω) πι-πλεγ-μένω ειή-την, ει-την		
(τε-πλεκ-μένοι) πι-πλεγ-μένοι ειη-μεν, ει-μεν		
(τε-πλεκ-μένοι) πι-πλεγ-μένοι ειη-τε, ει-τε		
(τε-πλεκ-μένοι) πι-πλεγ-μένοι ειη-σαν, ει-ν		
		Imp.
(τέ-πλεκ-σο) πέ-πλεξο		
(τε-πλέκ-σθω) πι-πλέχ-θω		
(τέ-πλεκ-σθον) πέ-πλεχ-θον		
(τε-πλέκ-σθων) πι-πλέχ-θων		
(τέ-πλεκ-σθε) πέ-πλεχ-θε		
(τε-πλέκ-σθων) πι-πλέχ-θων		
		Inf.
(τε-πλέκ-σθαι) <u>πι-πλέχ-θαι</u>		
		Par.
(τε-πλεκ-μένος) <u>πι-πλεγ-μένος</u>		

T-mute Verbs: the Perfect Middle System

of Ἀρπάω (ἀρπαδ)

Middle or Passive

	Perfect	Pluperfect
Ind.	(ἤρπαδ-μαι) ἤρπασ-μαι (ἤρπαδ-σαι) ἤρπα -σαι (ἤρπαδ-ται) ἤρπασ-ται (ἤρπαδ-σθον) ἤρπα -σθον (ἤρπαδ-σθον) ἤρπα -σθον (ἤρπαδ-μεθα) ἤρπασ-μεθα (ἤρπαδ-σθε) ἤρπα -σθε (ἤρπαδ-νται) ἤρπασ-μένοι εἰσι(ν)	(ἤρπαδ-μην) ἤρπασ-μην (ἤρπαδ-σο) ἤρπα -σο (ἤρπαδ-το) ἤρπασ-το (ἤρπαδ-σθον) ἤρπα -σθον (ἤρπαδ-σθην) ἤρπα -σθην (ἤρπαδ-μεθα) ἤρπασ-μεθα (ἤρπαδ-σθε) ἤρπα -σθε (ἤρπαδ-ντο) ἤρπασ-μένοι ἦσαν
Sub.	(ἤρπαδ-μένος) ἤρπασ-μένος ᾧ (ἤρπαδ-μένος) ἤρπασ-μένος ᾗς (ἤρπαδ-μένος) ἤρπασ-μένος ᾗ (ἤρπαδ-μένω) ἤρπασ-μένω ᾗ-τον (ἤρπαδ-μένω) ἤρπασ-μένω ᾗ-τον (ἤρπαδ-μένοι) ἤρπασ-μένοι ᾧ-μεν (ἤρπαδ-μένοι) ἤρπασ-μένοι ᾗ-τε (ἤρπαδ-μένοι) ἤρπασ-μένοι ᾧσι(ν)	
Opt.	(ἤρπαδ-μένος) ἤρπασ-μένος εἴη-ν (ἤρπαδ-μένος) ἤρπασ-μένος εἴη-ς (ἤρπαδ-μένος) ἤρπασ-μένος εἴη (ἤρπαδ-μένω) ἤρπασ-μένω εἴη-τον, εἴ-τον (ἤρπαδ-μένω) ἤρπασ-μένω εἴη-την, εἴ-την (ἤρπαδ-μένοι) ἤρπασ-μένοι εἴη-μεν, εἴ-μεν (ἤρπαδ-μένοι) ἤρπασ-μένοι εἴη-τε, εἴ-τε (ἤρπαδ-μένοι) ἤρπασ-μένοι εἴη-σαν, εἴε-ν	
Imp.	(ἤρπαδ-σο) ἤρπα -σο (ἤρπαδ-σθω) ἤρπα -σθω (ἤρπαδ-σθον) ἤρπα -σθον (ἤρπαδ-σθων) ἤρπα -σθων (ἤρπαδ-σθε) ἤρπα -σθε (ἤρπαδ-σθων) ἤρπα -σθων	
Inf.	(ἤρπαδ-σθαι) ἤρπα -σθαι	
Par.	(ἤρπαδ-μένος) ἤρπασ-μένος	

**T-mute Verbs: the Perfect Middle System
of Πείθω (πειθ)**

Middle or Passive

Perfect	Pluperfect	
(πέ-πειθ-μαι) πέ-πεισ-μαι	(ἐ-πε-πείθ-μην) ἐ-πε-πείσ-μην	Ind.
(πέ-πειθ-σαι) πέ-πει-σαι	(ἐ-πέ-πειθ-σο) ἐ-πέ-πει-σο	
(πέ-πειθ-ται) πέ-πεισ-ται	(ἐ-πέ-πειθ-το) ἐ-πέ-πεισ-το	
(πέ-πειθ-σθον) πέ-πει-σθον	(ἐ-πέ-πειθ-σθον) ἐ-πέ-πει-σθον	
(πέ-πειθ-σθον) πέ-πει-σθον	(ἐ-πε-πείθ-σθην) ἐ-πε-πεί-σθην	
(πε-πείθ-μεθα) πε-πείσ-μεθα	(ἐ-πε-πείθ-μεθα) ἐ-πε-πείσ-μεθα	
(πέ-πειθ-σθε) πέ-πει-σθε	(ἐ-πέ-πειθ-σθε) ἐ-πέ-πει-σθε	
(πέ-πειθ-νται) πε-πεισ-μένοι εἰσι(ν)	(ἐ-πέ-πειθ-ντο) πε-πεισ-μένοι ἦ-σαν	
		Sub.
(πε-πείθ-μένος) πε-πεισ-μένος ὦ		
(πε-πείθ-μένος) πε-πεισ-μένος ᾗς		
(πε-πείθ-μένος) πε-πεισ-μένος ᾗ		
(πε-πείθ-μένω) πε-πεισ-μένω ᾗ-τον		
(πε-πείθ-μένω) πε-πεισ-μένω ᾗ-τον		
(πε-πείθ-μένοι) πε-πεισ-μένοι ὧ-μεν		
(πε-πείθ-μένοι) πε-πεισ-μένοι ᾗ-τε		
(πε-πείθ-μένοι) πε-πεισ-μένοι ὧσι(ν)		
		Opt.
(πε-πείθ-μένος) πε-πεισ-μένος εἴη-ν		
(πε-πείθ-μένος) πε-πεισ-μένος εἴη-ς		
(πε-πείθ-μένος) πε-πεισ-μένος εἴη		
(πε-πείθ-μένω) πε-πεισ-μένω εἴη-τον, εἰ-τον		
(πε-πείθ-μένω) πε-πεισ-μένω εἴη-την, εἰ-την		
(πε-πείθ-μένοι) πε-πεισ-μένοι εἴη-μεν, εἰ-μεν		
(πε-πείθ-μένοι) πε-πεισ-μένοι εἴη-τε, εἰ-τε		
(πε-πείθ-μένοι) πε-πεισ-μένοι εἴη-σαν, εἰ-ν		
		Imp.
(πέ-πειθ-σο) πέ-πει-σο		
(πε-πείθ-σθω) πε-πεί-σθω		
(πέ-πειθ-σθον) πέ-πει-σθον		
(πε-πείθ-σθων) πε-πεί-σθων		
(πέ-πειθ-σθε) πέ-πει-σθε		
(πε-πείθ-σθων) πε-πεί-σθων		
		Inf.
(πε-πείθ-σθαι) πε-πεί-σθαι		
		Par,
(πε-πείθ-μένος) πε-πεισ-μένος		

Ω-verbs: the Present System
of **Τίμαω** (tīma)

Active

Present

Ind.	(τίμα-ω)	τίμῶ
	(τίμα-εις)	τίμῃς
	(τίμα-ει)	τίμῃ
	(τίμα-ε-τον)	τίμᾶ-τον
	(τίμα-ε-τον)	τίμᾶ-τον
	(τίμα-ο-μεν)	τίμῶ-μεν
	(τίμα-ε-τε)	τίμᾶ-τε
	(τίμα-ουσι)	τίμᾶσι(ν)

Imperfect

(ἐ-τίμα-ο-ν)	ἐ-τίμῶ-ν
(ἐ-τίμα-ε-ς)	ἐ-τίμᾶ-ς
(ἐ-τίμα-ε)	ἐ-τίμᾶ
(ἐ-τίμα-ε-τον)	ἐ-τίμᾶ-τον
(ἐ-τίμα-ε-την)	ἐ-τίμᾶ-την
(ἐ-τίμα-ο-μεν)	ἐ-τίμῶ-μεν
(ἐ-τίμα-ε-τε)	ἐ-τίμᾶ-τε
(ἐ-τίμα-ο-ν)	ἐ-τίμῶ-ν

Sub.	(τίμα-ω)	τίμῶ
	(τίμα-ης)	τίμῃς
	(τίμα-η)	τίμῃ
	(τίμα-η-τον)	τίμᾶ-το
	(τίμα-η-τον)	τίμᾶ-τον
	(τίμα-ω-μεν)	τίμῶ-μεν
	(τίμα-η-τε)	τίμᾶ-τε
	(τίμα-ωσι)	τίμῶσι(ν)

Opt.	(τίμα-οι-μι)	τίμῶ-μι	OR	(τίμα-οίη-ν)	τίμῶ-ν
	(τίμα-οι-ς)	τίμῶ-ς		(τίμα-οίη-ς)	τίμῶ-ς
	(τίμα-οι)	τίμῶ		(τίμα-οίη)	τίμῶ
	(τίμα-οι-τον)	τίμῶ-τον		(τίμα-οίη-τον)	τίμῶ-τον
	(τίμα-οί-την)	τίμῶ-την		(τίμα-οίη-την)	τίμῶ-την
	(τίμα-οι-μεν)	τίμῶ-μεν		(τίμα-οίη-μεν)	τίμῶ-μεν
	(τίμα-οι-τε)	τίμῶ-τε		(τίμα-οίη-τε)	τίμῶ-τε
	(τίμα-οι-ε-ν)	τίμῶ-ν		(τίμα-οίη-σαν)	τίμῶ-σαν

Imp.	(τίμα-ε)	τίμᾶ
	(τίμα-ε-τω)	τίμᾶ-τω
	(τίμα-ε-τον)	τίμᾶ-τον
	(τίμα-ε-των)	τίμᾶ-των
	(τίμα-ε-τε)	τίμᾶ-τε
	(τίμα-ό-ντων)	τίμᾶ-ντων

Inf.	(τίμα-ειν)	τίμᾶν
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Par.	(τίμα-ων)	τίμῶν
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Ω-verbs: the Present System
of Τιμάω (τίμα)

Middle or Passive

Present		Imperfect		
(τίμά-ο-μαι)	τίμῶ-μαι	(ἐ-τίμα-δ-μην)	ἐ-τίμῶ-μην	Ind.
(τίμά-ει)	τίμῃ	(ἐ-τίμά-ον)	ἐ-τίμῶ	
(τίμά-ε-ται)	τίμᾷ-ται	(ἐ-τίμά-ε-το)	ἐ-τίμᾷ-το	
(τίμά-ε-σθον)	τίμᾷ-σθον	(ἐ-τίμά-ε-σθον)	ἐ-τίμᾷ-σθον	
(τίμά-ε-σθον)	τίμᾷ-σθον	(ἐ-τίμα-έ-σθην)	ἐ-τίμᾷ-σθην	
(τίμα-δ-μεθα)	τίμῶ-μεθα	(ἐ-τίμα-δ-μεθα)	ἐ-τίμῶ-μεθα	Sub.
(τίμά-ε-σθε)	τίμᾷ-σθε	(ἐ-τίμά-ε-σθε)	ἐ-τίμᾷ-σθε	
(τίμά-ο-νται)	τίμῶ-νται	(ἐ-τίμά-ο-ντο)	ἐ-τίμῶ-ντο	
(τίμά-ω-μαι)	τίμῶ-μαι			
(τίμά-η)	τίμῃ			
(τίμά-η-ται)	τίμᾷ-ται			Opt.
(τίμά-η-σθον)	τίμᾷ-σθον			
(τίμά-η-σθον)	τίμᾷ-σθον			
(τίμα-ώ-μεθα)	τίμῶ-μεθα			
(τίμά-η-σθε)	τίμᾷ-σθε			
(τίμά-ω-νται)	τίμῶ-νται			Imp.
(τίμα-οι-μην)	τίμῷ-μην			
(τίμά-οι-ο)	τίμῷ-ο			
(τίμά-οι-το)	τίμῷ-το			
(τίμά-οι-σθον)	τίμῷ-σθον			
(τίμα-οι-σθην)	τίμῷ-σθην			Inf.
(τίμα-οι-μεθα)	τίμῷ-μεθα			
(τίμά-οι-σθε)	τίμῷ-σθε			
(τίμά-οι-ντο)	τίμῷ-ντο			
(τίμά-ον)	τίμῶ			Par.
(τίμα-έ-σθω)	τίμᾷ-σθω			
(τίμά-ε-σθον)	τίμᾷ-σθον			
(τίμα-έ-σθων)	τίμᾷ-σθων			
(τίμά-ε-σθε)	τίμᾷ-σθε			
(τίμα-έ-σθων)	τίμᾷ-σθων			Inf.
(τίμά-ε-σθαι)	τίμᾷ-σθαι			
(τίμα-δ-μενος)	τίμῶ-μενος			Par.

Ω-verbs: the Present System
of Φιλέω (φιλε)

Active

	Present			Imperfect	
Ind.	(φιλέ-ω)	φιῶ		(ἐ-φιλε-ο-ν)	ἐ-φίλου-ν
	(φιλέ-εις)	φίλεις		(ἐ-φιλε-ε-ς)	ἐ-φίλει-ς
	(φιλέ-ει)	φίλει		(ἐ-φίλε-ε)	ἐ-φίλει
	(φιλέ-ε-τον)	φίλει-τον		(ἐ-φίλε-ε-τον)	ἐ-φίλει-το-ν
	(φιλέ-ε-τον)	φίλει-τον		(ἐ-φίλε-ε-την)	ἐ-φίλει-την
	(φιλέ-ο-μεν)	φιλοῦ-μεν		(ἐ-φίλε-ο-μεν)	ἐ-φιλοῦ-μεν
	(φιλέ-ε-τε)	φίλει-τε		(ἐ-φίλε-ε-τε)	ἐ-φίλει-τε
	(φιλέ-ουσι)	φιλοῦσι(ν)		(ἐ-φίλε-ο-ν)	ἐ-φίλου-ν
Sub.	(φιλέ-ω)	φιῶ			
	(φιλέ-ῃς)	φίλῃς			
	(φιλέ-ῃ)	φίλῃ			
	(φιλέ-ῃ-τον)	φίλῃ-τον			
	(φιλέ-ῃ-τον)	φίλῃ-τον			
	(φιλέ-ω-μεν)	φιῶ-μεν			
	(φιλέ-ῃ-τε)	φίλῃ-τε			
	(φιλέ-ωσι)	φιῶσι(ν)			
Opt.	(φιλέ-οι-μι)	φιλοῖ-μι or	(φιλε-οίη-ν)	φιλοίη-ν	
	(φιλέ-οι-ς)	φιλοῖ-ς	(φιλε-οίη-ς)	φιλοίη-ς	
	(φιλέ-οι)	φιλοῖ	(φιλε-οίη)	φιλοίη	
	(φιλέ-οι-τον)	φιλοῖ-τον	(φιλε-οίη-τον)	φιλοίη-τον	
	(φιλε-οί-την)	φιλοῖ-την	(φιλε-οίη-την)	φιλοίη-την	
	(φιλέ-οι-μεν)	φιλοῖ-μεν	(φιλε-οίη-μεν)	φιλοίη-μεν	
	(φιλέ-οι-τε)	φιλοῖ-τε	(φιλε-οίη-τε)	φιλοίη-τε	
	(φιλέ-οιεν)	φιλοῖεν	(φιλε-οίη-σαν)	φιλοίη-σαν	
Imp.	(φίλε-ε)	φίλει			
	(φίλε-έ-τω)	φίλει-τω			
	(φίλε-ε-τον)	φίλει-τον			
	(φίλε-έ-των)	φίλει-των			
	(φίλε-ε-τε)	φίλει-τε			
	(φίλε-ό-ντων)	φίλοῦ-ντων			
Inf.	(φιλέ-ειν)	φίλειν			
Par.	(φιλέ-ων)	φιῶν			

Ω-verbs: the Present System
of Φιλέω (φιλε)

Middle or Passive

Present		Imperfect	
(φιλέ-ο-μαι)	φιλοῦ-μαι	(ἐ-φιλε-ό-μην)	ἐ-φιλοῦ-μην Ind.
(φιλέ-ει)	φιλεῖ	(ἐ-φιλέ-ον)	ἐ-φιλοῦ
(φιλέ-ε-ται)	φιλεῖ-ται	(ἐ-φιλέ-ε-το)	ἐ-φιλεῖ-το
(φιλέ-ε-σθον)	φιλεῖ-σθον	(ἐ-φιλέ-ε-σθον)	ἐ-φιλεῖ-σθον
(φιλέ-ε-σθον)	φιλεῖ-σθον	(ἐ-φιλέ-ε-σθην)	ἐ-φιλεῖ-σθην
(φιλε-ό-μεθα)	φιλοῦ-μεθα	(ἐ-φιλε-ό-μεθα)	ἐ-φιλοῦ-μεθα
(φιλέ-ε-σθε)	φιλεῖ-σθε	(ἐ-φιλέ-ε-σθε)	ἐ-φιλεῖ-σθε
(φιλέ-ο-νται)	φιλοῦ-νται	(ἐ-φιλέ-ο-ντο)	ἐ-φιλοῦ-ντο
(φιλέ-ω-μαι)	φιῶ-μαι		Sub.
(φιλέ-ῃ)	φιῇ		
(φιλέ-η-ται)	φιῇ-ται		
(φιλέ-η-σθον)	φιῇ-σθον		
(φιλέ-η-σθον)	φιῇ-σθον		
(φιλε-ώ-μεθα)	φιῶ-μεθα		
(φιλέ-η-σθε)	φιῇ-σθε		
(φιλέ-ω-νται)	φιῶ-νται		
(φιλε-οί-μην)	φιλοί-μην		Opt.
(φιλέ-οι-ο)	φιλοί-ο		
(φιλέ-οι-το)	φιλοί-το		
(φιλέ-οι-σθον)	φιλοί-σθον		
(φιλε-οί-σθην)	φιλοί-σθην		
(φιλε-οί-μεθα)	φιλοί-μεθα		
(φιλέ-οι-σθε)	φιλοί-σθε		
(φιλέ-οι-ντο)	φιλοί-ντο		
(φιλέ-ον)	φιλοῦ		Imp.
(φιλε-έ-σθω)	φιλεῖ-σθω		
(φιλέ-ε-σθον)	φιλεῖ-σθον		
(φιλε-έ-σθων)	φιλεῖ-σθων		
(φιλέ-ε-σθε)	φιλεῖ-σθε		
(φιλε-έ-σθων)	φιλεῖ-σθων		
(φιλέ-ε-σθαι)	φιλεῖ-σθαι		Inf.
(φιλε-ό-μενος)	φιλοῦ-μενος		Par.

Ω-verbs: the Present System
of **Δηλώω** (δηλο)

Active

	Present			Imperfect	
Ind.	(δηλό-ω)	δηλώ		(ἐ-δήλο-ο-ν)	ἐ-δήλου-ν
	(δηλό-εις)	δηλοῖς		(ἐ-δήλο-ε-ς)	ἐ-δήλου-ς
	(δηλό-ει)	δηλοῖ		(ἐ-δήλο-ε)	ἐ-δήλου
	(δηλό-ε-τον)	δηλοῦ-τον		(ἐ-δηλό-ε-τον)	ἐ-δηλοῦ-τον
	(δηλό-ε-τον)	δηλοῦ-τον		(ἐ-δηλο-έ-την)	ἐ-δηλού-την
	(δηλό-ο-μεν)	δηλοῦ-μεν		(ἐ-δηλό-ο-μεν)	ἐ-δηλοῦ-μεν
	(δηλό-ε-τε)	δηλοῦ-τε		(ἐ-δηλό-ε-τε)	ἐ-δηλοῦ-τε
	(δηλό-ουσι)	δηλοῦσι(ν)		(ἐ-δήλο-ο-ν)	ἐ-δήλου-ν
Sub.	(δηλό-ω)	δηλώ			
	(δηλό-ῃς)	δηλοῖς			
	(δηλό-ῃ)	δηλοῖ			
	(δηλό-ῃ-τον)	δηλώ-τον			
	(δηλό-ῃ-τον)	δηλώ-τον			
	(δηλό-ῃ-μεν)	δηλώ-μεν			
	(δηλό-ῃ-τε)	δηλώ-τε			
	(δηλό-ωσι)	δηλώσι(ν)			
Opt.	(δηλό-οι-μι)	δηλοῖ-μι	οἴ	(δηλο-οί-η-ν)	δηλοί-η-ν
	(δηλό-οι-ς)	δηλοῖ-ς		(δηλο-οί-η-ς)	δηλοί-η-ς
	(δηλό-οι)	δηλοῖ		(δηλο-οί-η)	δηλοί-η
	(δηλό-οι-τον)	δηλοῖ-τον		(δηλο-οί-η-τον)	δηλοί-η-τον
	(δηλο-οί-την)	δηλοῖ-την		(δηλο-οί-η-την)	δηλοί-η-την
	(δηλό-οι-μεν)	δηλοῖ-μεν		(δηλο-οί-η-μεν)	δηλοί-η-μεν
	(δηλό-οι-τε)	δηλοῖ-τε		(δηλο-οί-η-τε)	δηλοί-η-τε
	(δηλό-οι-ε-ν)	δηλοῖ-ε-ν		(δηλο-οί-η-σαν)	δηλοί-η-σαν
Imp.	(δηλο-ε)	δήλου			
	(δηλο-έ-τω)	δηλού-τω			
	(δηλό-ε-τον)	δηλοῦ-τον			
	(δηλο-έ-των)	δηλού-των			
	(δηλό-ε-τε)	δηλοῦ-τε			
	(δηλο-ό-ντων)	δηλού-ντων			
Inf.	(δηλό-ειν)	δηλοῦν			
Par.	(δηλό-ων)	δηλῶν			

Ω-verbs: the Present System
of Δηλώω (δηλο)

Middle or Passive

Present		Imperfect	
(δηλό-ο-μαι)	δηλοῦ-μαι	(ἐ-δηλο-ό-μην)	ἐ-δηλού-μην Ind.
(δηλό-ει)	δηλοῖ	(ἐ-δηλό-ου)	ἐ-δηλοῦ
(δηλό-ε-ται)	δηλοῦ-ται	(ἐ-δηλό-ε-το)	ἐ-δηλοῦ-το
(δηλό-ε-σθον)	δηλοῦ-σθον	(ἐ-δηλό-ε-σθον)	ἐ-δηλοῦ-σθον
(δηλό-ε-σθον)	δηλοῦ-σθον	(ἐ-δηλο-έ-σθην)	ἐ-δηλού-σθην
(δηλο-ό-μεθα)	δηλού-μεθα	(ἐ-δηλο-ό-μεθα)	ἐ-δηλού-μεθα
(δηλό-ε-σθε)	δηλοῦ-σθε	(ἐ-δηλό-ε-σθε)	ἐ-δηλοῦ-σθε
(δηλό-ο-νται)	δηλοῦ-νται	(ἐ-δηλό-ο-ντο)	ἐ-δηλοῦ-ντο
(δηλό-ω-μαι)	δηλῶ-μαι		Sub.
(δηλό-ῃ)	δηλοῖ		
(δηλό-η-ται)	δηλῶ-ται		
(δηλό-η-σθον)	δηλῶ-σθον		
(δηλό-η-σθον)	δηλῶ-σθον		
(δηλο-ώ-μεθα)	δηλῶ-μεθα		
(δηλό-η-σθε)	δηλῶ-σθε		
(δηλό-ω-νται)	δηλῶ-νται		
(δηλο-οί-μην)	δηλοί-μην		Opt.
(δηλό-οι-ο)	δηλοῖ-ο		
(δηλό-οι-το)	δηλοῖ-το		
(δηλό-οι-σθον)	δηλοῖ-σθον		
(δηλο-οί-σθην)	δηλοῖ-σθην		
(δηλο-οί-μεθα)	δηλοῖ-μεθα		
(δηλό-οι-σθε)	δηλοῖ-σθε		
(δηλό-οι-ντο)	δηλοῖ-ντο		
(δηλό-ου)	δηλοῦ		Imp
(δηλο-έ-σθω)	δηλού-σθω		
(δηλό-ε-σθον)	δηλοῦ-σθον		
(δηλο-έ-σθων)	δηλού-σθων		
(δηλό-ε-σθε)	δηλοῦ-σθε		
(δηλο-έ-σθων)	δηλού-σθων		
(δηλό-ε-σθαι)	δηλοῦ-σθαι		Inf.
(δηλο-ό-μενος)	δηλού-μενος		Par.

Mi-verbs: the Present System
of ἵστημι (στα)

Active		Middle or Passive	
	Present		Imperfect
Ind.	ἵστη-μι	ἵστα-μαι	ἵστά-μην
	ἵστη-ς	ἵστα-σαι	ἵστα-σο
	ἵστη-σι(ν)	ἵστα-ται	ἵστα-το
	ἵστα-τον	ἵστα-σθον	ἵστα-σθον
	ἵστα-τον	ἵστα-σθον	ἵστά-σθην
	ἵστα-μεν	ἵστά-μεθα	ἵστά-μεθα
	ἵστα-τε	ἵστα-σθε	ἵστα-σθε
	ἵσᾱσι(ν)	ἵστα-νται	ἵστα-ντο
Sub.	ἵσῃ (ἵσᾶ-ω)	ἵσῃ-μαι (ἵσᾶ-ω-μαι)	
	ἵσῃς	ἵσῃ	
	ἵσῃ	ἵσῃ-ται	
	ἵσῃ-τον	ἵσῃ-σθον	
	ἵσῃ-τον	ἵσῃ-σθον	
	ἵσῃ-μεν	ἵσῃ-μεθα	
	ἵσῃ-τε	ἵσῃ-σθε	
	ἵσῃσι(ν)	ἵσῃ-νται	
Opt.	ἵσταί-η-ν	ἵσταί-μην	
	ἵσταί-ης	ἵσταί-ο	
	ἵσταί-η	ἵσταί-το	
	ἵσταί-η-τον, ἵσταί-τον	ἵσταί-σθον	
	ἵσταί-η-την, ἵσταί-την	ἵσταί-σθην	
	ἵσταί-η-μεν, ἵσταί-μεν	ἵσταί-μεθα	
	ἵσταί-η-τε, ἵσταί-τε	ἵσταί-σθε	
	ἵσταί-η-σαν, ἵσταί-ε-ν	ἵσταί-ντο	
Imp.	ἵστη	ἵστα-σο	
	ἵστά-τω	ἵστά-σθω	
	ἵστα-τον	ἵστα-σθον	
	ἵστά-των	ἵστά-σθων	
	ἵστα-τε	ἵστα-σθε	
	ἵστά-ντων	ἵστά-σθων	
Inf.	ἵσᾶ-ναι	ἵστα-σθαι	
Par.	ἵσᾶς	ἵστά-μενος	

Mi-verbs: the Second Perfect System
of ἵστημι (στα) without Tense Suffix

Mi-verbs: the Present System
of Φημί (φα)

Active		Active		
Second Perfect	Second Pluperfect	Present	Imperfect	
_____ ἵστη-κα	_____ ἵσθή-κη	• φη-μί	ἔ-φη-ν	Ind.
_____ ἵστη-κα-ς	_____ ἵσθή-κη-ς	φής, φῆς	ἔ-φη-σθα, ἔ-φη-ς	
_____ ἵστη-κει(ν)	_____ ἵσθή-κει(ν)	φη-σί(ν)	ἔ-φη	
ἵστα-τον	ἵστα-τον	φα-τόν	ἔ-φα-τον	
ἵστα-τον	ἵστά-την	φα-τόν	ἔ-φά-την	
ἵστα-μεν	ἵστα-μεν	φα-μέν	ἔ-φα-μεν	
ἵστα-τε	ἵστα-τε	φα-τέ	ἔ-φα-τε	
ἵσθᾱσι(ν)	ἵστα-σαν	φᾱσί(ν)	ἔ-φα-σαν	
ἵσθᾱ (ἔ-στά-ω)		φᾱ (φά-ω)		Sub.
ἵσθῆς		φῆς		
ἵσθῆ		φῆ		
ἵσθη-τον		φη-τον		
ἵσθη-τον		φη-τον		
ἵσθᾱ-μεν		φᾱ-μεν		
ἵσθη-τε		φη-τε		
ἵσθᾱσι(ν)		φᾱσι(ν)		
ἵσταίη-ν		φαίη-ν		Opt.
ἵσταίη-ς		φαίη-ς		
ἵσταίη		φαίη		
ἵσταίη-τον, ἵσταί-τον		φαίη-τον, φαί-τον		
ἵσταίῃ-την, ἵσταί-την		φαιή-την, φαί-την		
ἵσταίη-μεν, ἵσταί-μεν		φαίη-μεν, φαί-μεν		
ἵσταίη-τε, ἵσταί-τε		φαίη-τε, φαί-τε		
ἵσταίη-σαν, ἵσταίε-ν		φαίη-σαν, φαίε-ν		
ἵστα-θι		φά-θι, <u>φα-θί</u>		Imp.
ἵστά-τω		φά-τω		
ἵστα-τον		φά-τον		
ἵστά-των		φά-των		
ἵστα-τε		φά-τε		
ἵστά-ντων		φά-ντων		
<u>ἵστά-ναι</u>		<u>φά-ναι</u>		Inf.
ἵσθᾶς				Par.

**Mi-verbs: the Present System
of Τίθημι (θε)**

		Active		Middle or Passive	
		Present	Imperfect	Present	Imperfect
Ind.	τί-θη-μι	τί-θη-μι	ἔ-τι-θη-ν	τί-θε-μαι	ἔ-τι-θε-μην
	τί-θη-ς	τί-θη-ς	ἔ-τι-θε-ι-ς	τί-θε-σαι	ἔ-τι-θε-σο
	τί-θη-σι(ν)	τί-θη-σι	ἔ-τι-θε-ι	τί-θε-ται	ἔ-τι-θε-το
	τί-θε-τον	τί-θε-τον	ἔ-τι-θε-τον	τί-θε-σθον	ἔ-τι-θε-σθον
	τί-θε-τον	τί-θε-τον	ἔ-τι-θε-την	τί-θε-σθον	ἔ-τι-θε-σθην
	τί-θε-μεν	τί-θε-μεν	ἔ-τι-θε-μεν	τι-θε-μεθα	ἔ-τι-θε-μεθα
	τί-θε-τε	τί-θε-τε	ἔ-τι-θε-τε	τί-θε-σθε	ἔ-τι-θε-σθε
	τι-θε-σσι(ν)	τι-θε-σαν	ἔ-τι-θε-σαν	τί-θε-νται	ἔ-τι-θε-ντο
Sub.	τι-θῶ (τι-θέ-ω)	τι-θῶ	τι-θῆ-ν	τι-θῶ-μαι (τι-θέ-ω-μαι)	τι-θῆ-μαι
	τι-θῇς	τι-θῇς	τι-θῆ-ις	τι-θῇ	τι-θῆ-ις
	τι-θῇ	τι-θῇ	τι-θῆ-ι	τι-θῇ-ται	τι-θῆ-ι-ται
	τι-θῇ-τον	τι-θῇ-τον	τι-θῆ-τον	τι-θῇ-σθον	τι-θῆ-σθον
	τι-θῇ-τον	τι-θῇ-τον	τι-θῆ-την	τι-θῇ-σθον	τι-θῆ-σθην
	τι-θῶ-μεν	τι-θῶ-μεν	τι-θῆ-μεν	τι-θῶ-μεθα	τι-θῆ-μεθα
	τι-θῇ-τε	τι-θῇ-τε	τι-θῆ-τε	τι-θῇ-σθε	τι-θῆ-σθε
	τι-θῶσι(ν)	τι-θῶσι	τι-θῆ-σι	τι-θῶ-νται	τι-θῆ-νται
Opt.	τι-θείη-ν	τι-θείη-ν	τι-θείη-ν	τι-θεί-μην, τι-θοί-μην	τι-θεί-μην, τι-θοί-μην
	τι-θείη-ς	τι-θείη-ς	τι-θείη-ς	τι-θεί-ο, τι-θοί-ο	τι-θεί-ο, τι-θοί-ο
	τι-θείη	τι-θείη	τι-θείη	τι-θεί-το, τι-θοί-το	τι-θεί-το, τι-θοί-το
	τι-θείη-τον, τι-θεί-τον	τι-θείη-τον, τι-θεί-τον	τι-θείη-τον, τι-θεί-τον	τι-θεί-σθον, τι-θοί-σθον	τι-θεί-σθον, τι-θοί-σθον
	τι-θείη-την, τι-θεί-την	τι-θείη-την, τι-θεί-την	τι-θείη-την, τι-θεί-την	τι-θεί-σθην, τι-θοί-σθην	τι-θεί-σθην, τι-θοί-σθην
	τι-θείη-μεν, τι-θεί-μεν	τι-θείη-μεν, τι-θεί-μεν	τι-θείη-μεν, τι-θεί-μεν	τι-θεί-μεθα, τι-θοί-μεθα	τι-θεί-μεθα, τι-θοί-μεθα
	τι-θείη-τε, τι-θεί-τε	τι-θείη-τε, τι-θεί-τε	τι-θείη-τε, τι-θεί-τε	τι-θεί-σθε, τι-θοί-σθε	τι-θεί-σθε, τι-θοί-σθε
	τι-θείη-σαν, τι-θείε-ν	τι-θείη-σαν, τι-θείε-ν	τι-θείη-σαν, τι-θείε-ν	τι-θεί-ντο, τι-θοί-ντο	τι-θεί-ντο, τι-θοί-ντο
Imp.	τί-θε	τί-θε	τί-θε	τί-θε-σο	τί-θε-σο
	τι-θεί-τω	τι-θεί-τω	τι-θεί-τω	τι-θεί-σθω	τι-θεί-σθω
	τί-θε-τον	τί-θε-τον	τί-θε-τον	τί-θε-σθον	τί-θε-σθον
	τι-θεί-των	τι-θεί-των	τι-θεί-των	τι-θεί-σθων	τι-θεί-σθων
	τί-θε-τε	τί-θε-τε	τί-θε-τε	τί-θε-σθε	τί-θε-σθε
Inf.	τι-θεί-ναι	τι-θεί-ναι	τι-θεί-ναι	τι-θεί-σθαι	τι-θεί-σθαι
	τι-θείς	τι-θείς	τι-θείς	τι-θεί-μενος	τι-θεί-μενος

Mi-Verbs: the Present and Second Aorist Systems
of ἴημι (έ)

Active		Middle or Passive		Active	Middle		
Present	Imperfect	Present	Imperfect	Second Aorist			
ἴ-η-μι	ἴ-η-ν	ἴ-ε-μαι	ἴ-έ-μην	——	ἦ-κα	ἔ-μην	Ind.
ἴ-η-ς	ἴ-ει-ς	ἴ-ε-σαι	ἴ-ε-σο	——	ἦ-κα-ς	ἔ-σο	
ἴ-η-σι(ν)	ἴ-ει	ἴ-ε-ται	ἴ-ε-το	——	ἦ-κε(ν)	ἔ-το	
ἴ-ε-τον	ἴ-ε-τον	ἴ-ε-σθον	ἴ-ε-σθον	ἔ-τον		ἔ-σθον	
ἴ-ε-τον	ἴ-έ-την	ἴ-ε-σθον	ἴ-έ-σθην	ἔ-την		ἔ-σθην	
ἴ-ε-μεν	ἴ-ε-μεν	ἴ-έ-μεθα	ἴ-έ-μεθα	ἔ-μεν		ἔ-μεθα	
ἴ-ε-τε	ἴ-ε-τε	ἴ-ε-σθε	ἴ-ε-σθε	ἔ-τε		ἔ-σθε	
ἴ-ᾶσι(ν)	ἴ-ε-σαν	ἴ-ε-νται	ἴ-ε-ντο	ἔ-σαν		ἔ-ντο	
ἴ-ῶ (ἴ-έ-ω)		ἴ-ῶ-μαι (ἴ-έ-ω-μαι)		ῶ (ἔ-ω)		ῶ-μαι (ἔ-ω-μαι)	Sub.
ἴ-ῆς		ἴ-ῆ		ῆς		ῆ	
ἴ-ῆ		ἴ-ῆ-ται		ῆ		ῆ-ται	
ἴ-ῆ-τον		ἴ-ῆ-σθον		ῆ-τον		ῆ-σθον	
ἴ-ῆ-τον		ἴ-ῆ-σθον		ῆ-τον		ῆ-σθον	
ἴ-ῶ-μεν		ἴ-ῶ-μεθα		ῶ-μεν		ῶ-μεθα	
ἴ-ῆ-τε		ἴ-ῆ-σθε		ῆ-τε		ῆ-σθε	
ἴ-ᾶσι(ν)		ἴ-ᾶ-νται		ᾶσι(ν)		ᾶ-νται	
ἴ-εῖη-ν		ἴ-εῖ-μην		εῖη-ν		εῖ-μην	Opt.
ἴ-εῖη-ς		ἴ-εῖ-ο		εῖη-ς		εῖ-ο	
ἴ-εῖη		ἴ-εῖ-το		εῖη		εῖ-το	
ἴ-εῖη-τον, ἴ-εῖ-τον		ἴ-εῖ-σθον		εῖη-τον, εῖ-τον		εῖ-σθον	
ἴ-εῖη-την, ἴ-εῖ-την		ἴ-εῖ-σθην		εῖη-την, εῖ-την		εῖ-σθην	
ἴ-εῖη-μεν, ἴ-εῖ-μεν		ἴ-εῖ-μεθα		εῖη-μεν, εῖ-μεν		εῖ-μεθα	
ἴ-εῖη-τε, ἴ-εῖ-τε		ἴ-εῖ-σθε		εῖη-τε, εῖ-τε		εῖ-σθε	
ἴ-εῖη-σαν, ἴ-εῖ-ν		ἴ-εῖ-ντο		εῖη-σαν, εῖ-ν		εῖ-ντο	
ἴ-ει		ἴ-ε-σο		ἴ-ς		οῖ	Imp.
ἴ-έ-τω		ἴ-έ-σθω		ἴ-τω		ἴ-σθω	
ἴ-ε-τον		ἴ-ε-σθον		ἴ-τον		ἴ-σθον	
ἴ-έ-των		ἴ-έ-σθων		ἴ-των		ἴ-σθων	
ἴ-ε-τε		ἴ-ε-σθε		ἴ-τε		ἴ-σθε	
ἴ-έ-ντων		ἴ-έ-σθων		ἴ-ντων		ἴ-σθων	
ἴ-έ-ναι		ἴ-ε-σθαι		ἔ-ναι		ἴ-σθαι	Inf.
ἴ-εῖς		ἴ-έ-μενος		εῖς		ἴ-μενος	Par.

Mi-verbs: the Present System
of Δίδωμι (δο)

		Active		Middle or Passive	
		Present	Imperfect	Present	Imperfect
Ind.	ἰ-δ-ω-μι	ἰ-δ-ω-μι	ἰ-δ-ι-δου-ν	ἰ-δ-ω-μαι	ἰ-δ-ι-δόμεην
	ἰ-δ-ω-ς	ἰ-δ-ω-σαι	ἰ-δ-ι-δου-ς	ἰ-δ-ω-σο	ἰ-δ-ι-δ-ο-σο
	ἰ-δ-ω-σι(ν)	ἰ-δ-ω-ται	ἰ-δ-ι-δου	ἰ-δ-ω-το	ἰ-δ-ι-δ-ο-το
	ἰ-δ-ο-τον	ἰ-δ-ο-σθον	ἰ-δ-ι-δ-ο-τον	ἰ-δ-ο-σθον	ἰ-δ-ι-δ-ο-σθον
	ἰ-δ-ο-τον	ἰ-δ-ο-σθον	ἰ-δ-ι-δ-ο-την	ἰ-δ-ο-σθον	ἰ-δ-ι-δ-ο-σθην
	ἰ-δ-ο-μεν	ἰ-δ-ο-μεθα	ἰ-δ-ι-δ-ο-μεν	ἰ-δ-ο-μεθα	ἰ-δ-ι-δ-ο-μεθα
	ἰ-δ-ο-τε	ἰ-δ-ο-σθε	ἰ-δ-ι-δ-ο-τε	ἰ-δ-ο-σθε	ἰ-δ-ι-δ-ο-σθε
	ἰ-δ-ο-σσι(ν)	ἰ-δ-ο-νται	ἰ-δ-ι-δ-ο-σαν	ἰ-δ-ο-νται	ἰ-δ-ι-δ-ο-ντο
Sub.	ἰ-δ-ῶ (ἰ-δ-ῶ-ω)	ἰ-δ-ῶ-μαι (ἰ-δ-ῶ-ω-μαι)	ἰ-δ-ῶ		
	ἰ-δ-ῶς	ἰ-δ-ῶ-ται	ἰ-δ-ῶ-σθον		
	ἰ-δ-ῶ	ἰ-δ-ῶ-σθον	ἰ-δ-ῶ-σθον		
	ἰ-δ-ῶ-τον	ἰ-δ-ῶ-μεθα	ἰ-δ-ῶ-σθε		
	ἰ-δ-ῶ-τον	ἰ-δ-ῶ-σθε	ἰ-δ-ῶ-νται		
	ἰ-δ-ῶ-μεν				
	ἰ-δ-ῶ-τε				
	ἰ-δ-ῶσι(ν)				
Opt.	ἰ-δοίη-ν	ἰ-δοί-μην	ἰ-δοί-ο		
	ἰ-δοίη-ς	ἰ-δοί-ο	ἰ-δοί-το		
	ἰ-δοίη	ἰ-δοί-το	ἰ-δοί-σθον		
	ἰ-δοίη-τον, ἰ-δοί-τον	ἰ-δοί-σθον	ἰ-δοί-σθην		
	ἰ-δοίη-την, ἰ-δοί-την	ἰ-δοί-σθην			
	ἰ-δοίη-μεν, ἰ-δοί-μεν	ἰ-δοί-μεθα			
	ἰ-δοίη-τε, ἰ-δοί-τε	ἰ-δοί-σθε			
	ἰ-δοίη-σαν, ἰ-δοί-ν	ἰ-δοί-ντο			
Imp.	ἰ-δου	ἰ-δ-ο-σο	ἰ-δ-ο-σθω		
	ἰ-δ-ο-τω	ἰ-δ-ο-σθω			
	ἰ-δ-ο-τον	ἰ-δ-ο-σθον			
	ἰ-δ-ο-των	ἰ-δ-ο-σθον			
	ἰ-δ-ο-τε	ἰ-δ-ο-σθε			
	ἰ-δ-ο-ντων	ἰ-δ-ο-σθων			
Inf.	ἰ-δ-ῶ-ναι	ἰ-δ-ο-σθαι			
Par.	ἰ-δ-ούς	ἰ-δ-όμενος			

Mi-verbs: the Present System
of Δείκνυμι (δείκ)

Active		Middle or Passive		
Present	Imperfect	Present	Imperfect	
δείκ-νῦ-μι	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-ν	δείκ-νυ-μαι	ἔ-δείκ-νύ-μην	Ind.
δείκ-νῦ-ς	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-ς	δείκ-νυ-σαι	ἔ-δείκ-νυ-σο	
δείκ-νῦ-σι(ν)	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ	δείκ-νυ-ται	ἔ-δείκ-νυ-το	
δείκ-νυ-τον	ἔ-δείκ-νυ-τον	δείκ-νυ-σθον	ἔ-δείκ-νυ-σθον	
δείκ-νυ-τον	ἔ-δείκ-νύ-την	δείκ-νυ-σθον	ἔ-δείκ-νύ-σθην	
δείκ-νυ-μεν	ἔ-δείκ-νυ-μεν	δείκ-νύ-μεθα	ἔ-δείκ-νύ-μεθα	
δείκ-νυ-τε	ἔ-δείκ-νυ-τε	δείκ-νυ-σθε	ἔ-δείκ-νυ-σθε	
δείκ-νύ-ᾱσι(ν)	ἔ-δείκ-νυ-σαν	δείκ-νυ-νται	ἔ-δείκ-νυ-ντο	
δείκ-νύ-ω		δείκ-νύ-ω-μαι		Sub.
δείκ-νύ-ῃς		δείκ-νύ-ῃ		
δείκ-νύ-ῃ		δείκ-νύ-ῃ-ται		
δείκ-νύ-ῃ-τον		δείκ-νύ-ῃ-σθον		
δείκ-νύ-ῃ-τον		δείκ-νύ-ῃ-σθον		
δείκ-νύ-ω-μεν		δείκ-νυ-ώ-μεθα		
δείκ-νύ-ῃ-τε		δείκ-νύ-ῃ-σθε		
δείκ-νύ-ωσι(ν)		δείκ-νύ-ω-νται		
δείκ-νύ-οι-μι		δείκ-νυ-οί-μην		Opt.
δείκ-νύ-οι-ς		δείκ-νύ-οι-ο		
δείκ-νύ-οι		δείκ-νύ-οι-το		
δείκ-νύ-οι-τον		δείκ-νύ-οι-σθον		
δείκ-νυ-οί-την		δείκ-νυ-οί-σθην		
δείκ-νύ-οι-μεν		δείκ-νυ-οί-μεθα		
δείκ-νύ-οι-τε		δείκ-νύ-οι-σθε		
δείκ-νύ-οι-ν		δείκ-νύ-οι-ντο		
δείκ-νῦ		δείκ-νυ-σο		Imp.
δείκ-νύ-τω		δείκ-νύ-σθω		
δείκ-νυ-τον		δείκ-νυ-σθον		
δείκ-νύ-των		δείκ-νύ-σθων		
δείκ-νυ-τε		δείκ-νυ-σθε		
δείκ-νύ-ντων		δείκ-νύ-σθων		
<u>δείκ-νύ-ναι</u>		δείκ-νυ-σθαι		Inf.
<u>δείκ-νύς</u>		δείκ-νύ-μενος		Par.

Mi-Verbs: the Second Aorist System of
ἵστημι (στα) and ἑπιδίμην (πρια)

	Active	Second Aorist	Middle
Ind.	ἔ-στη-ν ἔ-στη-ς ἔ-στη ἔ-στη-τον ἔ-στή-την ἔ-στη-μεν ἔ-στη-τε ἔ-στη-σαν		ἔ-πριά-μην ἔ-πρίω ἔ-πρία-το ἔ-πρία-σθον ἔ-πριά-σθην ἔ-πριά-μεθα ἔ-πρία-σθε ἔ-πρία-ντο
Sub.	στῶ (στέ-ω) στής στή στή-τον στή-τον στῶ-μεν στή-τε στῶσι(ν)		πρίω-μαι (πριά-ω-μαι) πρή πρή-ται πρή-σθον πρή-σθον πρίω-μεθα πρή-σθε πρίω-νται
Opt.	σταίη-ν σταίη-ς σταίη σταίη-τον, σταί-τον σταίη-την, σταί-την σταίη-μεν, σταί-μεν σταίη-τε, σταί-τε σταίη-σαν, σταίε-ν		πριαί-μην πριαί-ο πριαί-το πριαί-σθον πριαί-σθην πριαί-μεθα πριαί-σθε πριαί-ντο
Imp.	στή-θι στή-τω στή-τον στή-των στή-τε στά-ντων		πρίω πριά-σθω πρία-σθον πριά-σθων πρία-σθε πριά-σθων
Inf.	στή-ναι		πρία-σθαι
Par.	στᾶς		πριά-μενος

THE INFLECTION OF VERBS



Ω-verbs with the Second Aorist of the Mi-form: Βαίνω (βα), Φθάνω (φθα), Διδράσκω (δρα), Δύω (δν), Ἀλίσκομαι (άλ, αλο), and Γινώσκω (γρω)

Active						Ind.
2 Aorist	2 Aorist	2 Aorist	2 Aorist	2 Aorist	2 Aorist	
ἔ-βη-ν	ἔ-φθη-ν	ἔ-δρᾱ-ν	ἔ-δϋ-ν	ἔ-ἄλω-ν	ἔ-γρω-ν	Ind.
ἔ-βη-ς	ἔ-φθη-ς	ἔ-δρᾱ-ς	ἔ-δϋ-ς	ἔ-ἄλω-ς	ἔ-γρω-ς	
ἔ-βη	ἔ-φθῃ	ἔ-δρᾱ	ἔ-δϋ	ἔ-ἄλω	ἔ-γρω	
ἔ-βη-τον	ἔ-φθῃ-τον	ἔ-δρᾱ-τον	ἔ-δϋ-τον	ἔ-ἄλω-τον	ἔ-γρω-τον	
ἔ-βή-την	ἔ-φθή-την	ἔ-δρᾶ-την	ἔ-δύ-την	ἔ-ἄλω-την	ἔ-γνώ-την	
ἔ-βη-μεν	ἔ-φθῃ-μεν	ἔ-δρᾱ-μεν	ἔ-δϋ-μεν	ἔ-ἄλω-μεν	ἔ-γρω-μεν	Sub.
ἔ-βη-τε	ἔ-φθῃ-τε	ἔ-δρᾱ-τε	ἔ-δϋ-τε	ἔ-ἄλω-τε	ἔ-γρω-τε	
ἔ-βη-σαν	ἔ-φθῃ-σαν	ἔ-δρᾱ-σαν	ἔ-δϋ-σαν	ἔ-ἄλω-σαν	ἔ-γρω-σαν	
βῶ (βά-ω)	φθῶ (φθά-ω)	δρῶ (δρά-ω)	δύ-ω	ἄλῶ (ἄλό-ω)	γνώ (γνό-ω)	
βῆς	φθῆς	δρῆς	δύ-ης	ἄλῃς	γνῆς	
βῆ	φθῆ	δρῆ	δύ-ῃ	ἄλῃ	γνῆ	Opt.
βῆ-τον	φθῆ-τον	δρᾶ-τον	δύ-ῃ-τον	ἄλῃ-τον	γνῶ-τον	
βῆ-τον	φθῆ-τον	δρᾶ-τον	δύ-ῃ-τον	ἄλῃ-τον	γνῶ-τον	
βῶ-μεν	φθῶ-μεν	δρῶ-μεν	δύ-ω-μεν	ἄλῶ-μεν	γνῶ-μεν	
βῆ-τε	φθῆ-τε	δρᾶ-τε	δύ-ῃ-τε	ἄλῃ-τε	γνῶ-τε	
βῶσι(ν)	φθῶσι(ν)	δρῶσι(ν)	δύ-ωσι(ν)	ἄλῶσι(ν)	γνῶσι(ν)	Imp.
βαίη-ν	φθαίη-ν	δραίη-ν		ἄλοιη-ν	γνοίη-ν	
βαίη-ς	φθαίη-ς	δραίη-ς		ἄλοιη-ς	γνοίη-ς	
βαίη	φθαίη	δραίη		ἄλοιη	γνοίη	
βαί-τον	φθαί-τον	δραί-τον		ἄλοι-τον	γνοί-τον	
βαί-την	φθαί-την	δραί-την		ἄλοι-την	γνοί-την	Inf.
βαί-μεν	φθαί-μεν	δραί-μεν		ἄλοι-μεν	γνοί-μεν	
βαί-τε	φθαί-τε	δραί-τε		ἄλοι-τε	γνοί-τε	
βαίε-ν	φθαίε-ν	δραίε-ν		ἄλοιε-ν	γνοίε-ν	
βῆ-θι			δϋ-θι		γνώ-θι	
βή-τω			δύ-τω		γνώ-τω	Par.
βῆ-τον			δϋ-τον		γνώ-τον	
βή-των			δύ-των		γνώ-των	
βῆ-τε			δϋ-τε		γνώ-τε	
βά-ντων			δύ-ντων		γνό-ντων	
βῆ-ναι	φθῆ-ναι	δρᾶ-ναι	δϋ-ναι	ἄλῶ-ναι	γνώ-ναι	Par.
βάς		δρᾶς	δύς	ἄλούς	γνούς	

Mi-verbs: the Second Aorist System of
Τίθημι (θε) and Δίδωμι (δο)

	Active	Middle	Active	Middle
	Second Aorist		Second Aorist	
Ind.	τίθη-κα	ί-θεί-μην	τί-δω-κα	ί-δδ-μην
	τίθη-κα-ς	ί-θου	τί-δω-κα-ς	ί-δου
	τίθη-κει (ν)	ί-θει-το	τί-δω-κει (ν)	ί-δο-το
	ί-θει-τον	ί-θει-σθον	ί-δο-τον	ί-δο-σθον
	ί-θεί-την	ί-θεί-σθην	ί-δδ-την	ί-δδ-σθην
	ί-θει-μεν	ί-θεί-μεθα	ί-δο-μεν	ί-δδ-μεθα
	ί-θει-τε	ί-θει-σθε	ί-δο-τε	ί-δο-σθε
	ί-θει-σαν	ί-θει-ντο	ί-δο-σαν	ί-δο-ντο
Sub.	θᾶ (θέ-ω)	θᾶ-μαι (θέ-ω-μαι)	δᾶ (δδ-ω)	δᾶ-μαι (δδ-ω-μαι)
	θῆς	θῆ	δῆς	δῆ
	θῆ	θῆ-ται	δῆ	δᾶ-ται
	θῆ-τον	θῆ-σθον	δᾶ-τον	δᾶ-σθον
	θῆ-τον	θῆ-σθον	δᾶ-τον	δᾶ-σθον
	θᾶ-μεν	θᾶ-μεθα	δᾶ-μεν	δᾶ-μεθα
	θῆ-τε	θῆ-σθε	δᾶ-τε	δᾶ-σθε
	θᾶσι (ν)	θᾶ-νται	δᾶσι (ν)	δᾶ-νται
Opt.	θείη-ν	θεί-μην	δοίη-ν	δοί-μην
	θείη-ς	θεί-ο	δοίη-ς	δοί-ο
	θείη	θεί-το, θοί-το	δοίη	δοί-το
	θείη-τον, θεί-τον	θεί-σθον	δοίη-τον, δοί-τον	δοί-σθον
	θείη-την, θεί-την	θεί-σθην	δοίη-την, δοί-την	δοί-σθην
	θείη-μεν, θεί-μεν	θεί-μεθα, θοί-μεθα	δοίη-μεν, δοί-μεν	δοί-μεθα
	θείη-τε, θεί-τε	θεί-σθε, θοί-σθε	δοίη-τε, δοί-τε	δοί-σθε
	θείη-σαν, θείε-ν	θεί-ντο, θοί-ντο	δοίη-σαν, δοίε-ν	δοί-ντο
Imp.	θεί-ς	θοῦ	δό-ς	δοῦ
	θεί-τω	θεί-σθω	δό-τω	δό-σθω
	θεί-τον	θεί-σθον	δό-τον	δό-σθον
	θεί-των	θεί-σθων	δό-των	δό-σθων
	θεί-τε	θεί-σθε	δό-τε	δό-σθε
	θεί-ντων	θεί-σθων	δό-ντων	δό-σθων
Inf.	θεί-ναι	θεί-σθαι	δοῦ-ναι	δό-σθαι
Par.	θείς	θεί-μενος	δούς	δό-μενος

**Mi-verbs: the Future and Second Perfect
Systems of Εἶδω (ιδ)**

Middle Future	Active		
	Second Perfect	Second Pluperfect	
εἶ-σο-μαι (εἶδ-σο-μαι)	οἶδ-α	ᾔδ-η, ᾔδ-ει-ν	Ind.
εἶ-σει	οἶσ-θα	ᾔδ-η-σθα, ᾔδ-ει-σθα	
εἶ-σε-ται	οἶδ-ε(ν)	ᾔδ-ει(ν)	
εἶ-σε-σθον	ἴσ-τον	ᾔσ-τον	
εἶ-σε-σθον	ἴσ-τον	ᾔσ-την	
εἶ-σό-μεθα	ἴσ-μεν	ᾔσ-μεν	
εἶ-σε-σθε	ἴσ-τε	ᾔσ-τε	
εἶ-σο-νται	ἴσ-ῃσι(ν)	ᾔδ-ε-σαν, ᾔ-σαν	
	εἶδ-ῶ (εἶδ-έω)		Sub.
	εἶδ-ῆς		
	εἶδ-ῆ		
	εἶδ-ῆ-τον		
	εἶδ-ῆ-τον		
	εἶδ-ῶ-μεν		
	εἶδ-ῆ-τε		
	εἶδ-ῶσι(ν)		
εἶ-σοι-μην (εἶδ-σοι-μην)	εἶδ-ει-ν		Opt.
εἶ-σοι-ο	εἶδ-ει-ης		
εἶ-σοι-το	εἶδ-ει-η		
εἶ-σοι-σθον	εἶδ-ει-η-τον, εἶδ-ει-τον		
εἶ-σοι-σθην	εἶδ-ει-η-την, εἶδ-ει-την		
εἶ-σοι-μεθα	εἶδ-ει-η-μεν, εἶδ-ει-μεν		
εἶ-σοι-σθε	εἶδ-ει-η-τε, εἶδ-ει-τε		
εἶ-σοι-ντο	εἶδ-ει-η-σαν, εἶδ-ει-αν		
	ἴσ-θι		Imp.
	ἴσ-τω		
	ἴσ-τον		
	ἴσ-των		
	ἴσ-τε		
	ἴσ-των		
εἶ-σε-σθαι (εἶδ-σε-σθαι)	εἶδ-έ-ναι		Inf.
εἶ-σό-μενος (εἶδ-σό-μενος)	εἶδ-ῶς		Par.

Mi-verbs: the Present and Future
Systems of Εἰμι (εἶσ)

	Active	
	Present	Imperfect
Ind.	(εἶσ-μι) εἶ-μι	ἦ-ν, ἦ
	(εἶσ-σι, εἶ-σι) εἶ	ἦσ-θα
	εἶσ-τι(ν)	ἦ-ν
	εἶσ-τόν	ἦσ-τον, ἦ-τον
	εἶσ-τόν	ἦσ-την, ἦ-την
	εἶσ-μέν	ἦ-μεν
	εἶσ-τέ	ἦσ-τε, ἦ-τε
(εἶσ-ντι)	εἶσ(ν)	ἦ-σαν

Sub.	(ἔσ-ω) ὦ
	(ἔσ-ης) ἦς
	(ἔσ-η) ἦ
	(ἔσ-η-τον) ἦ-τον
	(ἔσ-η-τον) ἦ-τον
	(ἔσ-ω-μεν) ὦ-μεν
	(ἔσ-η-τε) ἦ-τε
	(ἔσ-ωσι) ὦσι(ν)

Opt.	(εἶσ-ιη-ν) εἶη-ν
	(εἶσ-ιη-ς) εἶη-ς
	(εἶσ-ιη) εἶη
	(εἶσ-ιη-τον) εἶη-τον, εἶ-τον
	(εἶσ-ιη-την) εἶη-την, εἶ-την
	(εἶσ-ιη-μεν) εἶη-μεν, εἶ-μεν
	(εἶσ-ιη-τε) εἶη-τε, εἶ-τε
	(εἶσ-ιη-σαν) εἶη-σαν, εἶ-ν

Imp.	(ἔσ-θι) ἔσ-θι
	ἔσ-τω
	ἔσ-τον
	ἔσ-των
	ἔσ-τε
(ἔσ-ντων)	ἔσ-των

Inf.	(ἔσ-ναι) εἶ-ναι
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Par.	(εἶσ-ών) ὦν
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Mi-verbs: the Present
System of Εἰμι (ι)

Active		
Present	Imperfect	
εἶ-μι	ἦ-α,	ἦ-ει-ν
εἶ	ἦ-ει-ς	ἦ-ει-σθα
εἶ-σι(ν)	ἦ-ει,	ἦ-ει-ν
ἔ-τον	ἦ-τον	
ἔ-τον	ἦ-την	
ἔ-μεν	ἦ-μεν	
ἔ-τε	ἦ-τε	
ἔ-δσι(ν)	ἦ-σαν,	ἦ-ε-σαν

	ἔ-ω
	ἔ-ης
	ἔ-η
	ἔ-η-τον
	ἔ-η-τον
	ἔ-ω-μεν
	ἔ-η-τε
	ἔ-ωσι(ν)

	ἔ-οι-μι, ἔ-οι-η-ν
	ἔ-οι-ς
	ἔ-οι
	ἔ-οι-τον
	ἔ-οι-την
	ἔ-οι-μεν
	ἔ-οι-τε
	ἔ-οι-ν

	ἔ-θι
	ἔ-τω
	ἔ-τον
	ἔ-των
	ἔ-τε
	ἔ-ό-ντων

	ἔ-έ-ναι
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	ἔ-όν
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Mi-verbs: the Present System of
Κεῖμαι (κει) and Κάθημαι (ήσ')

		Middle		
Present	Imperfect	Present	Imperfect	
κεῖ-μαι	ἔ-κει-μην	κάθ-η-μαι	ἔ-καθ-ή-μην, καθ-ή-μην	Ind.
κεῖ-σαι	ἔ-κει-σο	κάθ-η-σαι	ἔ-κάθ-η-σο, καθ-ή-σο	
κεῖ-ται	ἔ-κει-το	κάθ-η-ται	ἔ-κάθ-η-το, καθ-ή-το	
κεῖ-σθον	ἔ-κει-σθον	κάθ-η-σθον	ἔ-κάθ-η-σθον, καθ-ή-σθον	
κεῖ-σθον	ἔ-κει-σθην	κάθ-η-σθον	ἔ-καθ-ή-σθην, καθ-ή-σθην	
κεῖ-μεθα	ἔ-κει-μεθα	καθ-ή-μεθα	ἔ-καθ-ή-μεθα, καθ-ή-μεθα	Sub.
κεῖ-σθε	ἔ-κει-σθε	κάθ-η-σθε	ἔ-κάθ-η-σθε, καθ-ή-σθε	
κεῖ-νται	ἔ-κει-ντο	κάθ-η-νται	ἔ-κάθ-η-ντο, καθ-ή-ντο	
κέ-ω-μαι		καθ-ώ-μαι		
κέ-η		καθ-ῆ		
κέ-η-ται		καθ-ή-ται		Opt.
κέ-η-σθον		καθ-ή-σθον		
κέ-η-σθον		καθ-ή-σθον		
κε-ώ-μεθα		καθ-ώ-μεθα		
κέ-η-σθε		καθ-ή-σθε		
κέ-ω-νται		καθ-ώ-νται		Imp.
κε-οί-μην		καθ-οί-μην		
κέ-οι-ο		καθ-οί-ο		
κέ-οι-το		καθ-οί-το		
κέ-οι-σθον		καθ-οί-σθον		
κε-οί-σθην		καθ-οί-σθην		Inf.
κε-οί-μεθα		καθ-οί-μεθα		
κέ-οι-σθε		καθ-οί-σθε		
κέ-οι-ντο		καθ-οί-ντο		
κεῖ-σο		κάθ-η-σο		Par.
κεῖ-σθω		καθ-ή-σθω		
κεῖ-σθον		κάθ-η-σθον		
κεῖ-σθων		καθ-ή-σθων		
κεῖ-σθε		κάθ-η-σθε		
κεῖ-σθων		καθ-ή-σθων		Inf.
κεῖ-σθαι		καθ-ή-σθαι		
κεῖ-μενος		καθ-ή-μενος		Par.

Ω-verbs: a Synopsis of the Six

I	The Present System	The Future System	The First Aorist System
	παιδεύ-ω	παιδεύ-σω	ἔ-παιδευ-σα
	ἔ-παιδευ-ο-ν		παιδεύ-σω
	παιδεύ-ω		παιδεύ-σαι-μι
	παιδεύ-οι-μι	παιδεύ-σοι-μι	παιδευ-σον
	παιδευ-ε	παιδεύ-σειν	<u>παιδευ-σαι</u>
	παιδεύ-ειν	παιδεύ-σων	παιδεύ-σᾶς
	παιδευ-ων		
	παιδευ-ο-μαι	παιδεύ-σο-μαι	ἔ-παιδευ-σά-μην
	ἔ-παιδευ-ό-μην		παιδεύ-σω-μαι
	παιδευ-ω-μαι		παιδευ-σαι-μην
	παιδευ-οί-μην	παιδευ-σοί-μην	παιδευ-σαι
	παιδευ-ου	παιδεύ-σε-σθαι	παιδεύ-σα-σθαι
	παιδευ-ε-σθαι	παιδευ-σόμενος	παιδευ-σά-μενος
	παιδευ-ό-μενος		

Μι-verbs: a Synopsis of the Present

2

The Present System

ἵ-στη-μι	τί-θη-μι	ἵ-η-μι	δί-δω-μι	δείκ-νύ-μι
ἵ-στη-ν	ἐ-τί-θη-ν	ἵ-η-ν	ἐ-δί-δου-ν	ἐ-δείκ-νύ-ν
ἵ-στω	τι-θῶ	ἵ-ῶ	δί-δῶ	δείκ-νύ-ω
ἵ-σταί-η-ν	τι-θεί-η-ν	ἵ-εί-η-ν	δί-δοί-η-ν	δείκ-νύ-οι-μι
ἵ-σθη	τί-θει	ἵ-ει	δί-δου	δείκ-νύ
<u>ἵ-στά-ναι</u>	<u>τι-θέ-ναι</u>	<u>ἵ-έναι</u>	<u>δί-δό-ναι</u>	<u>δείκ-νύ-ναι</u>
<u>ἵ-σῆς</u>	<u>τι-θείς</u>	<u>ἵ-εῖς</u>	<u>δί-δούς</u>	<u>δείκ-νύς</u>

ἵ-στα-μαι	τί-θε-μαι	ἵ-ε-μαι	δί-δο-μαι	δείκ-νυ-μαι
ἵ-στά-μην	ἐ-τι-θέ-μην	ἵ-ε-μην	ἐ-δί-δό-μην	ἐ-δείκ-νύ-μην
ἵ-στώ-μαι	τι-θῶ-μαι	ἵ-ῶ-μαι	δί-δῶ-μαι	δείκ-νύ-ω-μαι
ἵ-σταί-μην	τι-θεί-μην	ἵ-εῖ-μην	δί-δοί-μην	δείκ-νυ-οί-μην
ἵ-στα-σο	τί-θε-σο	ἵ-ε-σο	δί-δο-σο	δείκ-νυ-σο
ἵ-στα-σθαι	τί-θε-σθαι	ἵ-ε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	δείκ-νυ-σθαι
ἵ-στά-μενος	τι-θέ-μενος	ἵ-ε-μενος	δί-δό-μενος	δείκ-νύ-μενος

Systems of Παιδεύω (παιδευ)

The First Perfect System	The Perfect Middle System	The First Passive System	I
πε-παιδευ-κα	πε-παιδευ-μαι		
ἐ-πε-παιδευ-κη	ἐ-πε-παιδευ-μην	ἐ-παιδευ-θη-ν	
πε-παιδευ-κω	πε-παιδευ-μένος ὦ	παιδευ-θῶ	
πε-παιδευ-κοι-μι	πε-παιδευ-μένος εἴη-ν	παιδευ-θείη-ν	
πε-παιδευ-κε	πε-παιδευ-σο	παιδευ-θή-τι	
<u>πε-παιδευ-κέ-ναι</u>	<u>πε-παιδευ-σθαι</u>	<u>παιδευ-θή-ναι</u>	
<u>πε-παιδευ-κώς</u>	<u>πε-παιδευ-μένος</u>	<u>παιδευ-θείς</u>	
	πε-παιδευ-σο-μαι	παιδευ-θή-σο-μαι	
	πε-παιδευ-σοί-μηι	παιδευ-θή-σοί-μην	
	πε-παιδευ-σε-σθαι	παιδευ-θή-σε-σθαι	
	πε-παιδευ-σό-μενος	παιδευ-θή-σό-μενος	

and of the Second Aorist System

The Second Aorist System

ἔ-στη-ν	ἔ-θε-τον	εἰ-τον	ἔ-δο-τον ²
στῶ	θῶ	ῶ	δῶ
σταίη-ν	θείη-ν	εἴη-ν	δοίη-ν
στή-θι	θείς	ἔς	δός
<u>στή-ναι</u>	<u>θεῖ-ναι</u>	<u>εἶ-ναι</u>	<u>δοῦ-ναι</u>
<u>στῆς</u>	<u>θείς</u>	<u>εἷς</u>	<u>δούς</u>
ἔ-πριά-μην	ἔ-θέ-μην	εἵ-μην	ἔ-δό-μην
πρίω-μαι	θῶ-μαι	ῶ-μαι	δῶ-μαι
πριάι-μην	θεί-μην	εἵ-μην	δοί-μην
πρίω	θοῦ	οῦ	δοῦ
πρία-σθαι	<u>θεῖ-σθαι</u>	<u>εἶ-σθαι</u>	<u>δό-σθαι</u>
πριά-μενος	θέ-μενος	εἶ-μενος	δό-μενος

Some Synopses

I 1 Aorist					
ἔ-φην-α	ἔ-λιπ-ο-ν	ἔ-σχ-ο-ν	παρ-ἔ-σχ-ο-ν	εἶδ-ο-ν	
φῆνω	λίπ-ω	σχ-ῶ	παρά-σχ-ω	ἴδ-ω	
φῆναι-μι	λίπ-οι-μι	σχ-οίη-ν	παρα-σχ-οίη-ν	ἴδ-οι-μι	
φῆνον	λίπ-ε	σχ-ῆς	παρα-σχ-ες	ἴδ-ε, ἴδ-ε	
<u>φῆναι</u>	<u>λίπ-ειν</u>	<u>σχ-εῖν</u>	<u>παρα-σχ-εῖν</u>	<u>ἴδ-εῖν</u>	
φῆνᾱς	<u>λίπ-ῶν</u>	<u>σχ-ῶν</u>	<u>παρα-σχ-ῶν</u>	<u>ἴδ-ῶν</u>	
2 1 Aorist					
ἔ-φηνά-μην	ἔ-λιπ-ό-μην	ἔ-σχ-ό-μην	παρ-ἔ-σχ-ό-μην	ἔ-σπ-ό-μην	
φῆνω-μαι	λίπ-ω-μαι	σχ-ῶ-μαι	παρά-σχ-ω-μαι	σπ-ῶ-μαι	
φηνάι-μην	λίπ-οί-μην	σχ-οί-μην	παρα-σχ-οί-μην	σπ-οί-μην	
φῆναι	λίπ-οῦ	σχ-οῦ	παρα-σχ-ου	σπ-οῦ	
φῆνα-σθαι	<u>λίπ-έ-σθαι</u>	<u>σχ-έ-σθαι</u>	<u>παρα-σχ-έ-σθαι</u>	<u>σπ-έ-σθαι</u>	
φηνά-μενος	λίπ-ό-μενος	σχ-ό-μενος	παρα-σχ-ό-μενος	σπ-ό-μενος	
3 Present					
τίμω *	φιλῶ	δηλῶ	εἰ-μί	εἰ-μι	οἶδ-α
ἔ-τίμω-ν	ἔ-φίλου-ν	ἔ-δήλου-ν	ῆ-ν	ῆ-α	ῆ-ει-ν
τίμῶ	φιλῶ	δηλῶ	ῶ	ῖ-ω	εἶδ-ῶ
τίμῳ-ν	φιλοίη-ν	δηλοίη-ν	εἴη-ν	ῖ-οι-μι	εἶδ-εἴη-ν
τίμᾱ	φίλει	δήλου	ἔσ-θι	ῖ-θι	ἔσ-θι
τίμᾱν	φιλεῖν	δηλοῦν	<u>εἰ-ναι</u>	<u>ῖ-έ-ναι</u>	<u>εἶδ-έ-ναι</u>
τίμῶν	φιλῶν	δηλῶν	<u>ῶν</u>	<u>ῖ-ῶν</u>	<u>εἶδ-ῶς</u>
4 2 Aorist					
ἔ-βη-ν	ἔ-φθη-ν	ἔ-δρα-ν	ἔ-δύ-ν	ἔ-ἄλω-ν	ἔ-γνων-ν
βῶ	φθῶ	δράω	δύ-ω	ἄλῶ	γνώ
βαίη-ν	φθαίη-ν	δραίη-ν		ἄλοίη-ν	γνοίη-ν
βῆ-θι			δύ-θι		γνώ-θι
<u>βῆ-ναι</u>	<u>φθῆ-ναι</u>	<u>δρά-ναι</u>	<u>δύ-ναι</u>	<u>ἄλῶ-ναι</u>	<u>γνώ-ναι</u>
<u>βᾶς</u>		<u>δράς</u>	<u>δύς</u>	<u>ἄλούς</u>	<u>γνούς</u>

Some Synopses for Comparison

1

2 Aorist	2 Aorist	2 Aorist	1 Aorist
ἔ-στη-ν (στα)	ἔ-βη-ν (βα)	ἔ-φάν-η-ν (φαν-ε)	ἔ-πέμφ-θη-ν (πεμφ-θε)
στῶ	βῶ	φάν-ῶ	πέμφ-θῶ
σταίη-ν	βαίη-ν	φάν-είη-ν	πέμφ-θείη-ν
στή-θι	βή-θι	φάν-η-θι	
στή-ναι	βή-ναι	φάν-ῆ-ναι	πέμφ-θῆ-ναι
<u>στάς</u>	<u>βάς</u>		<u>πέμφθεις</u>

Some Inflections of the Future Indicative

2

ἐλῶ (ἐλά-σω, 72, 2, 64, 4)	βαλ-ῶ (βαλ-έσω, 205, 7)	μαχ-οῦ-μαι (μαχ-έσο-μαι, 205, 6)
ἐλῶς	βαλ-εῖς	μαχ-εῖ
ἐλῶ	βαλ-εῖ	μαχ-εῖ-ται
ἐλῶ-τον	βαλ-εῖ-τον	μαχ-εῖ-σθον
ἐλῶ-τον	βαλ-εῖ-τον	μαχ-εῖ-σθον
ἐλῶ-μεν	βαλ-οῦ-μεν	μαχ-οῦ-μεθα
ἐλῶ-τε	βαλ-εῖ-τε	μαχ-εῖ-σθε
ἐλῶ-σι(ν)	βαλ-οῦ-σι(ν)	μαχ-οῦ-νται

Some Confusing Forms of Ἰημι (189), Ἰστημι (186, 192), Οἶδα (195), Εἶμι (196), and Εἶμι (196) 3

παρ-ῆν, πάρ-ει (2), παρ-ῆ, παρ-ῆ (3), παρ-ίη, παρ-ίῃ (2), παρ-είη (2), ἀφ-είη, ἀπ-είη, παρ-ῆι, παρ-ῆι (2), ἦμεν, ἦμεν. 4

ἴθι, ἴσθι (2), ἴτε (2), ἴσθε (2), ἴτε, παρ-ῆτε (3), παρ-ῆτε, παρ-εῖτε (2), παρ-εῖτε (2), ἦτε, ἦτε, ἦστε, ἦστε, ἦσθε, εἰσθε (2). 5

ἔστέ, ἔσθε, ἔσθη, ἔσθη, ἔσθη, ἔσται, εἴσεται, εἴσεσθαι, εἴσεσθαι, εἴσεσθε, ἔσει, 6
στῆ.

ἴστασαν, ἴστασαν, ἴστασιν, ἴστασιν, ἴστωσιν, ἴστωσιν, στωσιν, ὦσιν, ὦσιν, 7
ἔσαν, ἦσαν, ἦσαν (2).

εἶς, εἶς, εἶς, εἶναι, εἶναι, εἶναι, εἶναι, ἴσταναι, στήναι, εἰδέναι, ἔσταναι, εἶ (2), 8
ἔμενος, ἔμενος.

Verbs: the Endings

		Active		Middle or Passive	
		primary	secondary	primary	secondary
1	Indicative Subjunctive Optative	1 μι ¹	ν ¹	μαι ¹	μην ¹
		2 ς	ς	σαι ⁵	σο ⁵
		3 σι(ν), ² τι(ν) ³	-(ν) ²	ται	το
		2 τον	τον	σθον	σθον
		3 τον	την	σθον	σθην
		1 μεν	μεν	μεθα	μεθα
		2 τε	τε	σθε	σθε
		3 νσι(ν), ᾤσι(ν) ⁴	ν, σαν	νται	ντο
2	Imperative	2 θι		σο	
		3 τω		σθω	
		2 τον		σθον	
		3 των		σθων	
		2 τε		σθε	
		3 ντων		σθων	
3	Infinitive	εν(ε-εν = ειν, 142, 1), ναι ⁶		σθαι	
4	Participle	ντς(τς in the pf.) ⁷		μενος	
5	Verbal Adjectives			τός τέος	

¹ For ω-verbs, see 203, 1; for μ-verbs, 203, 2.

² Before vowels, and often at the end of a sentence, ν-movable is now regularly added to words ending in σι: as, παιδεύουσι(ν), φύλαξι(ν); to verbs in the third person singular ending in ε: as, ἐπαίδευε(ν); and to ἐστ(ν), *he is*.

³ τι(ν) appears in ἐσ-τι(ν), *he is*. ⁴ The termination ο-νσι(ν) in ω-verbs becomes ουσι(ν); μ-verbs have the ending ᾤσι(ν).

⁵ σ (of σαι and σο) following a tense suffix (203, 1) or a mood suffix (204, 3) is dropped, and the vowels are contracted: as, παιδεύ-ει (for παιδεύ-ε-σαι). So also ἔθου (for ἔ-θε-σο), ἔδου (for ἔ-δο-σο), and οἶ (for ἔ-σο), although the vowels ε and ο are here a part of the verb stem. ⁶ The ending αι of the first aorist infinitive active is irregular.

⁷ For participles ending in ων (ο-ντ), see οντ-stems, 55, 2. For the perfect, see 58, 3.

In the singular of ω -verbs, the terminations ω , $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota$ are of uncertain origin. The ending $\mu\iota$ occurs in the optative. The endings (202, 1-4) are added to the tense stems, which are formed by adding tense suffixes to the verb stem :

Tense Stem	Tense Suffix	
Present stem (active, middle, or pass.)	$\piαιδευ-\sigma\epsilon$ ¹ ,	$\sigma\epsilon$ ² .
Future " (active or middle)	$\piαιδευ-\sigma\omicron\epsilon$,	$\sigma\omicron$.
First aorist stem (active or middle)	$\piαιδευ-\sigma\alpha$,	$\sigma\alpha$ (204, 1).
Second " " (" " ")	$\lambda\iota\pi-\sigma\epsilon$,	$\sigma\epsilon$ ² .
First perfect " (active)	$\pi\epsilon-\piαιδευ-\kappa\alpha$	$\kappa\alpha$ ($\kappa\epsilon$ in the plup.).
Second " " (")	$\pi\epsilon-\pi\omicron\mu\phi-\alpha$	α (ϵ in the plup.). ³
Perfect middle stem (middle or pass.)	$\pi\epsilon-\piαιδευ$,	—.
First aorist passive stem (passive)	$\piαιδευ-\theta\epsilon(-\theta\eta)$	$\theta\epsilon(\theta\eta)$. ³
Second " " " (")	$\kappa\omicron\pi-\epsilon(-\eta)$	$\epsilon(\eta)$. ³
First future " " (")	$\piαιδευ-\theta\eta-\sigma\omicron\epsilon$,	$\theta\eta-\sigma\omicron\epsilon$.
Second " " " (")	$\kappa\omicron\pi-\eta-\sigma\omicron\epsilon$,	$\eta-\sigma\omicron\epsilon$.
Future perfect " " (")	$\pi\epsilon-\piαιδευ-\sigma\omicron\epsilon$	$\sigma\omicron\epsilon$.

$\mu\iota$ -verbs differ from ω -verbs in the present and the imperfect active, middle, and passive, in the second aorist active and middle, and in the second perfect and the second pluperfect active, by having no tense suffix except in the subjunctive : as,

Ω -verbs :	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}-\omicron-\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\acute{\iota}-\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}-\epsilon-\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\acute{\iota}-\lambda(\pi\omicron)-\omicron-\mu\epsilon\nu$ ($\lambda\iota\pi$)	$\pi\epsilon-\pi\omicron\mu\phi-\alpha-\tau\epsilon$
$\mu\iota$ -verbs :	$\acute{\iota}-\sigma\tau\alpha-\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\acute{\iota}-\sigma\tau\alpha-\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\acute{\iota}-\delta\omicron-\mu\epsilon\nu$ ($\delta\omicron$)	$\acute{\iota}-\sigma\tau\alpha-\tau\epsilon$

In some forms of the active voice of $\mu\iota$ -verbs, the final vowel of the stem is lengthened (α or ϵ to η , \omicron to ω , υ to $\bar{\upsilon}$) : as, $\tau\acute{\iota}-\theta\eta-\mu\iota$ ($\theta\epsilon$), $\delta\acute{\iota}-\delta\omega-\sigma\iota$ ($\delta\omicron$), $\acute{\iota}-\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu-\nu$ ($\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu$). See 119, 3, 122, 1, 124, 2, 126, 3.

¹ Before μ or ν of the endings, and in the optative, the stem is $\piαιδευ-\sigma$; elsewhere, $\piαιδευ-\epsilon$. This is the formation of the present stem for verbs of the first class (207, 1). For the present stem of other verbs, see 210, 4, 211, 1, 211, 5, 215, 1, 216, 3, 217, 1, 218, 1. ² This suffix is wanting in $\mu\iota$ -verbs except in the subjunctive (203, 2). ³ $\theta\eta(\eta)$ in the three i's (the indicative, the imperative except in the third person plural, and the infinitive), and $\theta\epsilon(\epsilon)$ elsewhere (in the subjunctive, the optative, and the participle).

- 1 The **subjunctive** of all verbs differs from the indicative by having the lengthened suffix ω/η in the present active, middle, and passive, and $\sigma\omega/\eta$ (instead of $\sigma\alpha$) in the aorist active and middle: as,

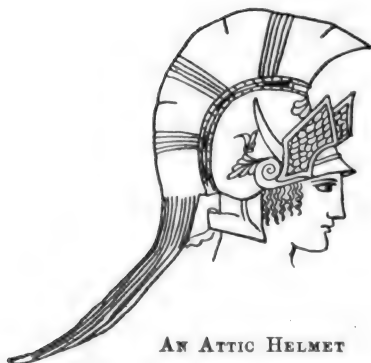
Ind.:	παιδύ-ο-μεν	παιδύ-ε-τε	παιδύ-σα-μεν	παιδύ-σα-τε
Sub.:	παιδύ-ω-μεν	παιδύ-η-τε	παιδύ-σω-μεν	παιδύ-ση-τε

- 2 In the first and the second aorist subjunctive passive, the long vowel ω/η is added to the tense stem (παιδευ-θε- ω/η , κοπ-ε- ω/η), final ε of the tense stem is absorbed (142, 1), and ω or η receives the accent (142, 2): as,

παιδευ-θῶ-μεν (for παιδευ-θέ-ω-μεν)	κοπῶ-μεν (for κοπ-έ-ω-μεν)
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- 3 In the **optative** of all verbs, the mood suffix ι (ιε in the third person plural before active endings) or ιη (before active endings) is added to the tense stems (203, 1): as,

Ind.:	παιδύ-ο-μεν	ἐ-παιδύ-σα-μεν	ἴστα-μεν
Opt.:	παιδύ-οι-μεν	παιδύ-σαι-μεν	ἴσται-μεν, ἴσται-μεν



AN ATTIC HELMET

The Principal Parts of Important Verbs arranged in Eight Classes

Verbs are divided into seven classes according to the formation of the present stem from the verb stem. Verbs with mixed stems form an eighth class.

Verb Stems are sometimes **syncopated**, a short vowel between two consonants being dropped.

Verbs with stems ending in **α, ε, or ο** generally have the short final vowel of the stem lengthened in all the systems except the present; **α** is lengthened to **η** (**α** after **ε, ι, or ρ**), **ε** to **η**, **ο** to **ω**. A few verbs retain the short vowel in some or in all systems.

Most verbs that retain the short final vowel of the stem (205, 3), and a few others also, have **σ** before the ending in the perfect middle or passive and the first aorist passive systems. Some of these verbs have stems ending in **σ** (or in **ς**, 58²), which between vowels (72, 2), before **σ** (72²), or before **κ**, is dropped: as, **τελέω** (for **τελέσ-ω**), **τελέσω** (for **τελέσ-σω**), etc. The other verbs have **σ** irregularly.

A few verbs with a short stem vowel have the short vowel lengthened in some systems. Cf. Class II, 210, 4.

Many verbs (mostly with stems ending in a consonant) have **ε** added to the stem, generally before endings beginning with a consonant. In most systems the **ε** is lengthened to **η**. But see 205, 7.

Verbs with stems ending in a liquid (**λ, μ, ν, ρ**) have the future formed by adding the tense suffix **εσ%** (instead of **σ%**) to the verb stem (cf. 205, 6). Here **ε** is generally not lengthened (205, 6), but **σ** is dropped (205, 4), and the verbs are contracted (110, 3). A few liquid verbs have **ε** lengthened to **η**. Cf. 205, 6. For the first aorist, see 206, 2.

Verbs ending in **ζω** have the future formed by adding the suffix **σε%** (instead of **σ%**) to the verb stem. **σ** is dropped, and the verbs are contracted. This is called the **Attic future**. Cf. 205, 9.

Some verbs with the future middle ending in **σέομαι** retain **σ**, and are contracted like the present indicative middle of **φιλέω** (66, 2). This is called the **Doric future**. Cf. 205, 8.

- 1 Many verbs have the future middle instead of the future active.
- 2 Verbs with stems ending in a liquid (λ , μ , ν , ρ) have the first aorist formed by dropping σ of the tense suffix (203, 1) and lengthening the stem vowel in compensation (55^a). α is lengthened to η (α after ι or ρ), ϵ to α , ι to ι , υ to $\bar{\upsilon}$.
- 3 Some verbs have the **second aorist**, the **second perfect**, etc., instead of the first aorist, the first perfect, etc. (27, 4, 33, 6, 42, 6.)
- 4 A few α -verbs have the second aorist inflected like that of μ -verbs, that is, the endings are added to the verb stem without tense suffix (203, 2). For the inflections and the synopsis, see 193, 200, 4.
- 5 Some verbs beginning with a vowel have **syllabic augment** instead of or in addition to **temporal augment** (21, 4). The syllabic augment (ϵ) before ϵ is contracted with it into α (142, 1).
- 6 Some verbs beginning with α , ϵ , or \omicron followed by a single consonant are **reduplicated** in the perfect by prefixing the first two letters and lengthening the following vowel. The pluperfect has temporal augment in addition (cf. 33, 4). This is the so-called **Attic reduplication**.
- 7 Instead of reduplication in the perfect (32, 4), a few verbs have α prefixed to the verb stem.
- 8 A few verbs have the present or the aorist stem reduplicated.
- 9 Verbs that are middle, or middle and passive in form, but active in meaning, are called **deponent**, as in Latin. If the aorist is middle, they are called **middle deponents**; if the aorist is passive, **passive deponents**. Rarely, a verb has both aorists. Passive deponents rarely have the future passive instead of the future middle.



CHARIOTS, FROM THE FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON

I. The variable-vowel class: the present stem = the verb stem (rarely 1 reduplicated with ι, 206, 8) + the variable tense suffix % (203, 1):

<i>drive, lead</i> (I. i. 7)	<i>respect</i> (III. ii. 4)	<i>praise</i> (I. iii. 7)	<i>hear</i> (I. ii. 5)	2
ἄγ-ω	αἰδέ-ο-μαι	αἰνέ-ω	ἀκού-ω	
ἄξω	αἰδέ-σο-μαι ⁸	αἰνέ-σω ⁸	ἀκού-σο-μαι ⁶	
ἡγ-αγ-ο-ν ¹	ἡδε-σά-μην	ἡνε-σα	ἡκου-σα	
ἡχ-α ²	_____	ἡνε-κα	ἀκ-ήκο-α ⁶	
ἡγ-μαι	ἡδε-ο-μαι ⁴	ἡνη-μαι ⁸	_____	
ἡχ-θη-ν	ἡδέ-ο-θη-ν	ἡνέ-θη-ν	ἡκούσ-θη-ν ⁴	
•				
<i>open</i> (V. v. 20)	<i>rule</i> (I. i. 2)	<i>be troubled</i> (I. i. 8)	<i>wish</i> (I. i. 1)	3
ἀν-οίγ-ω	ἄρχ-ω	ἄχθ-ο-μαι ⁸	βούλ-ο-μαι ⁸	
ἀν-οίξω	ἄρξω	ἄχθ-έσο-μαι ⁹	βουλ-ήσο-μαι ⁹	
ἀν-ί-ψα ⁷	ἡρξα	_____	_____	
ἀν-ί-ψχ-α ²	_____	_____	_____	
ἀν-ί-ψγ-μαι	ἡργ-μαι	_____	βε-βούλ-η-μαι	
ἀν-ι-ψχ-θη-ν	ἡρχ-θη-ν	ἡχθ-έσ-θη-ν ⁴	έ-βουλ-ήθη-ν	
<i>wet</i> (I. iv. 17)	<i>marry (γαμ)</i> (IV. v. 24)	<i>laugh</i> (I. ix. 18)	<i>become (γεν)</i> (I. i. 1)	4
βρέχ-ω	γαμ-έω ⁹	γελά-ω	γι-γν-ο-μαι ¹²	
_____	γαμ-ᾶ ¹⁰	γελά-σο-μαι ⁶	γεν-ήσο-μαι ⁹	
έ-βρεξα	έ-γημα ¹¹	έ-γέλα-σα	έ-γεν-ό-μην ²	
_____	γε-γάμ-ηκα ⁹	_____	γι-γον-α ²	
βέ-βρεγ-μαι	γε-γάμ-η-μαι	_____	γι-γέν-η-μαι	
έ-βρέχ-θη-ν	_____	έ-γελάσ-θη-ν ⁴	_____	
<i>write</i> (I. vi. 8)	<i>flay</i> (I. ii. 8)	<i>receive</i> (I. vi. 8)	<i>bind</i> (III. iv. 85)	5
γράφ-ω	δέρ-ω	δέχ-ο-μαι ⁸	δέ-ω	
γράφω	_____	δέξο-μαι	δή-σω ⁸	
έ-γραψα	έ-δαιρα ¹¹	έ-δεξά-μην	έ-δη-σα	
γι-γραφ-α ²	_____	_____	δέ-δε-κα	
γι-γραμ-μαι	δέ-δαρ-μαι	δέ-δεγ-μαι	δέ-δε-μαι	
έ-γράφ-η-ν ²	έ-δάρ-η-ν ²	έ-δέχ-θη-ν	έ-δέ-θη-ν	

¹ 206, 8. ² 206, 3. ³ 205, 3. ⁴ 205, 4. ⁵ 206, 1. ⁶ 206, 6. ⁷ 206, 5.
⁸ 206, 9. ⁹ 205, 6. ¹⁰ 205, 7. ¹¹ 206, 2. ¹² 205, 2, 206, 9.

I. The variable-vowel class: the present stem = the verb stem (rarely Σ reduplicated with ι , 206, 8) + the variable tense suffix $\%$ (203, 1):

<p><i>say</i> (I. II. 8)</p> <p>λέγ-ω λέξω ἔ-λεξα</p> <hr/> <p>λέ-λεγ-μαι ἐ-λέχ-θη-ν</p>	<p><i>collect</i> (I. I. 7)</p> <p>συλ—λέγ-ω συλ—λέξω συν—έ-λεξα συν—εί-λοχ-α¹ συν—εί-λεγ-μαι συν—εί-λέχ-θη-ν, έ-λέγ-η-ν¹</p>	<p><i>loose</i> (I. I. 10)</p> <p>λύ-ω² λύ-σω ἔ-λυ-σα λέ-λυ-κα λέ-λυ-μαι ἐ-λύ-θη-ν</p>	<p><i>fight</i> (I. v. 9)</p> <p>μάχ-ο-μαι³ μαχ-οῦ-μαι⁴ ἐ-μαχ-εσά-μην</p> <hr/> <p>με-μάχ-η-μαι</p>	2
<p><i>intend</i> (I. VIII. 1)</p> <p>μέλλ-ω μέλλ-ήσω⁴ ἐ-μέλλ-ησα</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p><i>care for</i> (I. I. 5)</p> <p>ἐπι—μελ-έο-μαι³ ἐπι—μελ-ήσο-μαι⁴</p> <hr/> <p>ἐπι-με-μέλ-η-μαι ἐπ —ε-μελ-ήθη-ν</p>	<p><i>remain</i> (I. II. 6)</p> <p>μέν-ω μεν-ῶ⁵ ἔ-μεινα⁶ με-μέν-ηκα⁴</p> <hr/> <hr/>	<p><i>distribute</i> (II. II. 15)</p> <p>νέμ-ω νεμ-ῶ⁵ ἔ-νειμα⁶ νε-νέμ-ηκα⁴ νε-νέμ-η-μαι ἐ-νεμ-ήθη-ν</p>	3
<p><i>think</i> (I. IV. 5)</p> <p>οἶ-ο-μαι³ οἶ-ήσο-μαι⁴</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>φ-ήθη-ν</p>	<p><i>strike</i> (I. VIII. 26)</p> <p>παί-ω παί-σω ἔ-παι-σα πέ-παι-κα</p> <hr/> <hr/>	<p><i>send</i> (I. I. 2)</p> <p>πέμπ-ω πέμψω ἔ-πεμψα πέ-πομφ-α¹ πέ-πεμ —μαι ἐ-πέμφ-θη-ν</p>	<p><i>fly</i> (I. v. 8)</p> <p>πέτ-ο-μαι³ πτ-ήσο-μαι⁴ ἐ-πτ-ό-μην⁷</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	4
<p><i>fall</i> (πετ, πτο⁸) (I. I. 7)</p> <p>πί-πτ-ω⁹ πι -σοῦ-μαι¹⁰ ἔ-πισ-ο-ν¹ πί-πτω-κα⁸</p> <hr/> <hr/>	<p><i>choke</i> (V. VII. 25)</p> <p>πνίγ-ω²</p> <hr/> <p>ἔ-πνιξα</p> <hr/> <p>πέ-πνιγ-μαι ἐ-πνίγ-η-ν¹</p>	<p><i>draw</i> (I. v. 8)</p> <p>σπά-ω</p> <hr/> <p>ἔ-σπα-σα ἔ-σπα-κα ἔ-σπασ-μαι¹¹ ἐ-σπάσ-θη-ν</p>	<p><i>turn</i> (I. IV. 5)</p> <p>στρέφ-ω στρέψω ἔ-στρεψα</p> <hr/> <p>ἔ-στραμ-μαι ἐ-στρέφ-θη-ν, ἐ-στράφ-η-ν¹</p>	5

¹ 206, 3. ² 205, 5. ³ 206, 9. ⁴ 205, 6. ⁵ 205, 7. ⁶ 206, 2. ⁷ 205, 2,
206, 3. ⁸ 205, 2. ⁹ 206, 8, 205, 2. ¹⁰ 205, 9, 206, 1. ¹¹ 205, 4.

I. The variable-vowel class: the present stem = the verb stem (rarely reduplicated with ι, 206, 8) + the variable tense suffix % (203, 1):

2	<i>finish</i> (I. v. 7)	<i>turn</i> (I. II. 19)	<i>nourish</i> (I. i. 9)	<i>rub</i> (I. v. 9)
	τελέ-ω [λῶ ¹]	τρέπ-ω	τρέφ-ω	τριβ-ω ⁴
	τελέ-σω, τε-	τρέψω	θρέψω	τρίψω
	ἐ-τέλε-σα	ἔ-τρεψα	ἔ-θρεψα	ἔ-τρίψα
	τε-τέλε-κα	τέ-τροφ-α ²		τί-τριφ-α ³
	τε-τέλεσ-μαι ²	τέ-τραμ-μαι	[η-ν ³ τέ-θραμ-μαι	[η-ν ³ τί-τρίμ-μαι
	ἐ-τέλεσ-θη-ν	ἐ-τρέφ-θη-ν, ἐ-τράκ-	ἐ-θρέφ-θη-ν, ἐ-τράφ-	ἐ-τρίφ-θη-ν, ἐ-τρίβ-

3	<i>produce</i> (I. iv. 10)	<i>use</i> (I. III. 5)	<i>push</i> (III. iv. 48)	<i>buy</i> (II. III. 27)
	φύ-ω ⁴	χρά-ο-μαι ⁶	ώθ-έω	ώνί-ο-μαι ⁶
	φύ-σο-μαι	χρή-σο-μαι ⁷	ώ-σω	ώνή-σο-μαι ⁷
	ἐ-φύ-σα, ἐ-	ἐ-χρη-σά-μην	ἔ-ω-σα ⁸	
	πέ-φύ-κα [φῦ-ν ⁶]			
		κέ-χρη-μαι	ἔ-ωσ-μαι	ἐ-ώνη-μαι ⁸
	ἐ-φύ-η-ν ²	ἐ-χρήσ-θη-ν ² (pass.)	ἐ-ώσ-θη-ν	ἐ-ωνή-θη-ν (pass.)

II. The strong-vowel class: the present stem = the strengthened verb stem (α, ι, or υ of the verb stem becoming η, ει, or ευ in all systems except the second aorist) + the variable tense suffix % (203, 1):

5	<i>leave</i> (λείπ)	<i>persuade</i> (πιθ)	<i>melt</i> (τακ)	<i>flee</i> (φύγ)
	(I. II. 18)	(I. I. 8)	(IV. v. 15)	(I. I. 7)
	λείπ-ω	πείθ-ω	τήκ-ω	φεύγ-ω [μαι ¹⁰]
	λείψω	πεί-σω		φεύξο-μαι, ⁹ φευξοῦ-
	ἔ-λιπ-ο-ν ²	ἔ-πει-σα [α ²]	ἔ-τήξα	ἔ-φύγ-ο-ν ³
	λέ-λοιπ-α ²	πέ-πει-κα, πέ-ποιθ-	τέ-τηκ-α ²	πέ-φeyγ-α ²
	λέ-λειμ-μαι	πέ-πεισ-μαι		
	ἐ-λείφ-θη-ν	ἐ-πείσ-θη-ν	ἐ-τήχ-θη-ν, ἐ-τάκ-	

6	<i>run</i> (θυ)	<i>sail</i> (πλυ)	<i>breathe</i> (πνυ)	<i>flow</i> (ρυ)
	(I. VIII. 18)	(I. II. 21)	(IV. I. 22)	(I. II. 7)
	θέ-ω	πλέ-ω [σοῦ-μαι ¹⁰]	πνέ-ω [σοῦ-μαι ¹⁰]	ρέ-ω
	θεύ-σο-μαι ⁹	πλεύ-σο-μαι, ⁹ πλεν-	πνέ-σο-μαι, ⁹ πνευ-	ρύ-ησο-μαι ¹¹
		ἔ-πλευ-σα	ἔ-πνευ-σα	
		πέ-πλευ-κα	πέ-πνευ-κα	ἐ-ρρύ-ηκα ¹²
		πέ-πλευσ-μαι ²		
				ἐ-ρρέ-η-ν ³

¹ 72, 2. ² 205, 4. ³ 206, 3. ⁴ 205, 5. ⁵ 206, 4. ⁶ 206, 9. ⁷ 205, 3.
⁸ 206, 5. ⁹ 206, 1. ¹⁰ 205, 9. ¹¹ 205, 6. ¹² For ἐ-σρύ-ηκα (125¹); stream.

III. The τ -class: the present stem = the verb stem + τ + the variable ι tense suffix % (203, 1)¹:

<i>fasten</i> (ἀφ) (I. v. 10) ἀπ-τω ἀψω ῆψα	<i>dip</i> (βαφ) (II. II. 9) βάπ-τω ῖ-βαψα	<i>injure</i> (βλαβ) (II. v. 17) βλάπ-τω βλάψω ῖ-βλαψα βέ-βλαφ-α ² βέ-βλαμ-μαι [η-ν ² ῖ-βλάφ-θη-ν, ῖ-βλάβ-	<i>bury</i> (ταφ) 2 (IV. I. 19) θάπ-τω θάψω ῖ-θαψα
ῆμ-μαι ῆφ-θη-ν	βέ-βαμ-μαι ῖ-βάφ-η-ν ²	ῖ-βλάμ-μαι ῖ-βλάφ-θη-ν, ῖ-βλάβ-	τέ-θαμ-μαι ῖ-τάφ-η-ν ²
<i>cover</i> (καλυβ) (I. II. 16) καλύπ-τω ῖ-κάλυψα κε-κάλυμ-μαι	<i>steal</i> (κλεπ) (IV. I. 14) κλέπ-τω κλέψω ῖ-κλεψα κί-κλοφ-α ² κί-κλειμ-μαι ῖ-κλάπ-η-ν ²	<i>cut</i> (κοπ) (I. II. 25) κόπ-τω κόψω ῖ-κοψα κί-κοφ-α ² κί-κομ-μαι ῖ-κόπ-η-ν ²	<i>hide</i> (κρυφ) 3 (I. I. 6) κρύπ-τω κρύψω ῖ-κρυψα κί-κρυμ-μαι ῖ-κρύφ-θη-ν
<i>throw</i> (βιφ) (I. v. 8) βίπ-τω βίψω ῖ-ρριψα ³ ῖ-ρριφ-α ² ῖ-ρριμ-μαι ῖ-ρριφ-θη-ν, ῖ-ρριφ-η-ν ²	<i>dig</i> (σκαφ) (II. IV. 4) σκάπ-τω σκάψω ῖ-σκαψα ῖ-σκαφ-α ² ῖ-σκαμ-μαι ῖ-σκάφ-η-ν ²	<i>vieu</i> (σκεπ) (I. III. 11) σκέπ-το-μαι ⁴ σκέψο-μαι ῖ-σκεψά-μην ῖ-σκεμ-μαι	4

IV. The ι -class: the present stem = the verb stem + ι + the variable ϵ tense suffix % (203, 1), the addition of ι causing important changes:⁵ a κ -mute ($\kappa \gamma \chi$, excepting sometimes γ , 212, 3) + ι = $\tau\tau$:

<i>change</i> (ἀλλαγ) (I. II. 1) ἀλλάττω ⁵ ἀλλάξω ῆλλαξα ῆλλαχ-α ² ῆλλαγ-μαι [η-ν ² ῆλλαχ-θη-ν, ῆλλάγ-	<i>proclaim</i> (κηρῦκ) (II. II. 20) κηρῦττω ⁵ κηρῦξω ῖ-κῆρῦξα κε-κῆρῦχ-α ² κε-κῆρῦγ-μαι ῖ-κηρῦχ-θη-ν	<i>dig</i> (δρυχ) (I. v. 5) δρύττω ⁵ δρύξω ῶρυξα ῶρυγ-μαι ῶρύχ-θη-ν	<i>strike</i> (πληγ) ⁶ 6 (I. v. 18) πλήττω ⁵ πλήξω ῖ-πληξα πέ-πληγ-α ² πέ-πληγ-μαι ῖ-πλήγ-η-ν ⁶
--	--	--	--

¹ Cf. Latin *flec-tō*. ² 206, 3. ³ 125¹. ⁴ 206, 9. ⁵ ι = Latin *i* in *iugum*; ἀλλάττω = ἀλλάγ-*jō*, etc.; cf. Latin *cap-iō*. ⁶ In compounds, ϵ -πλάγ-η-ν.

- 1 IV. The ι-class: the present stem = the verb stem + ι + the variable tense suffix %_ε (203, 1), the addition of ι causing important changes:¹ a κ-mute (κ γ χ, excepting sometimes γ, 212, 3) + ι = ττ:

2	do (πρᾶγ) (I. i. 8) πρᾶττω ¹ πρᾶξω ἱ-πρᾶξα [a, ² ἱ-τάραξα πί-πρᾶχ-α, πί-πρᾶγ- πί-πρᾶγ-μαι ἱ-πρᾶχ-θη-ν	disturb (ταραχ) (I. vii. 20) ταράττω ταράξο-μαι (pass.) τε-τάραγ-μαι ἱ-ταράχ-θη-ν	arrange (ταγ) (I. ii. 15) τάττω τάξω ἱ-ταξα τί-ταχ-α ² τί-ταγ-μαι ἱ-τάχ-θη-ν	guard (φυλακ) (I. ii. 1) φυλάττω φυλάξω ἱ-φύλαξα πι-φύλαχ-α ² πι-φύλαγ-μαι ἱ-φυλάχ-θη-ν
3	δ (and sometimes γ, 212, 1) + ι = ξ:			
4	collect (ἀθροῖδ) (I. i. 2) ἀθροῖζω ¹ ἀθροῖ -σω ἡθροῖ -σα ἡθροῖ -κα ἡθροισ-μαι ἡθροίσ-θη-ν	plunder (ἀρπαδ) (I. ii. 19) ἀρπάζω ἀρπά -σω ἡρπα -σα ἡρπα -κα ἡρπασ-μαι ἡρπάσ-θη-ν	force (βιαδ) (I. iii. 1) βιάζο-μαι ² βιά -σο-μαι ἱ-βια -σά-μην βι-βιάσ-μαι ἱ-βιάσ-θη-ν (pass.)	work (ἐργαδ) (I. ix. 20) ἐργάζο-μαι ² ἐργά -σο-μαι ἐργα -σά-μην ἐργασ-μαι ἐργάσ-θη-ν (pass.)
5	wonder at (θαυμάδ) (I. ii. 18) θαυμάζω ¹ θαυμά -σο-μαι ⁴ ἱ-θαύμα -σα τι-θαύμα -κα ἱ-θαυμάσ-θη-ν	think (νομιδ) (I. i. 8) νομίζω νομι -ᾶ ⁵ ἱ-νόμι -σα νι-νόμι -κα νι-νόμισ-μαι ἱ-νομίσ-θη-ν	supply (ποριδ) (II. i. 6) πορίζω πορι -ᾶ ⁵ ἱ-πόρι -σα πι-πόρι -κα πι-πόρισ-μαι ἱ-πορίσ-θη-ν	trumpet (σαλπιγγ) (I. ii. 17) σαλπίζω ἱ-σαλπιξα ἱ-σαλπισ-μαι ἱ-σαλπίσ-θη-ν
6	prepare (σκευαδ) (I. ii. 5) σκευάζω ¹ σκευά -σο-μαι ⁴ ἱ-σκευά -σα ἱ-σκευάσ-μαι ἱ-σκευάσ-θη-ν	slay (σφαγ) (II. ii. 9) σφάζω ⁶ ἱ-σφαξα ἱ-σφαγ-μαι ἱ-σφάγ-η-ν ²	split (σχιδ) (I. v. 12) σχίζω σχί -σω ἱ-σχι -σα ἱ-σχίσ-θη-ν	save (σφδ, σω) (I. x. 8) σφίζω σά -σω ἱ-σω-σα σί-σω-κα σί-σω(σ)-μαι ἱ-σά-θη-ν

¹ ι = Latin i in iugum; πρᾶττω = πρᾶγ-ιω, ἀθροῖζω = ἀθροῖδ-ιω, etc.
² 206, 3. ³ 206, 9. ⁴ 206, 1. ⁵ 205, 8. ⁶ Or σφάττω (212, 1).

IV. The *ι*-class: the present stem = the verb stem + *ι* + the variable *ι* tense suffix % (203, 1), the addition of *ι* causing important changes:¹
λ + ι = λλ:

announce (ἀγγελ)	throw (βαλ)	equip, send (στελ)	trip up (σφαλ)	2
(I. i. 6)	(I. i. 3)	(II. i. 5)	(VII. vii. 42)	
ἀγγέλλω ¹	βάλλω ¹	στελλω ¹	σφάλλω ¹	
ἀγγελ-ῶ ²	βαλ-ῶ ²	—	σφαλ-ῶ ²	
ἡγγεῖλα ³	ἔ-βαλ-ο-ν ⁴	ἔ-στεῖλα ³	ἔ-σφηλα ³	
ἡγγελ-κα	βέ-βλη-κα ⁵	ἔ-σταλ-κα	—	
ἡγγελ-μαι	βέ-βλη-μαι	ἔ-σταλ-μαι	ἔ-σφαλ-μαι	
ἡγγέλ-θη-ν	ἔ-βλη-θη-ν	ἔ-στάλ-η-ν ⁴	ἔ-σφάλ-η-ν ⁴	

αν + ι = αιν, εν + ι = ειν, ιν + ι = ιν, υν + ι = υν:

3

raise (ἀρ)	shame (αἰσχυν)	rouse (ἐγερ)	go (βαν, βα, 214, 4)	4
(I. v. 8)	(I. iii. 10)	(III. i. 12)	(I. i. 2)	
αἴρω ¹	αἰσχύνω	ἐγείρω	βαίνω ¹	
ἀρ-ῶ ²	αἰσχυν-οῦ-μαι ⁶	ἐγερ-ῶ ² [μην ⁷	βή-σο-μαι ⁹	
ἦρα ³	ἦσχῦνα ²	ἦγειρα, ⁸ ἦγρ-ό-	ἔ-βη-ν ¹⁰	
ἦρ-κα	—	ἐγρ-ῆγορ-α ⁸	βέ-βη-κα	
ἦρ-μαι	—	ἐγ-ῆγερ-μαι	βέ-βα-μαι	
ἦρ-θη-ν	ἦσχύν-θη-ν	ἦγέρ-θη-ν	ἔ-βά-θη-ν	

kill (καν)	burn (καυ)	bend (κλιν)	judge (κριν)	5
(I. vi. 2)	(I. iv. 10)	(I. viii. 19)	(I. iii. 20)	
καίνω ¹	καίω, κᾶω	κλίνω	κρίνω	
—	καύ-σω	—	κριν-ῶ ²	
ἔ-καν-ο-ν ⁴	ἔ-καν-σα	ἔ-κλίνα ³	ἔ-κρίνα ³	
κέ-κον-α ⁴	κέ-καυ-κα	—	κέ-κρι-κα ¹¹	
—	κέ-καυ-μαι	κέ-κλι-μαι ¹¹ [η-ν ⁴	κέ-κρι-μαι	
—	ἔ-καύ-θη-ν	ἔ-κλί-θη-ν, ἔ-κλιν-	ἔ-κρί-θη-ν	

kill (κτεν)	end (περαν)	show (σημαν)	stretch (τεν) ¹	6
(I. i. 8)	(III. i. 47)	(II. i. 2)	(I. vii. 15)	
κτείνω ¹	περαίνω	σημαίνω	τείνω	
κτεν-ῶ ²	περαν-ῶ ²	σημαν-ῶ ²	τεν-ῶ ²	
ἔ-κτεινα ³	ἔ-πέρᾱνα ³	ἔ-σήμηνα ³	ἔ-τεινα ³	
ἔ-κτον-α ⁴	—	—	τέ-τα-κα ¹¹	
—	πε-πέρασ-μαι ¹¹	σε-σήμασ-μαι ¹¹	τέ-τα-μαι	
—	ἔ-περάν-θη-ν	ἔ-σημάν-θη-ν	ἔ-τά-θη-ν	

¹ 212¹. ² 205, 7. ³ 206, 2. ⁴ 206, 3. ⁵ 113⁴. ⁶ 206, 1. ⁷ 205, 2, 206, 3. ⁸ For ἐγ-ῆγορ-α, 206, 6, 3. ⁹ 205, 3, 206, 1. ¹⁰ 206, 4. ¹¹ 116, 6.

- 1 IV. The ι-class:** the present stem = the verb stem + ι + the variable tense suffix % (203, 1); the addition of ι causing important changes:¹
 αν + ι = αιν, εν + ι = ειν, ιν + ι = ιν, νν + ι = ὕν:

2	<i>show</i> (φαν) (I. III. 19)	<i>destroy</i> (φθερ) (III. III. 5)	<i>be angry</i> (χαλεπαν) (I. IV. 12)	<i>rejoice</i> (χαρ) (V. VI. 82)
	φαίνω ¹	φθείρω	χαλεπαίνω	χαίρω
	φαν-ω ²	φθερ-ω ²	χαλεπαν-ω ²	χαυρ-ήσω ⁶
	ἱ-φην ³	ἱ-φθειρα ³	ἱ-χαλέπηνα ³	_____
	πί-φαγ-κα, ⁴ πί-φην-α ⁵	ἱ-φθαρ-κα	_____	_____
	πί-φασ-μαι [η-ν ⁵	ἱ-φθαρ-μαι	_____	_____
	ἱ-φάν-θη-ν, ἱ-φάν-	ἱ-φθάρ-η-ν ⁵	ἱ-χαλεπών-θη-ν	ἱ-χάρ-η-ν ⁵

- 3 V. The ν-class:** the present stem = the verb stem + ν or νε + the variable tense suffix %:

4	<i>go</i> (βαν, βα, 213, 4) (I. I. 2)	<i>bite</i> (δακ) (III. II. 18)	<i>drive</i> (ελα) (I. II. 5)	<i>be weary</i> (καμ) (III. IV. 47)
	βαίνω	δάκ-νω	ελαύνω	κάμ-νω
	βή-σο-μαι ⁷	δήξο-μαι ⁹	ελά ¹⁰	καμ-οθ-μαι ²
	ἱ-βην ³	ἱ-δακ-ο-ν ⁵	ἤλα-σα	ἱ-καμ-ο-ν ⁶
	βί-βη-κα	_____	ἐλ-ήλα-κα ¹¹	κί-κμη-κα ¹²
	βί-βα-μαι	δί-δηγ-μαι	ἐλ-ήλα-μαι	_____
	ἱ-βιά-θη-ν	ἱ-δήχ-θη-ν	ἡλά-θη-ν	_____
5	<i>drink</i> (πι, πο) (I. IX. 25)	<i>cut</i> (τεμ) (I. X. 1)	<i>pay</i> (τι) (III. II. 6)	<i>outstrip</i> (φθα) (I. III. 14)
	πί-νω	τέμ-νω	τί-νω	φθά-νω [μαι ⁷
	_____	τεμ-ω ² [ο-ν ⁵	τί-σω ⁹	φθά-σω, φθή-σο-
	ἱ-πι-ο-ν ⁵	ἱ-τεμ-ο-ν, ἱ-ταμ-	ἱ-τί-σα	ἱ-φθα-σα, ἱ-φθη-ν ³
	πί-πω-κα	τί-τμη-κα ¹²	τί-τί-κα	_____
	πί-πο-μαι	τί-τμη-μαι	τί-τισ-μαι ¹²	_____
	ἱ-πό-θη-ν	ἱ-τμή-θη-ν	ἱ-τίσ-θη-ν	_____
6	<i>come</i> (ικ) (I. I. 5)	<i>promise</i> (ὑπο-σεχ) (I. II. 2)		
	ἀφ-ικ-νέο-μαι	ὑπ -ι-σχ-νέο-μαι (ὑπο-σι-σεχ-νέο-μαι, 70 ¹)		
	ἀφ-ίξο-μαι	ὑπο-σχ-ήσο-μαι ⁶		
	ἀφ-ικ-ό-μην ⁵	ὑπ -ι-σχ-ό-μην ⁵		
	_____	_____		
	ἀφ-ίγ-μαι	ὑπ -ι-σχ-η-μαι		

¹ 212¹. ² 205, 7. ³ 206, 2. ⁴ 113⁵. ⁵ 206, 3. ⁶ 205, 6. ⁷ 205, 3,
 206, 1. ⁸ 206, 4. ⁹ 205, 5. ¹⁰ 72, 2. ¹¹ 206, 6. ¹² 113⁴. ¹³ 205, 4.

V. The *v*-class: the present stem = the verb stem + *av* + the variable tense suffix %:

<i>perceive</i> (αἰσθ) (I. i. 7)	<i>miss</i> (ἀμαρτ) (I. v. 12)	<i>be hated</i> (ἐχθ) (II. vi. 19)	2
αἰσθ-άνο-μαι ¹	ἀμαρτ-άνω	ἀπ-εχθ-άνο-μαι ¹	
αἰσθ-ήσο-μαι ²	ἀμαρτ-ήσο-μαι ⁴	ἀπ-εχθ-ήσο-μαι ²	
ᾔσθ-ό-μην ³	ἤμαρτ-ο-ν ³	ἀπ-ηχθ-ό-μην ³	
ᾔσθ-η-μαι	ἤμαρτ-η-μαι	ἀπ-ήχθ-η-μαι	
	ἤμαρτ-ήθη-ν		

The present stem = the verb stem + *v* . . *av* + the variable tense suffix %: 3

<i>get by lot</i> (λαχ) (III. i. 11)	<i>take</i> (λαβ) (I. i. 2)	<i>lie hidden</i> (λαθ) (I. i. 9)	<i>learn</i> (μαθ) (I. ix. 3)	4
λαγχάνω	λαμβάνω	λανθάνω	μανθάνω	
λήξο-μαι ⁵	λήψο-μαι ⁵	λή-σω ⁷	μαθ-ήσο-μαι ⁴	
ἔ-λαχ-ο-ν ³	ἔ-λαβ-ο-ν ³	ἔ-λαθ-ο-ν ³	ἔ-μαθ-ο-ν ³	
εἰ-ληχ-α ⁶	εἰ-ληψ-α ⁶	λέ-ληθ-α ³	με-μάθ-ηκα	
εἰ-ληγ-μαι	εἰ-λημ-μαι	λέ-λησ-μαι		
ἔ-λήχ-θη-ν	ἔ-λήψ-θη-ν			

<i>inquire</i> (πυθ) (I. v. 15)	<i>happen</i> (τυχ) (I. i. 2)		5
πυνθάνο-μαι ¹	τυγχάνω		
πεύ-σο-μαι ²	τεύξο-μαι ⁵		
ἔ-πυθ-ό-μην ³	ἔ-τυχ-ο-ν ³		
πέ-πυσ-μαι	τε-τύχ-ηκα ²		

The present stem = the verb stem + *vu* (*vu* after vowels): 6

<i>show</i> (δεικ) (I. i. 2)	<i>join</i> (ζυγ) (I. ii. 5)	<i>mix</i> (κερα) (I. ii. 13)	<i>hang</i> (κρεμα) (I. ii. 8)	7
δεικ-νῦ-μι	ζεύγ-νῦ-μι	κερά-ννῦ-μι	κρεμά-ννῦ-μι	
δείξω	ζεύξω	ἐ-κέρα-σα	ἐ-κρέμα-σα	
δέ-δειχ-α ⁸		κῆ-κρά-μαι ⁸	[θη-ν ⁸	
δέ-δειγ-μαι	ἔ-ζευγ-μαι [η-ν ³	ἐ-κεράσ-θη-ν, ⁹	ἐ-κρεμάσ-θη-ν ⁹	
ἔ-δείχ-θη-ν	ἔ-ζεύχ-θη-ν, ἔ-ζύγ-			

¹ 206, 9.

² 205, 6.

³ 206, 3.

⁴ 205, 6, 206, 1.

⁵ 205, 5, 206, 1.

⁶ εἰ- is irregular; 206, 7, 3.

⁷ 205, 5.

⁸ 205, 2, 3.

⁹ 205, 4.

1 V. The *v*-class: the present stem = the verb stem + *vu* (*vvu* after vowels):

2	mix (μῑγ) (II. i. 2) μῑγ-νῡ-μι μῑξω ἔ-μῑξα _____	destroy (ὀλ) (I. II. 25) ὀλλῡ-μι (ὀλ-νῡ-μι) ὀλ-α ² _____	swear (ὀμ, ὀμο) (II. II. 8) ὀμ-νῡ-μι, ὀμ-νέ-ω ὀμ-οὔ-μαι ² ὀμο-σα ⁶ ὀμ-ώμο-κα ⁶ ὀμ-ώμο(σ)-μαι ⁷ ὀμώ(σ)-θη-ν	scatter (σκεδα) (III. v. 2) σκεδά-νῡ-μι _____
	μέ-μῑγ-μαι ἔ-μῑχ-θη-ν, ἔ-μῑγ-η-ν ¹	ὀλ-εσα, ³ ὀλ-έ-μῑγ ⁴ ὀλ-ώλ-κα, ⁵ ὀλ-ωλ-α ⁴ _____	_____	ἔ-σκεδα-σα ⁶ _____
	_____	_____	_____	ἔ-σκεδασ-μαι ⁷ ἔ-σκεδάσ-θη-ν

3 VI. The *σκω*-class: the present stem = the verb stem (sometimes reduplicated with *ι*, 206, 3) + *σκ* or *ωσκ* + the variable tense suffix %:

4	be taken (ἀλ, ἀλο) (I. iv. 7) ἀλ-ἴσκο-μαι ἀλώ-σο-μαι ⁶ ἔ-ἀλω-ν, ἦλω-ν ⁸ ἔ-ἀλω-κα, ἦλω-κα _____	expend (ἀν-ἄλ, -ἄλο) (IV. vii. 5) ἀν-ἄλ-ἴσκω ἀν-ἄλῶ-σω ⁶ ἀν-ἦλω-σα ἀν-ἦλω-κα ἀν-ἦλω-μαι ἀν-ἦλῶ-θη-ν	please (ἀρε) (II. iv. 2) ἀρέ-σκω ἀρέ-σω ⁶ ἤρε-σα _____	know (γνω) (I. III. 2) γι-γνώ-σκω γνώ-σο-μαι ⁹ ἔ-γνω-ν ¹⁰ ἔ-γνω-κα ἔ-γνωσ-μαι ⁷ ἔ-γνώσ-θη-ν
---	--	---	--	---

5	teach (δι-δαχ) (I. vii. 4) δι-δά-σκω δι-δάξω ἔ-δί-δαξα δι-δί-δαχ-α ⁴ δι-δί-δαγ-μαι ἔ-δι-δάχ-θη-ν	run (δρα) (I. iv. 8) ἀπο-δι-δρά-σκω ἀπο-δρά-σο-μαι ¹¹ ἀπ-έ-δρα-ν ¹⁰ ἀπο-δέ-δρα-κα _____	find (εὗρ) (I. II. 25) εὗρ-ἴσκω εὗρ-ήσω ² ἦρ-ο-ν ⁴ ἦρ-ηκα ἦρ-η-μαι ἦρ-έθη-ν	die (θαν) (I. vi. 11) θνήσκω θαν-οῦ-μαι ³ ἔ-θαν-ο-ν ⁴ τέ-θνη-κα ¹² _____
---	--	---	--	---

6	remind (μνα) (I. vii. 5) μι-μνήσκω μνή-σω ἔ-μνη-σα _____	suffer (παθ, πενθ) (I. III. 4) πάσχω (πάθ-σκω) (πι-πρά-σκω) πέι-σο-μαι ¹¹ (πένθ- ἔ-παθ-ο-ν ⁴ [σο-μαι]) πέ-ποιθ-α ⁴ _____	sell (πρα) (VII. i. 36) _____	wound (τρο) (I. viii. 26) τι-τρώ-σκω τρώ-σω ἔ-τρω-σα _____
	μέ-μνη-μαι ἔ-μνήσ-θη-ν ⁷	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____

¹ 205, 5, 206, 3.² 205, 7.³ 205, 6.⁴ 206, 3.⁵ 206, 6.⁶ 205, 3.⁷ 205, 4.⁸ 206, 5, 4.⁹ 205, 3, 206, 1.¹⁰ 206, 4.¹¹ 206, 1.¹² 113⁴.

VII. The verb-stem class: the present stem = the verb stem (often 1 reduplicated with *ι*, 206, 8):

<i>admire</i> (ἀγα)	<i>give</i> (δο)	<i>be able</i> (δυνα)	<i>be</i> (ἐσ)	2
(I. i. 9)	(I. i. 6)	(I. i. 4)	(I. i. 2)	
ἀγα-μαι ¹	δί-δω-μι	δύνα-μαι ¹	εἰ-μί	
_____	δώ-σω ³	δυνή-σο-μαι ³	ἔ-σο-μαι	
ἡγα-σά-μην	ἔ-δω-κα, ἔ-δο-τον ⁴	_____	_____	
_____	δέ-δω-κα	_____	_____	
_____	δέ-δο-μαι	δε-δύνη-μαι	_____	
ἡγάσ-θη-ν ²	ἔ-δό-θη-ν	ἔ-δυνή-θη-ν	_____	

<i>go</i> (ἵ)	<i>understand</i> (ἐπι-στα)	<i>sit</i> (ἵσ)	<i>send</i> (ἐ)	3
(I. ii. 11)	(I. iii. 12)	(I. iii. 12)	(I. iii. 19)	
εἰ-μι	ἐπι-στα-μαι	ἦ-μαι	ἔ-η-μι ⁵	
_____	ἐπι-στή-σο-μαι ³	_____	ἦ-σω ³	
_____	_____	_____	ἦ-κα ⁶	
_____	_____	_____	εἰ-κα	
_____	_____	_____	εἰ-μαι	
_____	ἐπι-στή-θη-ν	_____	εἰ-θη-ν	

<i>stand</i> (στα)	<i>lie</i> (κει)	<i>hang</i> (κρεμα)	<i>assist</i> (ὀνα)	4
(I. i. 8)	(I. 8, 27)	(III. ii. 19)	(V. v. 2)	
ἵ-στη-μι	κεῖ-μαι	κρέμα-μαι ¹	ὀν-ἴνη-μι ³	
στή-σω ³	κεῖ-σο-μαι	_____	ὀνή-σω [μην ⁴	
ἵ-στη-σα, ἵ-στη-ν ⁷	_____	_____	ῶνη-σα, ῶνη-	
ἵ-στη-κα	_____	_____	_____	
ἵ-στα-μαι	_____	_____	_____	
ἵ-στά-θη-ν	_____	_____	ῶνή-θη-ν	

<i>fill</i> (πλη)	<i>burn</i> (πρα)	<i>put</i> (θε)	<i>say</i> (φα)	5
(I. v. 10)	(IV. iv. 14)	(I. i. 5)	(I. ii. 25)	
πί-μ-πλη-μι	πί-μ-πρη-μι	τί-θη-μι	φή-μι	
πλή-σω	πρή-σω	θή-σω ³	φή-σω	
ἔ-πλη-σα	ἔ-πρη-σα	ἔ-θη-κα, ⁶ ἔ-θε-τον ⁴	ἔ-φη-σα	
πέ-πλη-κα	_____	τέ-θη-κα	_____	
πέ-πλησ-μαι ²	_____	_____	_____	
ἔ-πλήσ-θη-ν	ἔ-πρήσ-θη-ν ²	ἔ-τέ-θη-ν	_____	

¹ 206, 9. ² 205, 4. ³ 205, 3. ⁴ 206, 3. ⁵ For ἔ-ε-μι; 205, 5. ⁶ κα for σα. ⁷ 206, 3, 119³. ⁸ For ὀν-ὀνη-μι.

I VIII. The mixed class: the present stem has, like the first class (207, 1), the variable tense suffix %:

2 take (αἶρε, ἐλ)
(I. iii. 4)

αἶρέ-ω _____
αἶρή-σω¹ _____
_____ εἰλ-ο-ν² _____
ἦρη-κα _____
ἦρη-μαι _____
ἦρέ-θη-ν _____

say (λεγ, φα, ἐρ, ἐπ)
(I. ii. 5)

λέγ-ω _____ φη-μί (εἶρω) (ἐπ-ω) _____
λέξω φή-σω ἐρ-ω³ _____
_____ ἔ-φη-σα _____ εἰπ-α,⁵ εἰπ-ο-ν² _____
_____ _____
λέ-λεγ-μαι _____ εἶρ-ηκα⁴ _____
_____ _____ εἶρ-η-μαι _____
ἐ-λέχ-θη-ν _____ ἐ-ρρή-θη-ν _____

3 go (έρχ, ἐλυθ, ι)
(I. i. 4)

έρχ-ο-μαι _____ εἰ-μι _____
_____ (ἐλεύ-σο-μαι) εἰ-μι _____
_____ ἦλθ-ο-ν⁶ _____
_____ ἐλ-ήλυθ-α⁷ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____

eat (έσθι, έδ, έδο, φαγ)
(I. v. 6)

έσθι-ω _____
_____ έδ-ο-μαι _____
_____ _____ ἔ-φαγ-ο-ν² _____
_____ έδ-ήδο-κα⁷ _____
_____ έδ-ήδεσ-μαι⁸ _____
_____ _____

4 see (όρα, όπ, ιδ)
(I. ii. 18)

όρά-ω¹ _____ (είδ-ω) _____
_____ δψο-μαι¹⁰ εἶ-σο-μαι _____
_____ _____ εἶδ-ο-ν² _____
ἰ-όρᾱ-κα, ἰ-όρᾱ-κα⁹ _____ οἶδ-α² _____
ἰ-όρᾱ-μαι _____
_____ ὤμ-μαι _____
_____ ὤφ-θη-ν _____

run (τρέχ, δραμ)
(I. v. 2)

τρέχ-ω _____
_____ δραμ-οῦ-μαι¹¹ _____
_____ ἔ-δραμ-ο-ν² _____
_____ δε-δράμ-ηκα _____
_____ δε-δράμ-η-μαι _____
_____ _____

5 bear (φερ, οί, ένεκ)
(I. ii. 22)

φέρ-ω _____
_____ οἶ-σω _____
_____ ἦνεγκ-α,¹² ἦνεγκ-ο-ν² _____
_____ ἐν-ήνοχ-α⁷ _____
_____ ἐν-ήνεγ-μαι _____
_____ ἦνέχ-θη-ν _____

buy (ώνε, πρια)
(II. iii. 27, I. v. 6)

ώνι-ο-μαι _____
_____ ὠνή-σο-μαι¹ _____
_____ ἔ-πριά-μην² _____
_____ _____
ἔ-ώνη-μαι⁹ _____
ἔ-ωνη-θη-ν _____

¹ 205, 3. ² 206, 3. ³ 205, 7. ⁴ 125¹. ⁵ A first aorist without σ. ⁶ 205, 2, 206, 3. ⁷ 206, 6. ⁸ 205, 4. ⁹ 206, 5. ¹⁰ 206, 9. ¹¹ 205, 7. ¹² For ἦν-ένεκ-α (reduplicated, 206, 8, and syncopated, 205, 2; see footnote 5).

SYNTAX

Nouns and Prepositions

The chief force of the prepositions may be learned from the cases with which they are used :¹

1. The **genitive** is the *whence* case (motion from, of source or of cause).
2. The **dative** is the *where* case (no motion).²
3. The **accusative** is the *whither* case (motion toward).

1. Prepositions with the **genitive** = *out of, from*: as,

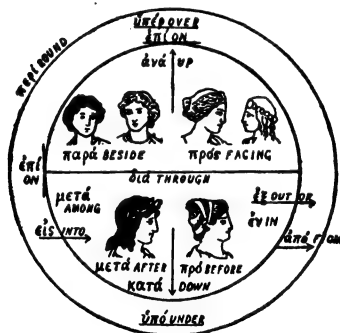
οἶνος ἐκ τῆς βαλάνου τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ φοίνικος, *wine out of the date from the date palm.*

2. Prepositions with the **dative** = *in, on, at, with*: as,

ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, *in the market.*

3. Prepositions with the **accusative** = *into, to, on, against*: as,

εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν, *into the market.*



¹ The Greeks had a keen sense of the relations of space and of cause. These relations are difficult for us to appreciate, because English has lost many of them, but they deserve careful study.

² Like the locative-ablative in Latin; the dative is also instrumental; the other uses of the dative are about the same as in Latin.

1 The **genitive**, besides being used with prepositions meaning *out of*, *from*, etc., is often used with prepositions meaning *on*, *to*, etc., to define the **starting point**, the **point of contact**, or the **source** or **cause** of the action contained in the verb. See 220, 4, 221, 1, 3.

2 The **accusative**, besides being used with prepositions meaning *into*, *to*, etc., is often used with prepositions meaning *up*, *down*, etc., to express some adverbial relation of *cause*, *manner*, etc. See 221, 1-3.

3 **παρά**, *by the side of*, *beside*, in friendly relation :

With **α.**, *from beside*, *from* : **ας**,

παρά τοῦ στρατηγού, *from beside the general* (from his quarters).

With **δ.**, *beside*, *with* : **ας**,

παρά τῷ στρατηγῷ, *with the general* (at his quarters).

With **λ.**, *to the side of*, *beside*, *to*, *along by* : **ας**,

ἀγαι τοῖς ἀγγέλοις παρά τὸν στρατηγόν, *he conducts the messengers to the general's quarters* (they will be welcome).

παρά τὴν ὁδόν, *along by the road* (by the side of).

παρά τοὺς νόμους, *along by or contrary to the laws* (by the side of, substituting your own way for the prescribed way; cf. **κατά**, 221, 3).

4 **ἐπὶ**, *on*, in friendly or in hostile relation :

With **α.**, which defines the starting point, etc. (220, 1), *on*, *at*, *toward* : **ας**,

ἐπ' ἀγκύρας, *at anchor* (starting point).

ἐπὶ τῆς γέφυρας, *on the bridge* (point of contact).

ἐπὶ Ἰωνίᾳς, *toward Ionia* (a desire to reach Ionia causes the action).

With **δ.**, *on*, *at*, *near*, in vital connection with : **ας**,

πύλαι ἐπὶ τοῖς τείχεσιν, *gates on the walls*.

κώμη ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ, *a village on the sea*.

ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ, *near or in the power of his brother* (within his reach).

ἐπὶ τούτῳ, *on this condition*.

With **λ.**, *on*, *to*, the object being inactive (cf. **πρός**, 221, 1) : **ας**,

στρατεύεται ἐπὶ ταῖς κώμας, *he marches on the villages*.

στρατεύεται ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν, *he marches to the river*.

πρός, *face to face, opposite*, in reciprocal relation, either friendly or hostile, 1
the object being active (cf. **ἐπὶ**, 220, 4):

With **Γ.**, *from a position facing, before, consistent with*: as,

πρός θεῶν, *before Heaven* (that punishes the wrongdoer).

πρός τοῦ Κύρου τρόπον, *consistent with Cyrus's character* (his character explains how you may expect him to act).

With **Δ.**, *facing, before*: as,

πρός τῷ ποταμῷ, *before the river* (affording protection or water).

πρός τούτοις, *in the face of this, in addition to this*.

With **Α.**, *to a position facing, before, consistent with, against*: as,

πρός χυλόν, *before fodder* (which affords nourishment).

ἄγουσι τὸν ἄνθρωπον πρὸς τοὺς στρατηγοὺς, *they lead the fellow before the generals* (for punishment).

πρὸς βασιλῆα, *against the king* (who will fight back).

ἀνά, *up*, the way being more or less unknown (cf. **κατά**, 221, 3): 2

With **Α.**, *up, through, to the extent of*: as,

ἀνά τὸ ὄρος, *up the mountain* (region unexplored).

ἀνά τὴν χώραν, *through the country* (which is unknown).

φεύγουσιν ἀνά κράτος, *they flee pellmell* (to the extent of strength).

κατά, *down*, the way being known (cf. **ἀνά**, 221, 2); **κατά** gets its shade of 3
meaning *over, under, etc.*, from the context:

With **Γ.**, which defines the starting point, etc. (220, 1), *down*: as,

κατὰ τῆς πέτρᾱς, *down over the rock* (starting point).

κατὰ τῆς γῆς, *down under the earth* (starting point).

λέγει κατ' αὐτοῦ, *he speaks against him* (cause of action).

With **Α.**, which defines the field of action, *down, along* (= *keeping the course of*), *according to, by*: as,

κατὰ τὸν ποταμόν, *down the river*.

κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν, *along the road*.

διόκομεν κατὰ κράτος, *we pursue on the double-quick* (reserving our power, as in the mile run; cf. **ἀνά**, 221, 2).

κατὰ τοὺς νόμους, *according to the laws* (cf. **παρά**, 220, 3).

κατὰ ἔθνη, *by nations*.

1 In the uses of the **genitive** the idea of possession, source, or separation is more or less prominent :

1. *Source or separation* : 52⁴, 56, 2, sentence 8.
2. The *whole*, of which a part is taken (partitive genitive) : 108³.
3. *Material* : κώμη μιστῇ σίτου, a village full of grain. 19⁴.
4. With verbs meaning *aim at, make trial of, hit or miss, touch, take hold of, gain*, etc., to denote the source or cause of the action expressed by the verbs : 109, 4, sentence 3.
5. With words expressing *comparison* (ἢ, *than*, being omitted) : 93³.
6. With verbs meaning *begin, rule, lead*, etc., as with nouns meaning *beginning, ruler, leader*, etc. (objective genitive) : 36, 2, sentence 5.
7. *Time within which* : τῆς νυκτός, during the night. 78, 2, sentence 5.
8. *Measure* : τριῶν μηνῶν μισθός, three months' pay.
9. *Price or value* : φίλος ἕξις πολλοῦ, a friend worth much.

2 The uses of the **dative** include some uses of the Latin ablative :

1. With words expressing *friendliness or hostility, association or opposition*, as with verbs meaning *favor, injure, please, displease, war with*, etc. 17¹.
2. *Dative of advantage or disadvantage* : 118, 5, sentence 4.
3. *Dative of the possessor*, with εἶμι or γίγνομαι : 76, sentence 6.
4. With verbs compounded with prepositions used with the dative : 22³.
5. *Cause, manner, or means* (instrument) : 105, 2, sentence 11.
6. *Dative of degree of difference* : ὑστερον ἡμέραις πέντε, later by five days, five days later.
7. *Dative of the agent* : 37, 4, 116, 6.
8. *Time at which* : τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ, the same day. 102².

3 The uses of the **accusative** are about the same as in Latin :

1. *Extent of time or of space* : 54, 2, sentence 8.
2. Two accusatives with verbs meaning *make, call, consider*, etc. : 71¹.
3. Two accusatives with verbs meaning *ask, teach, deprive, conceal*, etc. : see αἰτέω, 67, 1.
4. *Accusative of specification* specifies in what particular a statement is true : ἀδικῶ αὐτὸν πάντα, I am wronging him in everything.
5. *Adverbial* : τόνδε τὸν τρόπον, in the following way (cf. 89, 1, sentence 8).

4 For the **article** with adjectives, see 39, 3-6, 40, 1, 2. For the **pronouns**, see 47, 6, 48, 1, 2, 85, 2-5, 86, 1, 2.

Indirect Discourse

Indirect discourse has three forms :

I

1. With verbs meaning *think* or *say*, the **infinitive** is used, with its subject **accusative** (28, 3); but the subject of the infinitive is omitted if it is the same as the subject of the principal verb : as,

λέγουσι Κύρον τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) λῦσαι, ἔαν (μὴ) στρατεύσῃται (224, 1),
They say that Cyrus will (not) break the truce if he does (not) march.

ἔφη τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) λῦσαι, { ἔαν (μὴ) στρατεύσῃται }
 { εἰ (μὴ) στρατεύσαιτο ¹ },

He said that he { shall } (not) break the truce if he { does } (not) march.
{ should } { did }

2. With verbs expressing an act of *perception* ² and with ἀγγέλλω, **2**
announce, the accusative of the **participle** is used instead of the infinitive (223, 1); but the subject of the participle is omitted if it is the same as the subject of the principal verb, and the participle with any word limiting it is then put in the **nominative** : as,

ἀκούουσι Κύρον τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) λύσαντα ἄν, εἰ (μὴ) στρατεύσαιτο, ³
They hear that Cyrus would (not) break the truce if he should (not) march.

Κύρος ἠγγείλε τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) λύσας ἄν, εἰ (μὴ) στρατεύσαιτο,
C. announced that he should (not) break the truce if he should (not) march.

3. After *ὅτι*, *that*, or *ὥς*, *how*, the verbs are either kept in their original **3**
moods, or they may be changed to the same tenses of the optative : ¹ as,

ἔλεξαν ὅτι Κύρος (οὐκ) { ἤθροισε } στρατιάν,
 ἔλεγον ὥς { ἀθροίσαι ¹ }

They said that
They were telling how } *Cyrus did (not) collect an army.*

¹ When the principal verb is **secondary** (21¹), a primary tense of the indicative (21¹) or any tense of the subjunctive may be changed to the same tense of the optative (cf. 97, 6); ἄν of ἔαν (= εἰ + ἄν) is then dropped. Greek, therefore, if it has any sequence, has a **sequence of moods**, and not of tenses.

² For example, *see* (ὁράω, 114, 3), *hear* (ἀκούω, 109, 3), *perceive* (αἰσθάνομαι, 109, 3), *learn* (πυνθάνομαι, 109, 3), *know* (οἶδα, 114, 3). Such verbs may take instead a *ὅτι*-clause or a *ὥς*-clause (223, 3). ³ 224, 3.

Conditional Sentences

Protasis

Apodosis

I Future More Vivid (83, 4, 5)

ἂν (μὴ) { στρατεύηται } , τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) λῦσαι, *Future More Vivid.*
If he does (not) { keep marching } , he will (not) break the truce.
march

2 Present General (83, 4, 5)

ἂν (μὴ) { στρατεύηται } , τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) λῦσαι, *Present General.*
If he does (not) { keep marching } , he { always } breaks the truce.
march never

3 Future Less Vivid (99, 3, 100, 1)

εἰ (μὴ) { στρατεύοιτο } , τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) { λύσει } ἂν, *Future Less Vivid.*
If he should (not) { keep marching } , he would (not) { keep breaking } the truce.
march break

4 Past General (99, 3, 100, 1)

εἰ (μὴ) { στρατεύοιτο } , τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐκ) ἔλυν, *Past General.*
If he did (not) { keep marching } , he { always } broke the truce.
march never

5 Contrary to Fact

1. In present time:

εἰ (μὴ) ἐστρατεύετο, τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐκ) ἔλυν ἂν,
If he were (not) marching, he would (not) be breaking the truce.

2. In past time:

εἰ (μὴ) ἐστρατεύσατο, τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐκ) ἔλυσεν ἂν,
If he had (not) marched, he would (not) have broken the truce.

Conditional Relative Sentences

A relative pronoun or a relative (conjunctive) adverb may take the place of *εἰ* in any conditional sentence (224, 1-5); the sentence is then called a conditional relative sentence: as,

ὅς ἂν ¹ (μὴ) στρατεύηται, τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) λύσει,
Whoever ² does (not) keep marching will (not) break the truce.

ἐπὶ ἂν ³ (μὴ) στρατεύσῃται, ⁴ τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) λύσει,
Whenever ⁵ he does (not) march, he will (not) break the truce.

ὥς ἂν ⁶ (μὴ) στρατεύηται, ⁴ τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) λύσει,
So long as ⁶ he does (not) march, he will (not) break the truce.

ὅς ἂν ¹ (μὴ) { στρατεύηται
στρατεύσῃται }, τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) λύσει, 2
Whoever ² does (not) { keep marching
march }, { always
never } breaks the truce.

ἐπεὶ (μὴ) στρατεύσαιοτο, τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐ) λύσειεν ἂν, 3
Whenever ⁵ he should (not) march, he would (not) break the truce.

ὅς (μὴ) { στρατεύοιτο
στρατεύσαιτο }, τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐκ) ἔλυνεν, 4
Whoever ² did (not) { keep marching
march }, { always
never } broke the truce.

ὅς (μὴ) ἐστρατεύσατο, τὰς σπονδὰς (οὐκ) ἔλυσεν ἂν, 5
Whoever ² had (not) marched would (not) have broken the truce.

¹ ἔάν (84, 1) = εἰ + ἂν; ὅς takes the place of εἰ, and ἂν remains. ² Who-
ever = if anybody. ³ ἐπὶ ἂν = ἐπεὶ + ἂν (84²).

⁴ Time that is past is definite, and is expressed by the indicative, intro-
duced by ἐπεὶ, when (100, 2), ὥς, while, until (118, 4), ἔστω, until (118, 4),
ἔχρι, until, μέχρι, until (118, 4), or πρίν, until (118, 4): as,

ἐπεὶ ἐστρατεύσατο, when he had marched. 52¹.

ὥς ἐστρατεύετο, while he was marching.

μέχρι ἐστρατεύσατο, until he marched.

⁵ Whenever = if ever (84²).
time that, so long as.

⁶ ὥς ἂν = during the time that, all the

The Participle

- 1 Participles are attributive, circumstantial, or supplementary.¹
- 2 Participles are said to be attributive if they are used like attributive adjectives (39, 3-5, 40, 1): as,

ὁ βασιλεύων Ἀρταξέρξης, *the enthroned Artaxerxes.*
 οἱ βουλόμενοι, *those that wish.*
 τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους,² *any that do not wish.*
- 3 Participles are said to be circumstantial if they connect an attendant circumstance to the principal verb, or if they express time, cause, manner, means, condition, concession, or purpose:³ as,
 1. Attendant circumstance :

πέμψας ἐκέλευσεν, *he sent and ordered.*
 2. Time :

διαρπάσαντες πορεύσονται, *after pillaging they will advance.*
 3. Cause :

στρατιᾶν ἀθροίζομεν βουλόμενοι στρατεύεσθαι, *we are collecting an army because we wish to march.*
 4. Manner :

στρατιᾶν ἀθροίζει ἐπικρυπτόμενος,⁴ *he collects an army secretly.*
 5. Means :

κρέα ἐσθionτες διαγίνονται, *by eating flesh they get through.*
 6. Condition :

οὐ στρατεύσεται μὴ στρατιᾶν ἀθροίσας,² *he will not march unless he has collected an army.*
 7. Concession :

στρατιᾶν ἀθροίσας οὐ στρατεύεται, *although he has collected an army, he does not march.*

¹ Participles are far more common in Greek than in English, and they are generally best translated by a clause or a phrase. For the tenses, see 58, 7.

² The conditional participle, if negative, takes μή, not (12, 3): τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους = *any or all that do not wish, if there are any that do not wish.*

³ These meanings are not so distinct in Greek as in English, and often shade into each other.

⁴ ἐπικρυπτόμενος, *concealing it, secretly* (cf. 59²).

8. Purpose :

στρατεύεται ὥς ¹ διαρπάσων, ² *he is marching to plunder.*

If the circumstantial participle (226, 3) does not refer to some word in the subject or the predicate of the sentence, it stands in the **genitive absolute**: ³ as,

Κύρου κελεύοντος στρατεύονται οὗτοι, *when Cyrus commands, these men march.*

ὥς ¹ Κύρου ἄκοντος ⁴ οὐ στρατεύονται, *because Cyrus is not willing, they do not march.*

Participles are said to be **supplementary** if they complete the predicate; they agree with the subject or the object of the principal verb: as,

1. Not in indirect discourse:

παύεται στρατευόμενος, *he stops marching.*

παύω αὐτὸν στρατευόμενον, *I make him stop marching.*

ἔλαθε ⁵ { στρατευόμενος
στρατεύσάμενος }, *he { was marching
marched } secretly.*

ἔτυχε ⁵ { στρατευόμενος
στρατεύσάμενος }, *he happened { to be marching.
to march. }*

ἔφθασε ⁵ { στρατευόμενος
στρατεύσάμενος }, *he { was marching
marched } first.*

2. In indirect discourse (223, 2):

πυνθάνομαι αὐτὸν στρατευόμενον, *I learn that he is marching.*

οἶδα αὐτὸν ἀδικήσαντα, *I know that he did wrong.*

οἶδα ἀδικήσας, *I know that I did wrong.*

¹ See ὥς, 59, 1.

² The future participle is used regularly to express purpose.

³ As in the ablative absolute in Latin. Greek sometimes uses impersonal forms in the accusative absolute: as, οὐ στρατεύονται ἔξιν διαρπάσαι, *they do not advance, although it is possible to pillage.* ⁴ 58, 4.

⁵ When used with λανθάνω, *escape notice*, τυγχάνω, *happen*, or φθάνω, *outstrip*, 109, 3, the participle contains the principal thought. The present participle here denotes the *continuance* of an action or a state, while the aorist participle denotes its mere *occurrence*. The participle is often best translated as a finite verb, the principal verb (λανθάνω, etc.) being translated by some other word or phrase.

Purpose Clauses

1. The infinitive (as in English) : as,
 ἔπεμψεν αὐτοὺς διαρπάζειν, *he sent them to pillage.*
2. Clauses introduced by *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, or *ὅπως*, *that*, or by *ἵνα μὴ*, *ὥς μὴ*, or *ὅπως μὴ*, *that not* (81, 1, 80, 2, 97, 6) : as,
 (οὐ) στρατεύεται, ἵνα (μὴ) διαρπάξῃ,
He is (not) marching that he may (not) keep pillaging.
 (οὐκ) ἰστρατεύετο, ἵνα (μὴ) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{διαρπάξῃ} \\ \text{διαρπάξοι} \end{array} \right\}$,
He was (not) marching that he $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{may} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\}$ (not) keep pillaging. (97, 6.)
3. Relative pronouns or relative (conjunctive) adverbs with the future indicative : as,
 (οὐ) στρατιᾶν ἀθροίζει ἥτις (μὴ) διαρπάσῃ,
He is (not) collecting an army which shall (not) pillage.
 (οὐκ) ἄγει αὐτοὺς ὅθεν (μὴ) ἔσται ἐξελθεῖν,
He is (not) leading them to where it shall (not) be possible to come out.
4. The future participle (227²) : as,
 (οὐ) στρατεύεται (οὐ) διαρπάζων, *he does (not) march (not) to pillage.*

Object Clauses

5. 1. With verbs expressing *effort*, the object is expressed by *ὅπως*, *how*, *that*, or by *ὅπως μὴ*, *how not*, *that not*, with the future indicative : as,
 (οὐ) βουλεύεται ὅπως (μὴ) διαρπάσῃ,
He is (not) planning how he shall (not) pillage.
6. 2. With verbs expressing *fear*, the object is expressed by *μὴ*, *that*, or by *μὴ οὐ*, *that not*, with the subjunctive (80, 5) or the optative (97, 6) : as,
 (οὐκ) ἐφοβούμην μὴ (οὐ) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{στρατεύηται} \\ \text{στρατεύοιτο} \end{array} \right\}$,
I was (not) fearing that he $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{may} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\}$ (not) be marching. (97, 6.)

GREEK WORD LISTS

1. ἀγαθή	8. Ἑλληνική	15. κακή	22. σπονδαί	1
2. ἀγορά	9. ἔχει	16. καλή	23. στολή	
3. ἀρετή	10. ἔχουσι	17. μικρά	24. τροπή	
4. ἀρχή	11. ἦν	18. νευρά	25. φυγή	
5. βουλή	12. ἦσαν	19. οὐρά	26. φυλακή	
6. γενεά	13. θεά	20. Περσική	27. ψυχή	
7. δέ	14. καί	21. πομπή	28. ὦ	
29. ἀδελφός	36. θεός	43. οὖν	50. σκηνή	2
30. ἀθροίζω	37. κελεύω	44. οὕτως	51. στινή	
31. ἀρπάζω	38. λοχ-αγός	45. παλτόν	52. στρατεύω	
32. εἰ	39. λύω	46. παρά	53. στρατ-ηγός	
33. εἰς	40. μή	47. πέμπω	54. στρατιά	
34. ἐν	41. ὁδός	48. ποταμός	55. τρέπω	
35. ἐξ	42. οὐ	49. ποτόν	56. ὤδε	
57. ἀγαθός	64. ἐνταῦθα	71. λέγω	78. πείθω	3
58. ἄγω	65. θύω	72. λείπω	79. Περσικός	
59. ἀπό	66. ἰσχυρός	73. μακρός	80. πιστεύω	
60. ἀρπάζω	67. καί . . . καί	74. μέν	81. πράττω	
61. γάρ	68. κακός	75. μαστός	82. σύν	
62. γράφω	69. καλός	76. μικρός	83. φανερός	
63. Ἑλληνικός	70. κλέπτω	77. μισθός	84. φοβερός	
85. ἄγγελος	92. δι-αρπάζω	99. κίνδυνος	106. στρατό-πειδον	4
86. ἄνθρωπος	93. ἐκ-λείπω	100. Κλέαρχος	107. συμ-βουλεύω	
87. ἀπο-λείπω	94. ἐλαύνω	101. λείπω	108. σύμ-μαχος	
88. ἀπο-πέμπω	95. ἐξ-ελαύνω	102. Μίλητος	109. τάλαντον	
89. βάρβαρος	96. ἐπεί	103. παράδεισος	110. τρόπαιον	
90. βασιλεία	97. ἔφη	104. ἀπ-οδος	111. ὑπο-ζύγιον	
91. διά	98. Κελαιναί	105. πόλεμος	112. φιλό-σοφος	
113. ἄμα	118. γράφω	123. θάλαττα	128. πείθω	5
114. ἄμαξα	119. ἐμ-πόριον	124. καί	129. σπεινύω	
115. ἀρμάμαξα	120. ἐπί	125. λέγω	130. σφίζω	
116. βασιλεία	121. ἐπι-βουλή	126. λείπω	131. τράπεζα	
117. γιφύρα	122. ἐπι-στολή	127. νομίζω	132. ὑπ-οπτέω	

ENGLISH WORD LISTS

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 1. <i>good</i> | 8. <i>Greek</i> | 15. <i>bad</i> | 22. <i>truce</i> |
| | 2. <i>market</i> | 9. <i>he has</i> | 16. <i>beautiful</i> | 23. <i>robe</i> |
| | 3. <i>goodness</i> | 10. <i>they have</i> | 17. <i>small</i> | 24. <i>rout</i> |
| | 4. <i>province</i> | 11. <i>he was</i> | 18. <i>bowstring</i> | 25. <i>flight</i> |
| | 5. <i>plan</i> | 12. <i>they were</i> | 19. <i>rear</i> | 26. <i>guard</i> |
| | 6. <i>race</i> | 13. <i>goddess</i> | 20. <i>Persian</i> | 27. <i>soul</i> |
| | 7. <i>but, and</i> | 14. <i>and</i> | 21. <i>procession</i> | 28. <i>O</i> |
| 2 | 29. <i>brother</i> | 36. <i>god</i> | 43. <i>now</i> | 50. <i>tent</i> |
| | 30. <i>collect</i> | 37. <i>order</i> | 44. <i>so, thus</i> | 51. <i>narrow</i> |
| | 31. <i>plunder</i> | 38. <i>captain</i> | 45. <i>javelin</i> | 52. <i>make war</i> |
| | 32. <i>if</i> | 39. <i>loose</i> | 46. <i>beside</i> | 53. <i>general</i> |
| | 33. <i>into</i> | 40. <i>not</i> | 47. <i>send</i> | 54. <i>army</i> |
| | 34. <i>in</i> | 41. <i>road</i> | 48. <i>river</i> | 55. <i>turn</i> |
| | 35. <i>out of</i> | 42. <i>not</i> | 49. <i>drink</i> | 56. <i>thus</i> |
| 3 | 57. <i>good</i> | 64. <i>here, there</i> | 71. <i>say</i> | 78. <i>persuade</i> |
| | 58. <i>lead</i> | 65. <i>sacrifice</i> | 72. <i>leave</i> | 79. <i>Persian</i> |
| | 59. <i>off from</i> | 66. <i>strong</i> | 73. <i>long</i> | 80. <i>trust</i> |
| | 60. <i>plunder</i> | 67. <i>both . . . and</i> | 74. <i>indeed</i> | 81. <i>do</i> |
| | 61. <i>for</i> | 68. <i>bad</i> | 75. <i>full</i> | 82. <i>with</i> |
| | 62. <i>write</i> | 69. <i>beautiful</i> | 76. <i>small</i> | 83. <i>visible</i> |
| | 63. <i>Greek</i> | 70. <i>steal</i> | 77. <i>pay</i> | 84. <i>fearful</i> |
| 4 | 85. <i>messenger</i> | 92. <i>pillage</i> | 99. <i>danger</i> | 106. <i>camp</i> |
| | 86. <i>man</i> | 93. <i>abandon</i> | 100. <i>Clearchus</i> | 107. <i>advise</i> |
| | 87. <i>abandon</i> | 94. <i>march</i> | 101. <i>leave</i> | 108. <i>ally</i> |
| | 88. <i>send off</i> | 95. <i>march out of</i> | 102. <i>Miletus</i> | 109. <i>talent</i> |
| | 89. <i>barbarian</i> | 96. <i>when, since</i> | 103. <i>park</i> | 110. <i>trophy</i> |
| | 90. <i>palace</i> | 97. <i>he said</i> | 104. <i>pass</i> | 111. <i>yoke animal</i> |
| | 91. <i>through</i> | 98. <i>Celenae</i> | 105. <i>war</i> | 112. <i>philosopher</i> |
| 5 | 113. <i>at the same time</i> | 118. <i>write</i> | 123. <i>sea</i> | 128. <i>persuade</i> |
| | 114. <i>wagon</i> | 119. <i>emporium</i> | 124. <i>and, also, too</i> | 129. <i>hasten</i> |
| | 115. <i>carriage</i> | 120. <i>on</i> | 125. <i>say</i> | 130. <i>save</i> |
| | 116. <i>queen</i> | 121. <i>plot</i> | 126. <i>leave</i> | 131. <i>table</i> |
| | 117. <i>bridge</i> | 122. <i>letter</i> | 127. <i>think</i> | 132. <i>suspect</i> |

133. βίος	139. κατα-λείπω	145. οἶνος	151. σῖτος	1
134. Δᾱρείος	140. κωλύω	146. ὅπλα	152. τάφος	
135. δένδρον	141. Κύρος	147. παίω	153. τελευτή	
136. δῶρον	142. λίθος	148. πάλιν	154. τόξον	
137. ἵππος	143. νῆσος	149. πεδῖον	155. φίλος	
138. κατ-άγω	144. νόμος	150. πλοῖον	156. χρόνος	
157. αἰρέω	164. ἐπι-βουλεύω	171. κρήνη	178. πύλη	2
158. ἀ-λήθεια	165. ζώνη	172. κώμη	179. σῖγῃ	
159. ἄρχω	166. ἡμέρᾱ	173. μάχη	180. τότε	
160. βίβη	167. θέα	174. οἰκίᾱ	181. ὑπό	
161. γνώμη	168. θηρεύω	175. ὄλεθρος	182. φόβος	
162. δίκη	169. θηρίον	176. πείρα	183. χώρα	
163. δόξα	170. θύρᾱ	177. πολλακίς	184. ὥρᾱ	
185. ἄ-δικος	192. ἄ-σῖτος	199. εὖ-πορος	206. πείθω	3
186. ἄ-θυμος	193. ἀ-τιμάζω	200. ἡδέως	207. πράττω	
187. ἀ-μήχανος	194. ἀ-φύλακτος	201. κατα-κόπτω	208. πρό-θυμος	
188. ἀν-αριθμητος	195. δεξιός	202. λύω	209. πρὸς	
189. ἄ-πειρος	196. δῦσ-πορος	203. ὁ, ἡ, τό	210. τέκνον	
190. ἀ-πορίᾱ	197. ἐκ-πλήττω	204. ὄρθιος	211. φίλιος	
191. ἄ-πορος	198. ἐπιτήδεια	205. πατῆρς	212. ὡς	
213. Ἀβροκόμᾱς	220. Γωβρύᾱς	227. Μαρσύᾱς	234. πιλαστής	4
214. ἀγοράζω	221. ἱεῖνος	228. Μίδᾱς	235. πιστεύω	
215. Ἀθηναῖος	222. ἕξ	229. ὁ-δε	236. πλησίον	
216. ἀλλά	223. Εὐφράτης	230. ὀπλίτης	237. σατράπης	
217. ἄλλος	224. θύω	231. Ὀρόντᾱς	238. στρατιώτης	
218. Ἀρταξέρξης	225. κωμ-ἀρχης	232. οὗτος	239. συμ-πράττω	
219. αὐτός	226. κωμήτης	233. παρασάγγης	240. τοξότης	
241. ἀγοράζω	248. δηλός	255. ἱκανός	262. Πισίδαι	5
242. ἕξις	249. δια-κόπτω	256. Κίλιξ	263. πορεύω	
243. βουλεύω	250. δια-τρίβω	257. κλώψ	264. στρατεύω	
244. βούλομαι	251. δι-ᾠρῶ	258. μετά	265. συμ-βουλεύω	
245. γίγνομαι	252. Δόλοψ	259. μετα-πέμπω	266. φάλαγξ	
246. γυνή	253. ἥδη	260. ὅπως	267. φύλαξ	
247. δῆ	254. Θραῖξ	261. παύω	268. φυλάττω	

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|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 133. <i>life</i> | 139. <i>leave behind</i> | 145. <i>wine</i> | 151. <i>grain, food</i> |
| | 134. <i>Darius</i> | 140. <i>hinder</i> | 146. <i>arms</i> | 152. <i>tomb</i> |
| | 135. <i>tree</i> | 141. <i>Cyrus</i> | 147. <i>strike</i> | 153. <i>end</i> |
| | 136. <i>gift</i> | 142. <i>stone</i> | 148. <i>back, again</i> | 154. <i>bow</i> |
| | 137. <i>horse</i> | 143. <i>island</i> | 149. <i>plain</i> | 155. <i>friend</i> |
| | 138. <i>lead back</i> | 144. <i>law</i> | 150. <i>boat</i> | 156. <i>time</i> |
| 2 | 157. <i>take</i> | 164. <i>plot against</i> | 171. <i>spring</i> | 178. <i>gate</i> |
| | 158. <i>truth</i> | 165. <i>girdle</i> | 172. <i>village</i> | 179. <i>silence</i> |
| | 159. <i>begin, rule</i> | 166. <i>day</i> | 173. <i>battle</i> | 180. <i>then</i> |
| | 160. <i>force</i> | 167. <i>sight</i> | 174. <i>house</i> | 181. <i>under, by</i> |
| | 161. <i>purpose</i> | 168. <i>hunt</i> | 175. <i>destruction</i> | 182. <i>fear</i> |
| | 162. <i>justice</i> | 169. <i>animal</i> | 176. <i>trial</i> | 183. <i>country</i> |
| | 163. <i>opinion</i> | 170. <i>door</i> | 177. <i>many times</i> | 184. <i>hour</i> |
| 3 | 185. <i>unjust</i> | 192. <i>without food</i> | 199. <i>easy to pass</i> | 206. <i>persuade</i> |
| | 186. <i>dispirited</i> | 193. <i>dishonor</i> | 200. <i>gladly</i> | 207. <i>do</i> |
| | 187. <i>impracticable</i> | 194. <i>unguarded</i> | 201. <i>cut down</i> | 208. <i>eager</i> |
| | 188. <i>innumerable</i> | 195. <i>right</i> | 202. <i>loose</i> | 209. <i>facing</i> |
| | 189. <i>inexperienced</i> | 196. <i>hard to pass</i> | 203. <i>the</i> | 210. <i>child</i> |
| | 190. <i>difficulty</i> | 197. <i>amaze</i> | 204. <i>steep</i> | 211. <i>friendly</i> |
| | 191. <i>impassable</i> | 198. <i>provisions</i> | 205. <i>ancestral</i> | 212. <i>as, when</i> |
| 4 | 213. <i>Abrocomas</i> | 220. <i>Gobryas</i> | 227. <i>Marsyas</i> | 234. <i>peltast</i> |
| | 214. <i>buy</i> | 221. <i>that</i> | 228. <i>Midas</i> | 235. <i>trust</i> |
| | 215. <i>Athenian</i> | 222. <i>six</i> | 229. <i>this</i> | 236. <i>near</i> |
| | 216. <i>but</i> | 223. <i>Euphrates</i> | 230. <i>hoplite</i> | 237. <i>satrap</i> |
| | 217. <i>other</i> | 224. <i>sacrifice</i> | 231. <i>Orontas</i> | 238. <i>soldier</i> |
| | 218. <i>Artaxerxes</i> | 225. <i>village chief</i> | 232. <i>this</i> | 239. <i>help do</i> |
| | 219. <i>self</i> | 226. <i>villager</i> | 233. <i>parasang</i> | 240. <i>bowman</i> |
| 5 | 241. <i>buy</i> | 248. <i>evident</i> | 255. <i>able</i> | 262. <i>Pisidians</i> |
| | 242. <i>worthy of</i> | 249. <i>cut through</i> | 256. <i>Cilician</i> | 263. <i>make go</i> |
| | 243. <i>counsel</i> | 250. <i>delay</i> | 257. <i>thief</i> | 264. <i>make war</i> |
| | 244. <i>wish</i> | 251. <i>ditch</i> | 258. <i>among</i> | 265. <i>plan with</i> |
| | 245. <i>be born</i> | 252. <i>Dolopian</i> | 259. <i>send for</i> | 266. <i>phalanx</i> |
| | 246. <i>woman</i> | 253. <i>already</i> | 260. <i>how</i> | 267. <i>guard</i> |
| | 247. <i>now</i> | 254. <i>Thracian</i> | 261. <i>make stop</i> | 268. <i>guard</i> |

269. ἄκων	276. γόνυ	283. νύξ	290. στράτευμα	1
270. ἄ-πῶς	277. δόρυ	284. ὄρνις	291. ὕδωρ	
271. ἀπ-έρχομαι	278. ἐκόν	285. παῖς	292. φρέαρ	
272. ἄρμα	279. ἐλπὶς	286. Παρόσατις	293. φυγὰς	
273. ἄσπις	280. ἔρχομαι	287. πᾶς	294. χάρις	
274. γέρων	281. κινδυνεύω	288. πατρίς	295. χρήματα	
275. γίγας	282. μυριάς	289. πρᾶγμα	296. ὥς	
297. βασιλεύω	301. ἐρωτάω	305. παρα-σκευάζω	309. συ-σκευάζω	2
298. βιάζομαι	302. μέντοι	306. πειράω	310. τιμῶω	
299. ἐάω	303. νικάω	307. στρατο-πεδεύω	311. Χερρό-νησος	
300. Ἑλλάς	304. ὀρμάω	308. συμ-βουλεύω	312. χράομαι	
313. ἀ-δικέω	318. δοκέω	323. ὅς-τις	328. τίς, τί	3
314. αἰτίω	319. ἱπομαι	324. ποιέω	329. τρέφω	
315. ἀξιόω	320. ἦκω	325. πολεμέω	330. φιλέω	
316. δέω	321. οἰκέω	326. σάτυρος	331. φοβέω	
317. δηλόω	322. ὅς, ἦ, ὅ	327. τίς, τί	332. ὥσ-τε	
333. ἀνά	341. ἦ, ἦ	349. ξένος	357. πούς	4
334. ἄνω	342. κέρας	350. ὄρος	358. πῶς	
335. αὖ	343. κράτος	351. οὐ-κ-έτι	359. στρατ-ηγέω	
336. γένος	344. κρέας	352. οὐ-ποτε	360. συγ-γενής	
337. ἔθνος	345. μάλλον	353. πάρ-ειμι	361. Σωκράτης	
338. εἶσω	346. μη-κ-έτι	354. πλήρης	362. Τισσαφέρνης	
339. ἔτι	347. μή-ποτε	355. ποτέ	363. τρι-ήρης	
340. εὖρος	348. νόμος	356. Πρόξενος	364. φεύγω	
365. ἀγών	372. δύο	379. ἵνα	386. ὁ-θεν	5
366. ἀνὴρ	373. εἰμί	380. κατα-πέμπω	387. ὀπισ-θεν	
367. ἀπ-άγω	374. Ἑλλην	381. κυκλόω	388. ὅπως	
368. γυμνικός	375. ἐξ-έρχομαι	382. μή	389. πατήρ	
369. δαίμων	376. εὐ-δαίμων	383. μήν	390. φοβέω	
370. δαρεικός	377. ἡγέμεν	384. μήτηρ	391. χεῖρ	
371. δαίδω	378. θυγάτηρ	385. νῦν	392. ὥς	

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|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 269. <i>not willing</i> | 276. <i>knee</i> | 283. <i>night</i> | 290. <i>army</i> |
| | 270. <i>entire</i> | 277. <i>spear</i> | 284. <i>bird</i> | 291. <i>water</i> |
| | 271. <i>come away</i> | 278. <i>willing</i> | 285. <i>child</i> | 292. <i>well</i> |
| | 272. <i>chariot</i> | 279. <i>hope</i> | 286. <i>Parysatis</i> | 293. <i>exile</i> |
| | 273. <i>shield</i> | 280. <i>come</i> | 287. <i>all</i> | 294. <i>favor</i> |
| | 274. <i>old man</i> | 281. <i>run a risk</i> | 288. <i>native land</i> | 295. <i>goods, money</i> |
| | 275. <i>giant</i> | 282. <i>ten thousand</i> | 289. <i>fact</i> | 296. <i>as, because</i> |
| 2 | 297. <i>be king</i> | 301. <i>ask a question</i> | 305. <i>prepare for</i> | 309. <i>get things to-</i> |
| | 298. <i>force</i> | 302. <i>however</i> | 306. <i>try</i> | 310. <i>honor [gether</i> |
| | 299. <i>let</i> | 303. <i>conquer</i> | 307. <i>camp</i> | 311. <i>Chersonesus</i> |
| | 300. <i>Hellas</i> | 304. <i>start</i> | 308. <i>plan with</i> | 312. <i>use</i> |
| 3 | 313. <i>be unjust</i> | 318. <i>think, seem</i> | 323. <i>whoever</i> | 328. <i>a, a certain</i> |
| | 314. <i>ask</i> | 319. <i>follow [best</i> | 324. <i>make</i> | 329. <i>nourish</i> |
| | 315. <i>think right</i> | 320. <i>arrive</i> | 325. <i>war</i> | 330. <i>love</i> |
| | 316. <i>want</i> | 321. <i>inhabit</i> | 326. <i>satyr</i> | 331. <i>frighten</i> |
| | 317. <i>make evident</i> | 322. <i>who</i> | 327. <i>who</i> | 332. <i>so as, as to</i> |
| 4 | 333. <i>up</i> | 341. <i>or, than</i> | 349. <i>guest friend</i> | 357. <i>foot</i> |
| | 334. <i>up</i> | 342. <i>horn</i> | 350. <i>mountain</i> | 358. <i>how</i> |
| | 335. <i>again</i> | 343. <i>might</i> | 351. <i>no longer</i> | 359. <i>be general</i> |
| | 336. <i>race</i> | 344. <i>flesh</i> | 352. <i>never</i> | 360. <i>akin</i> |
| | 337. <i>nation</i> | 345. <i>more</i> | 353. <i>be beside</i> | 361. <i>Socrates</i> |
| | 338. <i>inside</i> | 346. <i>no longer</i> | 354. <i>full</i> | 362. <i>Tissaphernes</i> |
| | 339. <i>still</i> | 347. <i>never</i> | 355. <i>once</i> | 363. <i>trireme</i> |
| | 340. <i>width</i> | 348. <i>custom</i> | 356. <i>Prozenus</i> | 364. <i>flee</i> |
| 5 | 365. <i>contest</i> | 372. <i>two</i> | 379. <i>that</i> | 386. <i>whence</i> |
| | 366. <i>man</i> | 373. <i>be</i> | 380. <i>send down</i> | 387. <i>behind</i> |
| | 367. <i>lead off</i> | 374. <i>Greek</i> | 381. <i>encircle</i> | 388. <i>in what way</i> |
| | 368. <i>athletic</i> | 375. <i>come out</i> | 382. <i>not</i> | 389. <i>father</i> |
| | 369. <i>divinity</i> | 376. <i>prosperous</i> | 383. <i>month</i> | 390. <i>frighten</i> |
| | 370. <i>daric</i> | 377. <i>guide</i> | 384. <i>mother</i> | 391. <i>hand</i> |
| | 371. <i>fear</i> | 378. <i>daughter</i> | 385. <i>now</i> | 392. <i>in what way</i> |

393. αἷτιος	401. δαπανάω	409. ἐμ-αυτοῦ	417. μισθῶ	I
394. ἀλλήλων	402. δέκα	410. ἐμός	418. ὁμο-λογέω	
395. αὖν, ἤν	403. δυνατός	411. ἐπ'άν	419. οὐ	
396. ἀντί	404. εἶν	412. ἐπειδ'άν	420. σε-αυτοῦ	
397. αὐτοῦ	405. ἐ-αυτοῦ	413. ἐπι-μελόμαι	421. σύ, ὑμεῖς	
398. Βαβυλών	406. ἐγώ, ἡμεῖς	414. ἡμέτερος	422. συν-αντάω	
399. βοάω	407. ἑκαστος	415. καλέω	423. ὑμεῖς	
400. γυμνάζω	408. ἐκεῖ	416. κ'άν	424. ὑμέτερος	
425. αἰσχροῦς	432. ἡδίων	439. μέλας	446. πολὺς	2
426. ἀ-ληθής	433. ἡδύς	440. νέος	447. συμ-πορεύομαι	
427. ἀ-σφαλής	434. Κιλικία	441. περί	448. τάφος	
428. βαθύς	435. Κιλιση	442. πικρός	449. ταχύς	
429. βραχύς	436. λόχος	443. πιστός	450. τέ . . . καί	
430. ἐχθρός	437. μάλα	444. πλησίος	451. τοξεύω	
431. ἔχω	438. μέγας	445. πολέμιος	452. φίλος	
453. αἰρέω	458. ἐντεῦ-θεν	463. μη-δ-εἰς	468. πείθω	3
454. ἀλίσκομαι	459. εὐρίσκω	464. οἰκα-δε	469. πίπτω	
455. δις-χίλιοι	460. Καππαδοκία	465. οἰκο-θεν	470. πρό-τερος	
456. ἐθελω	461. Δυδία	466. οὐ-δ-εἰς	471. πρῶτος	
457. ἐκ-πίπτω	462. Μαίανδρος	467. πάσχω	472. σταθμός	
473. ἀνά-βασις	479. ἐπειδή	485. ναὺς	491. Σάρδεις	4
474. βασιλεύς	480. ἱππεύς	486. ὁπότε	492. τάξις	
475. διά-βασις	481. ἰχθύς	487. πάνυ	493. τιμωρέω	
476. δύναμις	482. Κολοσσαί	488. Πελοπόν-νησος	494. ὑπέρ	
477. ἔνεκα	483. μάντις	489. πόλις	495. χιλός	
478. ἐπεὶ	484. Μένων	490. πράξις	496. ὠφελίω	
497. ἀκούω	504. γέα	511. κράνος	518. σύμ-πλεως	5
498. ἄκρον	505. ἐπι-σῆτισμός	512. μνάω	519. τόπος	
499. ἀπλός	506. εὐ-νοος	513. νέως	520. φέρω	
500. ἀπο-πλέω	507. ἔως	514. νόος	521. φοινίκιος	
501. ἀπό-πλοος	508. ἔλεως	515. ὅτι	522. χαλεπός	
502. ἀργύρεος	509. κακό-νοος	516. πλός	523. χάλκειος	
503. ἀργύριον	510. κήρυξ	517. στέφανος	524. χρύσειος	

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|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| I | 393. <i>responsible</i> | 401. <i>be at expense</i> | 409. <i>of myself</i> | 417. <i>hire</i> |
| | 394. <i>of each other</i> | 402. <i>ten</i> | 410. <i>my</i> | 418. <i>admit</i> |
| | 395. <i>if</i> | 403. <i>able</i> | 411. <i>whenever</i> | 419. <i>of himself</i> |
| | 396. <i>over against</i> | 404. <i>if</i> | 412. <i>whenever</i> | 420. <i>of yourself</i> |
| | 397. <i>of him</i> | 405. <i>of himself</i> | 413. <i>care for</i> | 421. <i>you</i> |
| | 398. <i>Babylon</i> | 406. <i>I, we</i> | 414. <i>our</i> | 422. <i>meet</i> |
| | 399. <i>cry out</i> | 407. <i>each</i> | 415. <i>call</i> | 423. <i>you</i> |
| | 400. <i>exercise</i> | 408. <i>there</i> | 416. <i>and if</i> | 424. <i>your</i> |
| 2 | 425. <i>shameful</i> | 432. <i>sweeter</i> | 439. <i>black</i> | 446. <i>much</i> |
| | 426. <i>true, truthful</i> | 433. <i>sweet</i> | 440. <i>new</i> | 447. <i>advance with</i> |
| | 427. <i>safe</i> | 434. <i>Cilicia</i> | 441. <i>round</i> | 448. <i>ditch</i> |
| | 428. <i>deep</i> | 435. <i>Cilician queen</i> | 442. <i>bitter</i> | 449. <i>swift</i> |
| | 429. <i>short</i> | 436. <i>company</i> | 443. <i>faithful</i> | 450. <i>both . . . and</i> |
| | 430. <i>hostile</i> | 437. <i>much</i> | 444. <i>near</i> | 451. <i>shoot</i> |
| | 431. <i>have</i> | 438. <i>great</i> | 445. <i>hostile</i> | 452. <i>friendly</i> |
| 3 | 453. <i>take</i> | 458. <i>from here</i> | 463. <i>not one</i> | 468. <i>persuade</i> |
| | 454. <i>be taken</i> | 459. <i>find</i> | 464. <i>homeward</i> | 469. <i>fall</i> |
| | 455. <i>two thousand</i> | 460. <i>Cappadocia</i> | 465. <i>from home</i> | 470. <i>earlier</i> |
| | 456. <i>be willing</i> | 461. <i>Lydia</i> | 466. <i>not one</i> | 471. <i>first</i> |
| | 457. <i>fall out</i> | 462. <i>Maeander</i> | 467. <i>suffer</i> | 472. <i>day's march</i> |
| 4 | 473. <i>going up</i> | 479. <i>when</i> | 485. <i>ship</i> | 491. <i>Sardis</i> |
| | 474. <i>king</i> | 480. <i>horseman</i> | 486. <i>whenever</i> | 492. <i>division</i> |
| | 475. <i>crossing</i> | 481. <i>fish</i> | 487. <i>very</i> | 493. <i>avenge</i> |
| | 476. <i>force</i> | 482. <i>Colossae</i> | 488. <i>Peloponnesus</i> | 494. <i>over</i> |
| | 477. <i>because of</i> | 483. <i>soothsayer</i> | 489. <i>city</i> | 495. <i>fodder</i> |
| | 478. <i>when</i> | 484. <i>Menon</i> | 490. <i>undertaking</i> | 496. <i>aid</i> |
| 5 | 497. <i>hear</i> | 504. <i>earth</i> | 511. <i>helmet</i> | 518. <i>full</i> |
| | 498. <i>summit</i> | 505. <i>forage</i> | 512. <i>mina</i> | 519. <i>region</i> |
| | 499. <i>simple</i> | 506. <i>well-disposed</i> | 513. <i>temple</i> | 520. <i>carry</i> |
| | 500. <i>sail off</i> | 507. <i>dawn</i> | 514. <i>mind</i> | 521. <i>purple</i> |
| | 501. <i>voyage away</i> | 508. <i>propitious</i> | 515. <i>that</i> | 522. <i>hardly</i> |
| | 502. <i>silver</i> | 509. <i>ill-disposed</i> | 516. <i>voyage</i> | 523. <i>bronze</i> |
| | 503. <i>money</i> | 510. <i>herald</i> | 517. <i>crown</i> | 524. <i>golden</i> |

525. ἀγγέλλω	530. ἀπο-κτείνω	535. ἐκ-βάλλω	540. πυθάνομαι	1
526. αἰσθάνομαι	531. ἀφ-ικνέομαι	536. λαμβάνω	541. πῶς	
527. ἀκούω	532. βάλλω	537. λανθάνω	542. συλ-λαμβάνω	
528. ἀπ-αγγέλλω	533. δια-βάλλω	538. μέλλω	543. τυγχάνω	
529. ἀπο-θνήσκω	534. εἰσ-βάλλω	539. πόλις	544. φθάνω	
545. αἰσχύνομαι	550. βαίνω	555. θνήσκω	560. ὁράω	2
546. ἀπο-διδράσκω	551. δια-βαίνω	556. κατα-βαίνω	561. οὐ-τε	
547. ἀπο-κρίνομαι	552. εἶδω	557. κρίνω	562. πολέμιος	
548. Ἀπόλλων	553. εἶκω	558. μένω	563. σύν-οἶδα	
549. ἀπο-φεύγω	554. ἐκ-δέρω	559. οἶδα	564. χαλεπαίνω	
565. ἀγαμαι	570. ἐξ-έτασις	575. ποιητέος	580. συγ-γίγνομαι	3
566. ἀ-διά-βατος	571. ἔσπε	576. πορεῖα	581. συλ-λέγω	
567. δια-βατέος	572. ἡδομαι	577. πορευτέος	582. τάττω	
568. δια-βατός	573. μέχρι	578. πρίν	583. τοι-οὔτος	
569. δια-σπάω	574. πεῖθῃ	579. πρό	584. ψεύδω	
585. ἀνα-παύομαι	591. δύναμαι	597. ἔως	603. πλὴν	4
586. ἀν-ίστημι	592. ἐπί-σταμαι	598. ἴδιος	604. προσ-τίθημι	
587. ἀξίνω	593. ἐπι-τίθημι	599. ἴημι	605. τεῖχος	
588. ἀφ-ίστημι	594. ἰστώς	600. κατά	606. τρέχω	
589. γιγνώσκω	595. εὐθύς	601. κατα-τίθημι	607. φημί	
590. δι-ελαύνω	596. ἐφ-ίστημι	602. λόφος	608. ᾤσ-περ	
609. αἶψα	616. δίδωμι	623. ἐπι-δείκνυμι	630. οἶομαι	5
610. ἀπ-εἰμι	617. δίκαιος	624. εὐ-ήθεια	631. δμνῶμι	
611. ἀπο-δείκνυμι	618. δύνω	625. κάθ-ημαι	632. προσ-δίδωμι	
612. ἀπο-δίδωμι	619. εἶμι	626. κατα-δύνω	633. πρό-εἰμι	
613. ἀπ-όλλυμι	620. εἶρω	627. κείμαι	634. προσ-δίδωμι	
614. Ἀριαῖος	621. ἐμ-βαίνω	628. λιμός	635. τρόπος	
615. δείκνυμι	622. ἐπ-εἰμι	629. μήν	636. ὑπ-ήκοος	
637. ταῦτα	640. οὗτος	643. ἱκανός	646. ἵνα	6
638. ταῦτά	641. οὕτως	644. ἱκαστος	647. ἔνεκα	
639. αὐτός	642. ᾤσ-τε	645. ἱκεῖνος	648. ἡνίκα	



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|---|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 525. announce | 530. kill off | 535. exile | 540. inquire |
| | 526. perceive | 531. come | 536. take, capture | 541. how |
| | 527. hear | 532. throw | 537. escape notice | 542. seize |
| | 528. report | 533. slander | 538. intend | 543. happen |
| | 529. be put to death | 534. invade | 539. city | 544. outstrip |
| 2 | 545. shame | 550. go | 555. die | 560. see |
| | 546. escape | 551. cross | 556. go down | 561. and not |
| | 547. answer | 552. see | 557. decide | 562. hostile |
| | 548. Apollo | 553. be like | 558. stay | 563. know with |
| | 549. escape | 554. flay | 559. know | 564. be angry |
| 3 | 565. admire | 570. review | 575. to be made | 580. meet |
| | 566. not crossable | 571. up to, until | 576. journey | 581. collect |
| | 567. to be crossed | 572. be pleased | 577. to be traversed | 582. arrange |
| | 568. crossable | 573. until | 578. before, until | 583. such as this |
| | 569. draw apart | 574. on foot | 579. in front of | 584. deceive |
| 4 | 585. rest | 591. be able | 597. while, until | 603. but, except |
| | 586. set up | 592. understand | 598. own, private | 604. put opposite |
| | 587. ax | 593. attack | 599. send | 605. wall |
| | 588. revolt | 594. standing | 600. down | 606. run |
| | 589. know | 595. immediately | 601. put down | 607. say |
| | 590. march through | 596. set on | 602. hill | 608. just as |
| 5 | 609. ever | 616. give | 623. exhibit | 630. think |
| | 610. go away | 617. just | 624. silliness | 631. swear |
| | 611. appoint | 618. enter | 625. sit | 632. betray |
| | 612. pay | 619. go | 626. make sink | 633. go forward |
| | 613. utterly destroy | 620. say [bark | 627. lie | 634. give besides |
| | 614. Ariaeus | 621. go into, em- | 628. hunger | 635. character |
| | 615. point out | 622. advance | 629. truly | 636. subject to |
| 6 | 637. these | 640. this | 643. able | 646. that |
| | 638. the same | 641. thus | 644. each | 647. because of |
| | 639. self | 642. so as, as to | 645. that | 648. when |

The Formation of Words

In the formation of nouns, three ideas are prominent, the actor, the action, and the result. 1

The actor, that is, the agent or the person connected with something, 2 is either masculine or feminine:

1. Masculine: -της, -τηρ, -τωρ, -εύς, like -er and -or in English: as, ποιη-τής, maker, poet; οικέ-της, manservant; κρι-τής, decider, judge (κρίνω, κριν, 113, 3); πολί-της, citizen; Σικελιώ-της, Siciliot¹ (Σικελιά, Sicily); ιερ-εύς, priest (ἱερός); ἵππ-εύς, horseman; Μεγαρ-εύς, Megarian.²

2. Feminine: -ια, -τειρα, -τρις, -τις: as, βασιλ-ια, queen; ὀρχησ-τρις, dancing girl (ὀρχήσ-τρα,³ dancing place); προφή-τις, prophetess; Σικελιώ-τις, woman of Sicily (Σικελιά, Sicily).

The action is commonly expressed by the feminine termination -σις: as, 3 ποιη-σις, making, poesy; κρι-σις, deciding, judging (κρίνω, κριν, 113, 3); πράξις, doing (πράττω, πράγ); γένε-σις, birth (γίγνομαι, γεν); ἀνά-βα-σις.

The result is expressed by the neuter termination -μα (ματ, 55¹): as, 4 πράγ-μα, deed (πράττω, πράγ); κρι-μα, judgment (κρίνω, κριν, 113, 3).

Quality is expressed by the feminine terminations -της,⁴ -ιά,⁵ and 5 σύνη: as,

λαμπρό-της, brightness (λαμπρός); ἀδικ-ιά, injustice; ἀλήθεια,⁶ truth; δικαιο-σύνη, justice.

Place is expressed by the neuter terminations -ιον and -τήριον:⁷ as, 6 ἐμπόρ-ιον, trading place (ἐν, πόρος); δικασ-τήρι-ον, court.

Diminutives have the terminations -ιον and -ισκος (feminine -ισκη):⁸ as, 7 παιδ-ιον, child (παῖς, παιδ); παιδ-ισκη, young girl.

In adjectives, the termination -ικός is often best translated *fit to*: as, 8 βασιλ-ικός, royal; μουσ-ικός, musical; ἀρχ-ικός, fit to rule.

For the prefixes ἀν,⁹ ἐν,¹⁰ and δυσ,¹¹ see 40, 3. 9

¹ Cf. argonaut, Judas Iscariot. ² Cf. New-Yorker. ³ Where the chorus danced in the theatre; from which we get orchestra. ⁴ Cf. Latin -tās. ⁵ Cf. Latin iūstitia. ⁶ For ἀ-λήθεια-ja. ⁷ Cf. dormitory. ⁸ Cf. manikin, gosling. ⁹ Cf. un-kind. ¹⁰ Cf. well-born, bene-diction. ¹¹ Cf. ill-disposed, ill-fated.

Grimm's Law

- 1 The English language and most European languages belong to what is called the Indo-European¹ family.

After crossing out of Asia, our ancestors spread over Europe. Some went to the south, others to the north, and still others to the west. Different conditions of climate changed the people and their language, particularly in the pronunciation of the letters known as *mutes* (4, 1, 3, 4).²

Whatever words the nations of Europe brought with them from Asia are called *related*, or *cognate*, words, because originally they were the same. Cognate words in Greek, Latin, and English are mostly regular in their changes, as shown by the German scholar Grimm.

- 2 I. The smooth mutes become rough:³

π (πατήρ)	p (pater)	becomes	f (father)
τ (τρεις)	t (trēs)	"	th (three)
κ (κύων)	c (canis)	"	h (hound)

- 3 II. The middle mutes become smooth:³

β (—)	b (—)	becomes	p (—)
δ (δέκα)	d (decem)	"	t (ten)
γ (γόνυ)	g (genū)	"	k (knee)

- 4 III. The rough mutes become middle:³

φ (φέρω)	f (ferō)	becomes	b (bear)
θ (θύρα)	f (foris)	"	d (door)
χ (χήν)	h (hānser, now ānser)	"	g (goose)

¹ Or Indo-Germanic, or Aryan.

² Other consonants generally remain unchanged. Borrowed words keep the Greek form even in the mutes: as, ὀρθο-γραφία, *orthography*.

³ That is, the mutes move forward two places in regular rotation:



GREEK-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

Ἀβροκόμας, α, *Abrocomas*, a commander in the Persian army. 145, 2.

ἀγαθός, ή, όν, *good, noble, brave*. *Agatha*. 91, 2. 151, 1.

ἀγαμαι (άγα), ήγασάμην, ήγασθην, mid. or pass. dep., *admire*. 217, 1, 2.

ἀγγέλλω (άγγελ), ἀγγελῶ, ήγγειλα, ήγγελκα, ήγγελμαι, ήγγέλθην, *announce*. ἀγγελος. 223, 2. 213, 1, 2.

ἀγγελος, ου, *messenger*. Latin *angelus*; *angel, evangelist*. 146, 1.

ἀγορά, ας, *market*. *agora*. 145, 1.

ἀγοράζω (άγοραδ), ἀγοράσομαι, ήγόρασσα, ήγόρακα, ήγόρασμαι, ήγοράσθην, *go to market, buy*; mid., *buy for yourself*. ἀγορά. 212, 1, 3.

ἄγριος, α, ου, *of the fields, wild*.

Latin *agrestis, ager*. 151, 2.

ἄγω, ἄξω, 2 α. ήγαγον, 2 π. ήχα, ήγμαι, ήχθην, *drive, lead*. *pedagogue*. 207, 1, 2.

ἀγών, ώνος, ό, *contest, games*. ἄγω; *agony*. 148, 2.

ἀδελφός, ου, *brother*. *Philadelphia*. 146, 1.

ἀδιάβατος, ου, *not crossable*. ἀν-, βαίνω. 39, 2.

ἀδικέω, ἀδικήσω, ή-δίκησα, ή-δίκηκα, ή-δίκημαι, ή-δίκηθην, *be unjust, do wrong, wrong*. ἀ-δικος. 66, 1.

ἀδικία, ας, *injustice*. ἀ-δικος. 145, 1.

ἀ-δικος, ου, *unjust*. δίκη. 39, 2.

ἀεί, adv., *ever, always*; εἰς ἀεί, *for ever*.

Ἀθηναίος, ου, *Athenian*. 146, 1.

ἄθροίζω (άθροιδ), ἄθροίσω, ήθροισα,

ήθροικα, ήθροισμαι, ήθροίσθην, *collect*. 212, 1, 3, 4.

ἄ-θυμος, ου, *dispirited*. ἀν-, θυμός. 39, 2.

αἰδέομαι, αἰδέσομαι, ήδεσάμην, ήδεσμαι, ήδέσθην, mid. or pass. dep., *respect*. 207, 1, 2.

αἰνέω, αἰνέσω, ήνεσα, ήνεκα, ήνημαι, ήνέθην, *praise*. 207, 1, 2.

αἰρέω (*alpe, έλ*), αἰρήσω, 2 α. εἶλον, ήρηκα, ήρημαι, ήρέθην, *take, catch, seize*, the passive voice being supplied by αἰλίσκομαι; mid., *choose*; pass., *be taken, be chosen*. *diaeresis, heresy*. 218, 1, 2.

αἶρω (άρ), αἶρῶ, ήρα, ήрка, ήρμαι, ήρθην, *raise*. 213, 1, 3, 4.

αἰσθάνομαι (*αισθ*), αἰσθήσομαι, 2 α. ήσθόμην, ήσθημαι, *perceive, learn*. *aesthetic*. 223, 2. 215, 1, 2.

αἰσχρός, έ, όν, *shameful*. 151, 1. 91, 1.

αἰσχύνω (*αισχυν*), αἰσχυνοῦμαι, ήσχυνα, ήσχύνην, *disfigure, dishonor, shame*; αἰσχύνομαι, αἰσχυνοῦμαι, ήσχύνην, pass. dep., *be ashamed*. 213, 1, 3, 4.

αἰτέω, αἰτήσω, ήτησα, ήτηκα, ήτημαι, ήτήθην, with two α.'s, *ask* a person for a thing, or a thing of a person, like Latin *rogō*. 66, 1.

αἶτιος, α, ου, *responsible*; with α., *responsible for*. 151, 2.

ἀκοντίζω, *strike with javelin, strike*.

ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, ήκουσα, 2 π. ἀκήκοα, ήκούσθην, *hear*. *acoustic*. 223, 2. 207, 1, 2.

ἀκριβῶς, adv., *exactly, precisely.*

ἄκρον, ον, *summit, height.* ακροπο-
lis, acme, Akron. 146, 1.

ἄκων, οὔσα, ον, *not willing.* ἀν-,
ἑκόν. 154, 1.

ἀ-λήθεια, ἄς, *truth.* ἀν-, λάθρα, *se-
cretly.* 145, 1. 239, 5.

ἀ-ληθής, ἔς, *true, truthful.* ἀ-λήθεια.
155, 2. 90, 1.

ἀλίσκομαι (ἀλ, ἄλο), ἀλώσομαι, 2 a.
ἔλων or ἤλων, ἔλωκα or ἤλωκα,
be taken, be seized, the active voice
being supplied by αἰρέω. 216, 3, 4.

ἀλλά, conj., *but, strongly adversative;*
as expletive, well.

ἀλλάττω, ἀλλάξω, ἤλλαξα, 2 p. ἤλ-
λαχα, ἤλλαγμαι, ἤλλάχθην, 2 a.
ἡλλάγην, *change.* ἄλλος. 211, 5, 6.
ἀλλήλων, ὢν, ὢν, *of each other.*
parallel. 165, 3.

ἄλλος, η, ο, *other, inflected like ἐκεί-
νος,* 166, 1. Latin *alius*; *allopathy.*

ἄλλότριος, ἄ, ον, *another's.* ἄλλος;
Latin *alienus.* 151, 2.

ἄ-λύπος, ον, *painless.* ἀν-, λυπη.
39, 2.

ἄμα, adv., *at the same time;* ἄμα ἴφ,
at dawn; ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, *at day-
break.* same. 261.

ἄμαξα, ης, *wagon.* ἄμα, ἄξων, *axle;*
Latin *axis*; *axle, agile.* 145, 1.

ἀμαρτάνω (ἀμαρτ), ἀμαρτήσομαι, 2 a.
ἡμαρτον, ἡμάρτηκα, ἡμάρτημαι, ἡ-
μαρτήθην, *miss.* 215, 1, 2.

ἀμείνων, comp. to ἀγαθός. 91, 2.

ἀ-μήχανος, ον, *impracticable.* me-
chanic, machine. 39, 2.

ἀμφί, prep., *on both sides of:*

With *ε*., which expresses the
source or cause of the action, *about.*

With *α*., *about.* amphitheatre,
amphibious.

ἀν-, inseparable prefix, *not.* un-. 392.

ἄν, postpos. adv., with no English
equivalent. Its force is shown in
giving color to the different classes
of conditional sentences to which
it is attached. See ἔάν.

ἀνά, prep. with *α*., *up.* analysis. 221, 2.

ἀνα-βαίνω, *go up.* 213, 1, 3, 4.

ἀνά-βασις, εως, *going up, march up.*

ἀνά, βαίνω. 150, 1.

ἀν-ἄλίσκω (ἀν-ἄλ, ἀν-ἄλο), ἀν-ἄλῶσω,

ἀν-ἤλωσα, ἀν-ἤλωκα, ἀν-ἤλωμαι,

ἀν-ἡλώθην, *expend.* 216, 3, 4.

ἀνα-παύομαι, *rest.* ἀνά, παύω.

ἀνα-πείθω, *persuade up to a thing.*

ἀνά, πείθω. 210, 4, 5.

ἀν-ἀριθμητος, ον, *innumerable.* ἀν-,

ἀριθμός; *arithmetic.* 39, 2.

ἀνδρεία, ἄς, *manliness, valor.* ἀνήρ.
145, 1.

ἄνευ, adv. with *ε*., *without.*

ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ, *man (= Latin vir);*

ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, *fellow soldiers.*

polyandry, Andrew. 149, 1.

ἄνθρωπος, ον, *man* (= Latin *homō*).

ἀντήρ, ὀφθαλμοί; *philanthropy, optic.*

146, 1.

ἀν-ίστημι, *make stand up, stand up.*

ἀνά, ἵστημι. 119, 2. 1192.

ἀν-οίγω, ἀν-οίξω, ἀν-έψα, ἀν-έψγμα,

ἀν-έψθην, *open up.* 207, 1, 3.

ἀντί, prep., *over against, denoting a*
correspondence or an equivalent:

With *ε*., *instead of.* antidote,
antarctic, answer.

ἀντίος, ἄ, ον, *against.* ἀντί. 151, 2.

ἀντι-παρα-σκευάζομαι, *prepare your-
self for over against, prepare your-*

self to meet. ἀντί, παρά, σκευάζω.

212, 1, 3, 6.

ἄνω, adv., up. ἀνά.

ἄξινη, ης, az. 145, 1.

ἄξιος, α, ον, worth, worthy of. axiom. 151, 2.

ἄξιόω, ἄξιόσω, ἡξιόσα, ἡξιόκα, ἡξιόμαι, ἡξιόθην, think right, ask as your right, claim. ἄξιος. 66, 1.

ἀπ-αγγέλλω, bring a message from, report. ἀπό, ἀγγέλλω. 213, 1, 2.

ἀπ-άγω, lead off, lead away. ἀπό, ἄγω. 207, 1, 2.

ἀ-πᾶς, ἅσα, αν, all together, entire. ἀ-, together (cf. ἅμα), πᾶς; panopoly, pantheism. 154, 1.

ἀπ-εἶμι, be away. ἀπό, εἶμι. 196.

ἀπ-εἶμι, go off, go away. ἀπό, εἶμι. 196.

ἀ-πειρος, ον, inexperienced. ἀν-, πείρα. 39, 2.

ἀπ-ελαύνω, ride off, ride away, march away. ἀπό, ελαύνω. 214, 3, 4.

ἀπ-ελθεῖν, ἀπ-ελθών, 2 a. to ἀπ-έρχομαι. 218, 1, 3.

ἀπ-έρχομαι, come away, go away. ἀπό, ἔρχομαι. 218, 1, 3.

ἀπ-εχθάνομαι (ἐχθ), ἀπ-εχθήσομαι, 2 a. ἀπ-εχθόμεν, ἀπ-εχθῆμαι, be hated. 215, 1, 2.

ἀπ-ήλθον, 2 a. to ἀπ-έρχομαι. 218, 1, 3.

ἀ-πιστος, ον, faithless. ἀν-, πιστεύω. 39, 2.

ἀπλός, η, ον, simple. 153, 1.

ἀπό, prep. with g., off from, from.

Latin ab with ablative; off, apostle, apology, apostrophe. 240, 2.

ἀπο-δείκνυμι, point out, appoint. ἀπό, δείκνυμι. 126, 2.

ἀπο-διδράσκω (δρα), ἀπο-δράσσομαι,

2 a. ἀπ-εδρᾶν, ἀπο-δέδρακα, escape by stealth, like a thief. 216, 3, 5.

ἀπο-δίδωμι, give back, pay. ἀπό, δίδωμι. 124, 1.

ἀπο-θνήσκω, die off, be put to death, fall (in battle), the active voice being supplied by ἀπο-κτείνω. ἀπό, θνήσκω. 216, 3, 5.

ἀπο-κρίνω (κριν), separate; ἀπο-κρίνομαι, ἀπο-κρινούμαι, ἀπ-εκρίνάμην, ἀπο-κέκριμαι, mid. dep., answer. 213, 1, 3, 5.

ἀπο-κτείνω, kill off, put to death, the passive voice being supplied by ἀπο-θνήσκω. ἀπό, κτείνω. 213, 1, 3, 6.

ἀπο-λείπω, leave by going away from, abandon. ἀπό, λείπω; apoplexy, eclipse, leave. 210, 4, 5. 240, 2.

ἀπ-όλλυμι, utterly destroy; mid., perish. ἀπό, όλλυμι. 216, 1, 2.

Ἀπόλλων, ωνος, ό, Apollo. λ., Ἀπόλλωνα or Ἀπόλλω; v., Ἀπολλων. 141, 2. 148, 2.

ἀπο-πέμπω, send off, send away. ἀπό, πέμπω. 209, 1, 4.

ἀπο-πλέω, sail off, sail away. ἀπό, πλέω. 66, 1. 67¹. 210, 4, 6.

ἀπό-πλοος, ον, voyage away. ἀπο-πλέω. 146, 2.

ἀ-πορέω, be at a loss. ἀ-πορος. 66, 1.

ἀ-πορίᾱ, ᾱς, difficulty, want, lack. ἀ-πορος. 145, 1.

ἀ-πορος, ον, impassable. ἀν-, πόρος; Bosphorus, Oxford. 39, 2. 240, 2.

ἀπο-φεύγω, escape by flight. ἀπό, φεύγω. 210, 4, 5.

ἀπτω, ἄψω, ἡψα, ἡμμαι, ἡφθην, fasten. 211, 1, 2.

Ἀραβία, ᾱς, Arabia. 145, 1.

ἀργύρεος, ἄ, ον, *silver*. 152, 2.
 ἀργύριον, ου, *silver money, money*.
 146, 1.
 ἀρίσκω (ἄρε), ἀρίσω, ἤρεσα, *please*.
 216, 3, 4.
 ἀρετή, ἥς, *goodness, courage*. 145, 1.
 Ἀριαῖος, ου, *Ariaeus*, commander
 of Cyrus's barbarian forces. After
 the death of Cyrus, he turned
 traitor to the Greeks. 146, 1.
 ἀριθμός, οῦ, *number, numbering*.
arithmetic. 146, 1.
 Ἀριστιππος, ου, *Aristippus*. 146, 1.
 ἀριστος, η, ον, *superl. to ἀγαθός*.
 91, 2. *aristocratic*. 151, 2.
 ἄρμα, ατος, τό, *chariot*. 148, 1.
 ἀρμάμαξα, ἥς, *carriage*. 145, 1.
 ἀρπάξω (ἀρπαδ), ἀρπάσω, ἥρπασα,
 ἥρπακα, ἥρπασμαι, ἥρπασθην,
snatch, plunder. harpy. 212, 1, 3, 4.
 Ἀρταγέρσης, ου, *Artagereses*. 145, 2.
 Ἀρταξέρξης, ου, *Artaxerxes*, son of
 Darius, and king of Persia. 145, 2.
 ἀρχή, ἥς, *beginning, rule, province*.
archaic, patriarch. 145, 1.
 ἀρχω, ἄρξω, ἤρξα, ἤργμαι, ἤρχθην,
 with *g.*, *begin, be first, rule*. ἀρχή.
 207, 1, 3.
 ἀρχων, οντος, ό, *ruler, commander*.
 ἄρχω. 148, 1.
 ἀ-σίβεια, ἄς, *impiety*. εὐ-σίβεια. 145, 1.
 ἀ-σθενέω, *be without strength, be sick*.
neurasthenia. 66, 1.
 ἀ-σίτος, ον, *without food*. ἀν-, σίτος.
 39, 2.
 ἀσπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *shield*. 148, 1.
 ἄστρον, ου, *star. astronomy, aster-*
oid. 146, 1.
 ἀ-σφαλής, ἐς, *safe*. ἀν-, σφάλλω.
 155, 2. 90, 1. 92, 1, 2.

ἀ-τιμάζω (ἀ-τίμαδ), ἀ-τιμάσω, ἡ-τί-
 μασα, ἡ-τίμακα, ἡ-τίμασμαι, ἡ-τί-
 μάσθην, *dishonor*. ἀν-, τιμή;
atimy, timocracy. 212, 1, 3.
 αὖ, *postpos. adv., again, moreover*.
 αὐτός, ἡ, ό, *self*. *autocrat, autobiog-*
raphy, authentic, autopsy. 166, 1.
 αὐτοῦ, ἥς, οῦ, *of him, of her, of it*.
 164, 1.
 ἀφ-ικνεόμαι (ικ), ἀφ-ίζομαι, 2 *a.* ἀφ-
 ικόμην, ἀφ-ιγμαι, *come, reach*.
 ἀπό, ικνεόμαι. 214, 3, 6.
 ἀφ-ίστημι, *make stand off, make re-*
volt, stand off, revolt. ἀπό, ἴστημι.
 119, 2. 119^s.
 ἀ-φύλακτος, ον, *unguarded*. ἀν-,
 φυλακή. 39, 2.
 Ἀχαιοός, οῦ, *Achaean*. 146, 1. 5, 3.
 ἄχθομαι, ἀχθέσομαι, ἡχθέσθην, *be*
troubled. 207, 1, 3.
 Ἀχιλλεύς, ὤς, ό, *Achilles, the hero*
of the Iliad. 150, 2.

B

Βαβυλών, ὠνος, ἡ, *Babylon*. 148, 2.
 141, 8.
 Βαβυλωνία, ἄς, *Babylonia*. 145, 1.
 βαθύς, εἰς, ύ, *deep*. *bathymetry*.
 156, 1.
 βαίνω (βαν, βα), βήσομαι, 2 *a.* βῆν.
 βέβηκα, βέβαμαι, ἐβάθην, *go. basis*.
 213, 1, 3, 4. 214, 3, 4.
 βάλανος, ου, ἡ, *date, of the palm*.
 146, 1.
 βάλλω (βαλ), βαλῶ, 2 *a.* ἔβαλον, βέ-
 βληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην, *throw,*
throw at, pelt. hyperbole. 213, 1, 2.
 βάπτω (βαφ), ἔβαψα, βέβαμμαι, 2 *a.*
 ἐβάφην, *dip. baptize*. 211, 1, 2.

βαρβαρικός, ἡ, ὄν, *un-Greek, foreign, barbarian*; τὸ βαρβαρικόν, *the barbarian force*. 151, 1.

βάρβαρος, οὐ, *foreigner, barbarian*. 146, 1.

βασίλεια, ἄς, *queen*. βασιλείον. 145, 1.

βασίλειον, οὐ, generally pl., *basileia, palace*. basilica. 146, 1.

βασιλεύς, ἑως, ὁ, *king*. 150, 2.

βασιλεύω, βασιλεύσω, *be king*.

βέλτιστος, superl. to ἀγαθός. 91, 2.

βέλτων, compar. to ἀγαθός. 91, 2. 156, 1.

βιά, ἄς, *force*; βίᾳ, adv., *by force*. 145, 1.

βιάζομαι (βιάδ), βιάσομαι, ἐβιάσασθην, βεβιάσμαι, ἐβιάσθην (pass.), mid. dep., *force, compel*. βιά. 212, 1, 3, 4.

βιαίως, adv., *violently*. βιά.

βίος, οὐ, *life*. biography, biology, amphibious. 146, 1.

βλάπτω (βλαβ), βλάψω, ἔβλαψα, 2 p.

βέβλαφα, βέβλαμμαι, ἐβλάφθην, 2 a.

ἐβλάβην, *injure*. 211, 1, 2.

βοάω, βοήσομαι, ἐβόησα, *cry out, shout*. 206, 1.

Βοιώτιος, οὐ, *Boeotian*. 146, 1. 5, 3.

βου-κόλος, οὐ, *herdsman*. βούς. 146, 1.

βουλεύω, βουλεύσω, ἐβούλευσα, βε-

βούλευκα, βεβούλευμαι, ἐβουλεύθην,

counsel; mid., *counsel with yourself, plan*. βουλή.

βουλή, ἡς, *plan, counsel*. 145, 1.

βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι,

ἐβουλήθην, pass. dep., *will, wish*.

Latin volō. 207, 1, 3.

βούς, βόες, ὁ or ἡ, *ox, cow*. bucolic,

butter, hecatomb. 150, 2.

βραχύς, εἰς, ὅ, *short*; acc. sing. neut.

as adv., βραχύ, *short, a short distance*. Latin brevis; brachylogy.

156, 1. 90, 1.

βρέχω, ἔβρεξα, βέβρεγαμαι, ἐβρέχθην, *wet*. 207, 1, 4.

Γ

γαμέω (γαμ), γαμῶ, ἔγημα, γεγάμηκα,

γεγάμημαι, *marry*. 207, 1, 4.

γάρ, postpos. conj., *for*.

γῆ, ἄς, *earth*. geography, geometry,

George (= *earth-worker*). 146, 2.

γελῶ, γελάσομαι, ἐγέλασα, ἐγέλασθην,

laugh. 207, 1, 4.

γενεά, ἄς, *race, birth*. genealogy.

145, 1.

γένος, οὐς, τό, *race*. γενεά; Latin

genus. 149, 2.

γέρας, ὡς, τό, *gift*. Cf. 72⁸.

γέρων, οὗτος, ὁ, *old man*. 148, 1.

γέφυρα, ἄς, *bridge*. 145, 1.

γίγας, αὐτός, ὁ, *giant*. gigantic.

148, 1.

γίγνομαι (γεν), γενήσομαι, 2 a. ἐγε-

νόμην, 2 p. γέγονα, γεγέννημαι, mid.

dep., *be born, become, be, etc.*, the

shade of meaning depending upon

the connection. Latin gignō, ge-

nus. 207, 1, 4.

γινώσκω (γνω), γνῶσομαι, 2 a. ἔγνω,

ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἔγνώσθην, *get*

knowledge of, know. Latin nōscō;

know, agnostic, diagnosis, physi-

ognomy. 240, 3. 216, 3, 4.

γλυκύς, εἰς, ὅ, *sweet*. 156, 1.

γνώμη, ἡς, *opinion, purpose*. gnomic.

145, 1.

γόνυ, γόνυτος, τό, *knee*. Latin genu;

polygon, knee. 55, 5. 240, 3.

γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα, 2 p. γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, 2 a. ἔγράφην, *write*. graphic, biography, geography. 207, 1, 5.

γυμνάζω (γυμναδ), γυμνάσω, ἐγύμνασα, γεγύμνασμαι, ἐγυμνάσθην, *exercise*. γυμνικός. 212, 1, 3.

γυμνικός, ἡ, ὄν, *athletic*. gymnasium. 151, 1.

γυνή, γυναικός, ἡ, *woman*. misogyny. 54¹.

Γωβρύας, α or ου, *Gobryas*, a Persian. 145, 2.

Δ

δαίμων, ονος, ὁ, *divinity*. demon. 148, 2.

δάκνω (δακ), δήξομαι, 2 a. ἔδακον, δέξημαι, ἰδέχθην, *bite*. 214, 3, 4.

Δάνα, ων, *Dana*, a city. 146, 1.

δαπανάω, δαπανήσω, ἔδαπάνησα, δε-δαπάνηκα, δεδαπάνημαι, ἔδαπανή-θην, *be at expense, spend*. 64, 3.

δαρικός, οὔ, *daric*, a Persian gold coin worth about \$5. 146, 1.

Δαρείος, ου, *Darius*, a king of Persia. 146, 1.

-δε, inseparable prefix, *-ward*.

δέ, postpos. conj., *but, and*, weakly adversative.

δεῖω (un-Attic present), ἔδεισα, δέδοικα, 2 p. δέδια (partic. δεδιώς, *fearing*), first and second perfects used as present, *fear*.

δείκνυμι (δεικ), δείξω, ἔδειξα, 2 p. δέδειχα, δέδειγμαι, ἰδείχθην, *show, point out*. apodeictic, paradigm, token, teach. 126, 2. 240, 3.

δειλη, ης, *afternoon, evening*. 145, 1.

δέκα, *ten*. Latin *decem*; decalogue, decade, decagon. 162. 240, 3.

δένδρον, ου, *tree*. rhododendron. 146, 1. δεξιός, ἄ, ὄν, *right*; ἐν δεξιᾷ, *on the right*. dexterous. 151, 1.

δέρω, ἔδωρα, δέδαρμαι, 2 a. ἰδάρην, *skin, flay*. epidermis, hypodermic, tear. 207, 1, 5. 240, 3.

δέχομαι, δέξομαι, ἰδεξάμην, δέδεγμαι, ἰδέχθην, mid. or pass. dep., *receive, accept*. 207, 1, 5.

δέω, δέησω, ἰδέησα, δεδέηκα, δεδέημαι, ἰδέηθην, with *ε.*, *want*; impersonally, *be necessary*; mid., with *ε.*, or with *α.* and *ε.*, *want, need, beg* a thing of a person. 66, 1. 207, 1, 5. 222, 1.

δέω, δήσω, ἔδησα, δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἰδέθην, *bind*. diadem. 207, 1, 5.

δή, postpos. adv., *now, to be sure*.

δήλος, η, ον, *evident*. 151, 2.

δηλώω, δηλώσω, ἰδήλωσα, δεδήλωκα, δεδήλωμαι, ἰδηλώθην, *make evident, show*. δήλος. 66, 1. 200, 3.

διά, prep., *from side to side, through*: With *ε.*, *through*.

With *α.*, *through, on account of*. diameter, dialogue. 219, 2.

δια-βαίνω, *cross*. διά, βαίνω. 214, 3, 4.

δια-βάλλω, *throw through, throw over, slander*. διά, βάλλω. diabolic, devil. 213, 1, 2.

διά-βασις, εως, *crossing*. διά, βαίνω. 150, 1. 239, 3.

δια-βατός, α, ον, *to be crossed, must be crossed*. διά, βαίνω. 116, 6.

δια-βατός, ἡ, ὄν, *crossable*. διά, βαίνω. 116, 6.

δια-γίγνομαι, *get through, survive*. διά, γίγνομαι. 207, 1, 4.

δια-κόπτω, *cut through, cut in two.*

διά, κόπτω. 211, 1, 3.

δια-νέμω, *distribute, apportion.* διά, νέμω. 209, 1, 3.

δια-αρπάζω, *snatch asunder, pillage.*

διά, ἀρπάζω. 212, 1, 3, 4.

δια-σπάω, *draw apart, scatter.* διά, σπάω; *spasmodic.* 209, 1, 5.

δια-τριβώ, *rub through, waste, delay.*

διά, τριβώ; *diatribe.* 210, 1, 2.

διδάσκω (δίδαχ), διδάξω, ἐδίδαξα, 2 p. δεδίδαχα, δεδίδαγμαι, ἐδίδαχθην, *teach.* 216, 3, 5.

δίδωμι (δο), δώσω, ἔδωκα, 2 a. ἔδοτον, ἔδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην, *give.* δῶρον; *anecdote, antidote.* 124, 1. 217, 1, 2.

δια-ελαύνω, *drive through, march through, ride through.* διά, ελαύνω.

214, 1, 3, 4.

δια-έχω, *hold apart, be distant.* διά, ἔχω. 208, 1, 4.

Διί, D. of Ζεύς, Zeus.

δίκαιος, α, ον, *just, right.* ἀδικος. 151, 2.

δικαιοσύνη, ης, *justice.* 145, 1. 239, 5.

δικαστής, οῦ, *judge.* 145, 2. 239, 2.

δίκη, ης, *justice.* dicast. 145, 1.

δισ-χίλιοι, αι, α, *two thousand.* 162.

διώκω, διώξω, ἐδίωξα, 2 p. δεδίωχα, ἐδίωχθην, *pursue.* 208, 1, 2.

δια-ὄρυξ, υχος, ή, *ditch, canal.* διά, ὀρύττω. 147, 2.

δοκέω, δόξω, ἔδοξα, δέδογμαι, ἐδόχθην, *have an opinion, think; impersonally, seem best; ταῦτα ἔδοξε, this seemed best, this was voted.* δόξα; *dogma, paradox.* 208, 1, 2.

Δόλοψ, οπος, ό, Dolopian. 147, 2.

δόξα, ης, *opinion, expectation, fame, glory.* orthodox. 145, 1.

δόρυ, δόρατος, τό, *spear.* doryphoros. 55, 5.

δουλεύω, *be a slave.* δοῦλος, *slave.*

δρόμος, ου, *run; δρόμω, at a run.*

ἀπο-διδράσκω (216, 3, 5); *dromedary.* 146, 1.

δύναμαι (δυνα), *δυνήσομαι, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην, be able, can.* δυνατός. 217, 1, 2.

δύναμις, εως, *power, force (of troops).* δυνατός. 150, 1.

δυνατός, ή, όν, *able.* dynamite, *dynasty.* 151, 1.

δύο, οῖν, *two, generally indeclinable and used with the plural. Latin duo; twain, twin.* 163, 1. 240, 3.

δυσ-, *inseparable prefix, ill, bad.* dyspepsia. 40, 3.

δύσ-κολος, ον, *hard to satisfy.* 39, 2.

δύσ-πορος, ον, *hard to pass.* δυσ-, πόρος; *dyspepsia.* 39, 2.

δυσ-τυχία, ας, *misfortune; pl., times of adversity.* δυσ-, τύχη. 145, 1.

εἶω (δυ), εἶσω, ἔεισα, 2 a. ἔειν, εἰδύκα, εἰδυμαι, ἐεῖθην, *enter.* 208, 1, 2.

δώδεκα, *twelve. Latin duodecim.* 162.

δώρον, ου, *gift.* Pandora. 146, 1.

Ε

εἶλων, 2 a. of εἰλίσκομαι. 216, 3, 4.

εἰν, εἰν, or εἰν, conj. adv. with the subjunctive, *if.* εἰ, εἰν.

ἐ-αυτοῦ, ης, οῦ, *of himself, of herself, of itself.* 165, 2.

εἰώ, εἰσω, εἰῶσα, εἰῶκα, εἰῶμαι, εἰῶθην, *let, permit.* Impf., εἰων. 64, 3. 208, 1, 3.

ἐγγύς, adv., *near*, ἐγγύτερον, *nearer*.
 ἐγείρω (ἐγερ), ἐγερῶ, ἡγείρω, 2 a.
 ἡγρόμην, 2 p. ἐγρήγορα, ἐγήγερμαι,
 ἡγέρθην, *rouse*. 213, 1, 4.
 ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, *I*. Latin *ego*. 164, 1.
 ἐθέλω, ἐθελήσω, ἠθέλησα, ἠθέληκα, *be*
willing. 208, 1, 3.
 ἔθνος, οὗς, τό, *nation, tribe*. *ethnol-*
ogy. 149, 2.
 εἰ, proclitic conj., *if*. Latin *sī*.
 εἶα, impf. of εἶω, *let*.
 εἶδω (obsolete present), εἶσομαι, *shall*
or will know, 2 a. εἶδον, *saw*, 2 p.
 οἶδα, *have seen and so know*;
 2 plup. ᾔδειν, *had seen, knew*; χάριν
 οἶδα, *feel grateful* (= Latin *grā-*
tiam habere). 218, 1, 4.
 εἰδώς, 2 p. partic. of εἶδω, *know*.
 εἴκοσι(ν), *twenty*. 94³. 162.
 εἶκω (obsolete present), 2 p. ἴσικα,
 with present force, *be like*; im-
 personally, ὡς ἴσικε, *as it appears*.
 εἶλον, 2 a. to αἰρέω, *take*. 218, 1, 2.
 εἰμί (ἐσ), ἴσομαι, *be*. Latin *sum*. 196.
 εἶμι (ι), *go*. Latin *eo*. 196. 200, 3.
 εἶναι, inf. of εἰμί, *be*. 196. 200, 3.
 εἶπον, 2 a. to φημί, *say*. 218, 1, 2.
 εἶρω (φερ, *fpe*) (un-Attic present),
 ἐρώ, εἶρηκα, εἶρημαι, ἐρρήθην, *say*.
 Latin *verbum*; *word*. 218, 1, 2.
 εἰς, proclitic prep. with *a.*, *into*.
 Latin *in* with *a.*; *esoteric*. 219, 1, 2.
 εἰς, μία, ἓν, *one*. 163, 1.
 εἰς-βάλλω, *throw into, invade* (of an
 army), *empty* (of a river). εἰς,
 βάλλω. 213, 1, 2.
 εἴσω, adv., *inside*; with *a.*, *inside*. εἰς.
 ἕκαστος, η, ον, *each*. 151, 2.
 ἑκάτερος, α, ον, *each, of two*. 151, 2.
 ἐκ-βάλλω, *throw out, drive out, exile,*

the passive voice being supplied by
 ἐκ-πίπτω. ἐξ, βάλλω. 213, 1, 2.
 ἐκ-δέρω, *flay*. ἐξ, δέρω. 207, 1, 5.
 ἐκεῖ, adv., *in that place, there*. ἐκεῖνος.
 ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, *that*. 166, 1.
 ἐκ-κλησιᾶ, ας, *calling out, assembly*.
 ἐξ, καλέω; *ecclesiastic*. 145, 1.
 ἐκ-κλίνω, *lean out, turn aside*. ἐξ,
 κλίνω. 213, 1, 3, 5.
 ἐκ-λείπω, *leave by going out of,*
abandon. ἐξ, λείπω. 210, 4, 5.
 eclipse.
 ἐκ-πίπτω, *fall out, be exiled, the ac-*
tive voice being supplied by ἐκ-
βάλλω; οἱ ἐκ-πε-πτωκότες, *the*
exiles. ἐξ, πίπτω. 209, 1, 5.
 ἐκ-πλήττω (πληγ, πλαγ), ἐκ-πλήξω,
 ἐξ-πλήξα, 2 p. ἐκ-πέπληγα, ἐκ-πέ-
 πληγμαι, 2 a. ἐξ-επλάγην, *strike out*
of your senses, amaze. ἐξ, πλήττω;
apoplexy. 211, 5, 6.
 ἐκ-φεύγω, *flee out of, escape*. 210, 4, 5.
 ἐκόν, οὔσα, όν, *willing*. 154, 1.
 ἐλαύνω (ἐλα), ἐλῶ, ἤλασα, ἤλακα,
 ἐλάμαι, ἤλαθην, *drive, ride, march*.
elastic. 214, 3, 4.
 εἰν, ἐόν, 2 a. to αἰρέω. 218, 1, 2.
 εἰθεῖν, εἰθών, 2 a. to ἔρχομαι, *come,*
go. 218, 1, 3.
 εἰλω (ἐλκ, ἐλκυ), εἴλω, εἰλκυσα, εἰλ-
 κυκα, εἰλκυσμαι, εἰλκύσθην, *drag*.
 208, 1, 3.
 Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *Hellas, Greece*. 148, 1.
 Ἑλλην, ἡνος, ό, *Greek*. 148, 2.
 Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, όν, *Hellenic, Greek*;
 τό Ἑλληνικόν, *the Greek force*.
 151, 1.
 ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *hope*. 148, 1.
 ἐμ-αυτοῦ, ἡς, *of myself*. *me*. 165, 1.
 ἐμ-βαίνω, *go into*. ἐν, βαίνω. 214, 3, 4.

ἐμ-βάλλω, *throw in, attack* (of an army), *empty* (of a river). ἐν, βάλλω. 213, 1, 2.

ἐμός, ἡ, όν, *my, mine*. ἐμ-; Latin meus; mine, me. 151, 1.

ἐμ-πόριον, ου, *emporium*. ἐν, πόρος; emporium. 146, 1. 239, 6.

ἐμ-προσ-θεν, *from before, in front*. ὀπισ-θεν.

ἐν, proclitic prep. with D., *in*. Latin in with ablative; endogenōus. 219, 1, 2.

ἐνεκα or ἐνεκεν, adv. with G., *on account of*, generally postpositive like causā in Latin.

ἐνθα, adv., *there, then*; conj. adv., *where*.

ἐνταῦθα, adv., *here, there*.

ἐντεῦ-θεν, adv., *from here, from there*.

ἐξ (before vowels), ἐκ (before consonants), proclitic prep. with G., *out of*. Latin ex with ablative; exogenous, exodus. 219, 1, 2.

ἕξ, *six*. Latin sex. 162. 261.

ἐξ-αιτέω, *ask or demand out*; mid., *beg out*. ἐξ, αἰτέω. 66, 1.

ἕξακισ-χίλιοι, αι, α, *sixthousand*. 162.

ἕξ-ακόσιοι, αι, α, *six hundred*. 162.

ἐξ-ελαύνω, *march out of, march*. 214, 3, 4.

ἐξ-έρχομαι, *come out, go out*. 218, 1, 3.

ἐξ-έτασις, εως, *examination, review*. 150, 1. 239, 3.

ἐξ-οπλίζω, *arm out and out*; mid., *arm yourself completely*.

ἔξω, adv., *outside*. ἔξ.

ἐπαθόν, 2 a. of πάσχω, *suffer*. 216, 3, 6.

ἐπᾶν or ἐπὴν, conj. adv. with the subjunctive, *whenever*. ἐπει, ἄν. 84².

ἐπεί, conj. adv., *when, since*. ἐπᾶν.

ἐπειδᾶν, conj. adv. with the subjunctive, *whenever*. ἐπεί, δῆ, ἄν. 84².

ἐπειδή, conj. adv., *when*. ἐπειδᾶν.

ἐπ-εἰμι, *go on, advance*. ἐπί, εἰμι. 196.

ἔπειτα, adv., *then, thereupon*.

ἐπί, prep., *on, in* friendly or in hostile relation:

With G., which expresses the point of contact or the source or cause of the action, *on*.

With D., *on, at, near*.

With A., *to, on*. epitaph, epidemic, epilogue. 220, 4.

ἐπι-βουλεύω, with D., *plot against*.

ἐπί, βουλεύω, ἐπι-βουλή. 22⁸.

ἐπι-βουλή, ἧς, *plan against, plot*. 145, 1.

ἐπι-δείκνυμι, *point to, exhibit*. 215, 1, 6, 7.

ἐπι-θυμῶ, ας, *desire, longing*. ἐπί, θυμός. 145, 1.

ἐπι-κράπτω, *bend to*.

ἐπι-μελέομαι, ἐπι-μελήσομαι, ἐπι-μελέημαι, ἐπ-μελήθην, pass. dep. with G. or a clause, *care for, care*. 209, 1, 3.

ἐπι-στίσιμός, οὔ, *forage*. ἐπί, σίτος. 146, 1.

ἐπί-σταμαι (ἐπι-στα), ἐπι-στήσομαι, ἡπι-στήθην, *understand, know, know how*. 217, 1, 3.

ἐπι-στολή, ἧς, *letter*. ἐπι-στέλλω; epistle. 145, 1.

ἐπι-τείνω, *stretch to*. 213, 1, 3, 6.

ἐπιτήδειος, α, ον, *suitable, convenient*; neut. pl., ἐπιτήδεια, *provisions*. 151, 2.

ἐπι-τίθημι, *put on*; mid. with D., *put yourself on, attack*; δίκην ἐπιτίθημι, *impose a penalty*. 217, 1, 5.

ἐπομαι (σεπ), ἔφομαι, ἐσπόμην, mid. dep., with *ν*., follow. Impf., εἰπόμην. Latin *sequor*. 70¹. 208, 1, 3. ἐπτά, seven. Latin *septem*. 26¹.

ἐργάζομαι (ἐργαδ), ἐργάσομαι, ἐργασάμην, ἐργασμαι, ἐργάσθην (pass.), mid. dep., work. 212, 1, 3, 4.

ἐρίζω, dispute, contend.

ἐρχομαι, 2 a. ἦλθον, 2 p. ἐήλυθα, come, go. proselyte. 218, 1, 3.

ἐρωτάω, ἐρωτήσω, ἠρώτησα, ἠρώτηκα, ἠρώτημαι, ἠρωτήθην, with two *α*.'s, ask a person a question. 64, 3. 222, 3.

ἐσθίω, ἔδομαι, 2 a. ἔφαγον, ἐδέσθον, ἐδέσθαι, eat. Latin *edō*; eat, esophagus. 218, 1, 3.

ἔστε, adv., up to; conj. adv., until. 225, 1. 225⁴.

ἕτερος, ἄ, *on*, other, the other, of two. 151, 2.

ἔτι, adv., still, longer.

εὖ, adv., well. euphony, eulogy. 40, 3.

εὐ-δαίμων, εὐ-δαίμων, prosperous. εὖ, δαίμων; demon. 155, 1. 90, 3.

εὐ-θήεια, ἄς, silliness. εὖ, ἥθος, τό, custom, character; ethics. 145, 1.

εὐθύς, adv., immediately.

εὖ-νοος, *on*, well-disposed. εὖ, νόος. 153, 2.

εὖ-πορος, *on*, easy to pass over. εὖ, πόρος. 39, 2. 240, 2.

εὕρεϊν, εὕρων, 2 a. of εὕρισκω. 216, 3, 5.

εὕρισκω (εὕρ), εὕρήσω, 2 a. ἤυρον, ἤυρηκα, ἤυρημαι, ἠύρεθην, find. eureka. 216, 3, 5.

εὕρος, *ous*, τό, width. 149, 2.

εὐ-σέβεια, ἄς, reverence, piety. ἀ-σέβεια. 145, 1.

εὖ-τυχία, ἄς, good fortune; pl., times of prosperity. εὖ, τύχη. 145, 1.

Εὐφράτης, *on*, Euphrates. 145, 2.

εὐχομαι, εὐξομαι, ἠϋξάμην, ἠϋγμαι, pray, vow. 208, 1, 4.

ἔ-φη, he said; ἔ-φασαν, they said. 218, 1, 2.

ἐφ-ίστημι, make stand on, stand on.

ἐπί, ἴστημι. 217, 1, 4.

ἐχθρός, ἄ, ὄν, hostile (= Latin inimicus). 151, 1. 91, 1.

ἔχω (σεχ), ἔξω or σχήσω, 2 a. ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα, ἔσχημαι, have. Impf., εἶχον; partic., εἶχων, having, generally best translated with. 208, 1, 4.

ἔως, *ω*, ἡ, dawn. *A. sing.*, ἕω. 147, 1.

ἔως, conj. adv., while, until. 225, 1. 225⁴.

Z

ζεύγνυμι (ζυγ), ζεύφα, ζευγμαι, ζεύχθην, 2 a. ζεύγην, join. 215, 1, 6, 7.

Ζεὺς, Διός, Διτ, Δία, Ζεῖθ, ὁ, Zeus.

ζηλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, enviable. zeal, zealot. 151, 1.

ζώνη, *ης*, girdle, zone. zone. 145, 1.

ζῶον, *ου*, living creature, animal.

ζῶω, live; zoology. 146, 1.

H

ἢ, conj., or; ἢ . . . ἢ, either . . . or; ἢ . . . ἢ, whether . . . or.

ἢ, conj. adv., than (= Latin *quam*).

ἡγεμών, ὄνος, ὁ, guide, leader. στρατηγός; hegemony. 148, 2.

ἡγέομαι, ἡγήσομαι, ἡγησάμην, ἡγημαι, ἡγήθην (pass.), mid. dep., lead, think. 208, 1, 4.

ἡδέως, adv., *gladly*. ἡδύς; Latin *suāvis*; *sweet*.

ἡδη, adv., *already, now*.

ἡδίων, ἡδιον, *sweeter*. ἡδύς. 156, 1.

ἡδομαι, ἡσθήσομαι, ἡσθην, *be pleased*.

ἡδύς; Latin *suāvis*; *sweet*. 208, 1, 4.

ἡδύς, εἰα, ὅ, *sweet*. Latin *suāvis*; *persuade, sweet*. 156, 1. 91, 1. 92.

ἡκιστα, adv., *least*. 92, 2.

ἡκω, ἡξω, *have come, have arrived*, expressing completed action.

ἡλθον, 2 a. to ἔρχομαι, *come, go*.

ἡλιος, ου, *sun*. *heliotrope*. 146, 1.

ἡλων, 2 a. of ἀλίσκομαι. 216, 3, 4.

ἡμαι (ἡσ), *sit*. Latin *sedeo*.

ἡμελημένως, adv., *carelessly*. ἐπιμελέομαι.

ἡμέρᾱ, ἄς, *day*. *ephemeral*. 145, 1.

ἡμέτερος, ᾱ, ου, *our, ours*. ἡμεῖς, *we*. 151, 2.

ἡμι-δάρεικόν, ου, *half-daric*. *semi-hemisphere*. 146, 1.

ἦν, *he was*; ἦσαν, *they were*. εἰμί. 196.

ἦνίκα, conj. adv., *when*.

ἦττον, adv., *less*. 92, 2.

ἦύρον, 2 a. of εὐρίσκω, *find*. 216, 3, 5.

Θ

θάλαττα, ης, *sea*. *thalassic*. 145, 1.

θάνατος, ου, *death*. *θηῆσκω*. 146, 1.

θάπτω (ταφ), θάψω, θάψα, τέθαμμαι, 2 a. ἐτάφην, *bury*. *epitaph*. 211, 1, 2.

θάπτων, θάπτον. ταχύς. 91, 2. 92, 2.

θαυμάζω (θαυμαδ), θαυμάσσομαι, ἐθαύμασα, τεθαύμακα, ἐθαυμάσθην, *wonder at*. 212, 1, 3, 5.

θεᾶ, ἄς, *goddess*. θεός. 145, 1.

θεᾶ, ἄς, *sight*. *theatre*. 145, 1.

θεῶμαι, *view, behold*. θεᾶ. 64, 3.

Θεμιστοκλῆς, οὗς, *Themistocles*, the commander at Salamis. 149, 2.

-θεν, inseparable suffix, *from*.

θεός, ου, *god*. v., θεός, 141, 2. θεᾶ; *pantheism*. 146, 1.

θερμός, ἡ, ὄν, *hot*. *thermometer*. 151, 1.

Θετταλίᾱ, ἄς, *Thessaly*. 145, 1.

Θετταλός, ου, *Thessalian*. 151, 1.

θίω, θεύσομαι, *run*. 210, 4, 6.

θεωρέω, *view, witness, inspect*. θεᾶ.

θηρεύω, θηρεύσω, ἐθήρευσα, τεθήρευκα, ἐθηρεύθην, *hunt wild animals, hunt*.

θηρίον.

θηρίον, ου, *wild animal, animal*. Latin *fera*. 146, 1.

θησαυρός, ου, *treasure*. *treasure, thesaurus*. 146, 1. 240, 4. 240^a.

θηῆσκω (θαν), θανοῦμαι, 2 a. ἔθανον, τέθνηκα, *die*. θάνατος. 216, 3, 5.

θνητός, ἡ, ὄν, *mortal*. *θηῆσκω*. 151, 1.

θόρυβος, ου, *confusion of voices, uproar*. 146, 1.

Θράξ, Θρακός, ὁ, *Thracian*. 147, 2.

θυγάτηρ, τρός, ἡ, *daughter*. *daughter*. 149, 1.

θυμός, ου, *spirit, heart, courage*. 146, 1.

θύρᾱ, ἄς, *door*. *door*. 145, 1. 240, 4.

θύω, θύσω, ἔθυσα, τέθυκα, τέθυμαι, ἐτύθην, *sacrifice*. 208, 1, 5.

θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, *breastplate*. *thorax*. 147, 2.

I

ἱατρός, ου, *physician*. 146, 1.

ἰδεῖν, ἰδω, 2 a. to ὁράω, *see*. 218, 1, 4.

ἰδιος, ᾱ, ου, *own, private*; εἰς τὸ ἰδιον, *for your personal use*. *idiom, idiosyncrasy*. 151, 2.

ἰδρώ, ἰδρώσα, *sweat*. *sweat*. 240, 3.

ἱερός, ᾧ, ὄν, *sacred*; neut. pl., τὰ ἱερά, *the sacrifices. hierarchy.* 151, 1.
 ἵημι (εἰ), ἵσω, ἵκα, εἶκα, εἶμαι, εἴθην, *send, throw*; mid., *throw yourself, rush.* 217, 1, 3.
 ἱκανός, ἡ, ὄν, *sufficient, able.* 151, 1.
 ὤω, ὦν, *propitious.* 147, 1.
 ἵνα, conj. adv., *in which place, where*; in purpose clauses, *that.* 81.
 ἵππεύς, ἵπς, ὁ, *horseman*; pl., ἵππεῖς, *cavalry.* ἵππος; *hippopotamus.* 150, 2.
 ἵππος, οὐ, *horse.* hippopotamus, Philip. 146, 1.
 ἵστημι (στα), στήσω, ἵστησα, 2 a. ἵστην, ἵστηκα, ἵσταμαι, ἵστάθην, *make stand, set, stand.* 119, 2. 217, 1, 4.
 ἰσχυρός, ᾧ, ὄν, *strong, powerful.* ἴχω. 151, 1.
 ἰχθῆς, ἰχθς, ὁ, *fish.* ichthyology. 150, 1.

K

καθ', κατα. Cf. 712.
 καθ-ήκω, *reach down.* κατά, ἡκω.
 καθ-ήμαι (ἦσ), impf. ἐκαθ-ήμην or καθ-ήμην, *sit.* Latin *sedeō.* 197.
 καθ-ίζω, καθ-ιᾶ, ἐκαθ-ισα, *make sit, sit.* Latin *sedeō, cōnsidō.* 205, 8.
 καθ-οράω, *look down on, see clearly, observe.* κατά, ὄράω. 218, 1, 4.
 καί, conj., *and, also, too*; καί... καί, *both... and.*
 καίνω (καν), 2 a. ἕκνον, 2 p. κέκονα, *kill.* 213, 1, 3, 5.
 καίω or κᾶω (καν), καύσω, ἕκαυσα, κέκαυκα, κέκαυμαι, ἐκαύθην, *burn. caustic.* 213, 1, 3, 5.
 κακίᾱ, ᾧς, *evil.* κακός. 145, 1.

κακόν, οὐ, *evil, ill.* κακός. 146, 1.
 κακό-νοος, οὐ, *ill-disposed.* 153, 2.
 κακός, ἡ, ὄν, *bad, cowardly.* cacography. 151, 1. 91, 1, 2.
 κακῶς, adv., *badly*; κακῶς ποιᾶ, *treat badly, harm.* κακός. 92, 1.
 καλέω, καλῶ, ἐκάλεσα, κέκληκα, κέκλημαι, ἐκλήθην, *call.* calendar. 208, 1, 5.
 κάλλος, οὐς, τό, *beauty.* καλός. 149, 2.
 καλός, ἡ, ὄν, *beautiful.* calisthenics. 151, 1. 91, 1.
 καλύπτω (καλυβ), ἐκαλύψα, κεκαλύμμαι, *cover, conceal.* Kalypso, Apocalypse. 211, 1, 3.
 κάμνω (καμ), καμοῖμαι, ἕκαμον, κέκμηκα, *be weary.* 214, 3, 4.
 κᾶν = καί ᾧς = καί ἕαν, *and if.*
 Καππαδοκίᾱ, ᾧς, Cappadocia. 145, 1.
 καρπός, οὐ, *fruit.* carpel. 146, 1.
 κατά, prep., *down*:
 With ε., which defines the starting point or the cause or source of the action, *down.*
 With λ., which defines the field of action, *down, along* (= *keeping the course of*), *according to, by.* cataract. 220, 1, 2. 221, 3.
 κατα-βαίνω, *go down.* κατά, βαίνω. 214, 3, 4.
 κατα-βάς, 2 a. partic. of κατα-βαίνω.
 κατ-άγω, *lead down, lead back.* κατά, ἄγω. 207, 1, 2.
 κατα-δέω, *make enter by going down, sink a ship*; mid., *sink.* κατά, δέω. 208, 1, 2.
 κατα-θεῖσθαι, *look down on, inspect.* κατά, θεῖσθαι.
 κατα-κόπτω, *cut down, slay.* κατά, κόπτω. 211, 1, 3.

κατα-λείπω, *leave by putting down, leave behind.* κατά, λείπω. 210, 4, 5.

κατα-πέμπω, *send down.* κατά, πέμπω. 209, 1, 4.

κατα-τίθημι, *put down, store away.* κατά, τίθημι. 217, 1, 5.

κατα-φανής, ἔς, *in plain sight.* φαίνω. 155, 2.

κατα-φυγή, ἥς, *refuge.* κατά, φυγή. 145, 1.

κατ-εσθίω, *eat down, devour.* κατά, ἐσθίω. 218, 1, 3.

καίμαι (κει), κείσομαι, *lie.* cemetery. Κελαιναί, ὦν, *Celaenae, a city.* 145, 1. 5, 3.

κελεύω, κελεύσω, ἐκέλευσα, κεκέλευκα, κεκέλευσμαι, ἐκελεύσθην, *order, command.* 208, 1, 5.

κεράννυμι (κερα), ἐκέρασα, ἐκέρᾶμαι, ἐκέρᾶσθην, 2 α. ἐκράσθην, *mix. cra- ter, idiosyncrasy.* 215, 1, 6, 7.

κέρας, κέρως or κέρατος, τό, *horn, wing (of an army).* rhinoceros. 72^a.

κήρυξ, ὅκος, ὁ, *herald.* 147, 2.

κηρύττω (κηρῦκ), κηρύξω, ἐκήρῡξα, 2 p. κεκήρῡχα, κεκήρῡγμαι, ἐκηρύχθην, *herald.* κήρυξ. 211, 5, 6.

Κιλικία, ἄς, *Cilicia.* 145, 1.

Κιλιξ, ἰκος, ὁ, *Cilician.* 147, 2.

Κιλισσα, ἥς, *Cilician woman; ἡ Κιλισσα, the Cilician queen.* 145, 1.

κινδυνεύω, κινδυνεύσω, ἐκινδύνευσα, κεκινδύνευκα, κεκινδύνευμαι, ἐκινδύνευσθην, *run a risk, encounter danger.* κίνδυνος.

κίνδυνος, ου, *risk, danger.* 146, 1.

Κλέαρχος, ου, *Clearchus, Cyrus's favorite general.* 146, 1.

κλείω, κλείσω, ἐκλείσα, ἐκλεί(σ)μαι,

ἐκλείσθην, *shut.* Latin *clāvis.* 208, 1, 5.

κλέπτῃς, ου, *thief.* κλέπτω. 145, 2.

κλέπτω (κλεπ), κλέψω, ἐκλέψα, 2 p. κέκλοφα, κέκλεμμαι, 2 α. ἐκλάπην, *steal.* kleptomaniac, lift, shop-lifter. 211, 1, 3. 240, 2.

κλίνω (κλιν), ἐκλίνα, κέκλιμαι, ἐκλί- θην, 2 α. ἐκλίνην, *lean.* enclitic, proclitic, clinical. 213, 1, 3, 5.

κλώψ, κλωπός, ὁ, *thief.* κλέπτω. 147, 2. Κολοσσαί, ὦν, *Colossae, a city.* 145, 1. 5, 3.

κονι-ορτός, οῦ, *cloud of dust.* 146, 1. κόπτω (κοπ), κόψω, ἐκοψα, 2 p. κέκοφα, κέκομμαι, 2 α. ἐκόπην, *cut.* apocope, comma, syncopate. 211, 1, 3.

κόσμος, ου, *order, ornament, uni- verse.* cosmos, cosmetic, cosmo- politan. 146, 1.

κράνος, ους, τό, *helmet.* cranium. 149, 2.

κράτιστος, superl. to ἀγαθός. 91, 2.

κράτος, ους, τό, *might.* democratic. 149, 2.

κρέας, κρέως, τό, *flesh.* creosote. 149, 2.

κρείττων, comp. to ἀγαθός. 91, 2.

κρέμαμαι (κρεμα), ἄνγω. 217, 1, 4.

κρεμάννυμι (κρεμα), ἐκρέμασα, ἐκρεμά- σθην, ἄνγω. 215, 1, 6, 7.

κρήνη, ἥς, *spring.* Hippocrene. 145, 1.

κρίνω (κριν), κρίνω, ἐκρίνα, ἐκρίκα, ἐκρίμαι, ἐκρίθην, *decide, judge.* critic, hypocrite. 213, 1, 3, 5.

κρύπτω (κρυφ), κρύψω, ἐκρύψα, ἐκ- κρυμμαι, ἐκρύφθην, *hide.* crypt. 211, 1, 3.

κτάομαι, κτήσομαι, ἐκτησάμην, ἐκήτη- μαι, *get, pf. have got, and so have, possess.* κτήμα. 64, 3.

κτείνω (κτεν), κτενῶ, ἔκτεινα, 2 p.
ἔκτεινα, *kill*. 213, 1, 3, 6.

κτῆμα, ατος, τό, *something got, possession*. κτᾶσμαι. 148, 1.

κυκλῶ, κυκλώσω, ἐκύκλωσα, κικέ-
κλωμαι, ἐκυκλώθην, *encircle, sur-
round*. cycle, bicycle, encyclo-
pedia. 66, 1.

κύκλωσις, εως, *encircling*. κυκλώω ;
cyclops. 150, 1.

Κύρος, ου, *Cyrus*, son of Darius.
146, 1.

κωλύω, κωλύσω, ἐκώλυσα, κικώλυκα,
κικώλυμαι, ἐκωλύθην, *hinder*.

κομ-άρχης, ου, *village chief*. κόμη,
ἄρχω. 145, 2.

κόμη, ης, *village*. 145, 1.

κομήτης, ου, *villager*. κόμη. 145, 2.

Δ

λαγχάνω (λαχ), λήξομαι, 2 a. λαχον,
2 p. εἰληχα, εἰληγμαι, ἐλήχθην, *get
by lot*. 215, 1, 3, 4.

λαγώς, ὦ, δ, *hare*. 147, 1.

λαμβάνω (λαβ), λήψομαι, 2 a. λαβον,
2 p. εἰληφα, εἰλημμαι, ἐλήφθην,
take, capture. epilepsy, syllable.
215, 1, 3, 4.

λανθάνω (λαθ), λήσω, 2 a. λαθον,
2 p. λεληθα, λελησμαι, *lie hidden,
escape notice*. ἐ-λήθεια; *Lethe*.
227, 2, 3. 215, 1, 3, 4.

λέγω, λέξω, ἔλεξα, λέλεγμαι, ἐλέχθην,
say. dialect, dialogue. 218, 1, 2.

λείπω (λιπ), λείψω, 2 a. ἔλιπον, 2 p.
ἔλειπτα, ἔλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην, *leave*.
eclipse, leave. 240, 2. 210, 4, 5.

λευκός, ή, όν, *white*. 151, 1.

λέων, οντος, ό, *lion*. Latin *leo*. 148, 1.

λίθος, ου, *stone*. monolith. 146, 1.

λιμός, οθ, *hunger*. 146, 1.

λόγχη, ης, *spearhead, spear*. 145, 1.

λόφος, ου, *hill, ridge*. 146, 1.

λοχ-ηγός, οθ, *captain*. λόχος, στρατ-
ηγός. 146, 1.

λόχος, ου, *company*. λοχ-ηγός. 146, 1.

Λυδία, ας, *Lydia*. 145, 1.

λύπη, ης, *pain, grief*. 145, 1.

λύω, λύσω, λύωσα, λελυκα, λελυμαι,
ἐλύθην, *loose, break, destroy*.
analysis. 209, 1, 2.

λφών, λφστος. See αγαθός, 91, 2.

M

Μαίανδρος, ου, *Maeander*, a river.
meander. 146, 1.

μακρός, ή, όν, *long, large, great*.
macron. 151, 1.

μάλα, adv., *much*; μάλλον, *more*,
μάλιστα, *most*.

μᾶλλον, comparative adv., *more*,
rather; μάλλον . . . ή, *more . . .
than*.

μανθάνω (μαθ), μαθήσομαι, 2 a. ἔμα-
θον, μεμάθηκα, *learn*. mathe-
matics. 215, 1, 3, 4.

μάντις, εως, ό, *soothsayer*. mantis,
necromancy. 150, 1.

Μαρσύας, ου, *Marsyas*, a satyr. 145, 2.

μάχη, ης, *battle*. Telemachus, logom-
achy. 145, 1.

μάχομαι, μαχούμαι, ἐμαχεσάμην, με-
μάχημαι, mid. dep., *battle, fight*.
μάχη. 209, 1, 2.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, *great, large*;
acc. sing. neut. as adv., μέγα,
greatly. Latin *magnus*; mega-
phone, Megalopolis. 156, 2.

μελίζων, comp. of μέγας, *great*. 91, 2.
 μέλῳς, αἶνα, αν, *black*. melancholy,
 calomel, Melanesian. 155, 1. 90, 1.
 μέλλω, μελλήσω, ἐμέλλησα, *intend*.
 209, 1, 3.

μέν, postpos. adv., *indeed*. Orally
 its force may often be shown best
 by emphasizing the word or words
 which it limits. μὲν . . . δέ : μέν is
 usually correlative with the con-
 junction δέ, which stands in the
 next clause ; δέ may be translated
but, and yet, and, with emphasis
 on the emphatic word or words of
 its clause.

μέντοι, postpos. adv., *however*.

μένω, μανῶ, ἔμεινα, μεμνήκα, *remain*,
stay. 209, 1, 3.

Μένων, ὄνος, δ, *Menon*, one of
 Cyrus's generals. 148, 2.

μέσος, η, ον, *middle* ; μέσαι νύκτες,
midnight ; μέσον, τό, *middle*.
 151, 2.

μιστός, ή, όν, *full*. 151, 1.

μετά, prep., *among* :

With *g.*, *in common with*,
with, each getting help from the
 other.

With *a.*, *with, after*. metaphor,
 method. 219, 2.

μετα-πέμπω, *send among to get, send*
after, send for ; mid., *summon*.

μετά, πέμπω. 209, 1, 4.

μέχρι, adv., *up to* ; conj. adv., *until*.
 225, 1. 225⁴.

μή, adv., *not*, used with the impera-
 tive, the infinitive, and in condi-
 tions, etc. After words expressing
fear, that (= Latin *nē*) ; μή ού,
that not (= Latin *ut*).

μη-δ-εις, μη-δε-μία, μη-δ-έν, *not one*,
nobody, nothing ; acc. sing. neut.
 as adv., μηδέν, *in nothing, in no*
way. 163, 1. 75⁸.

μη-κ-έτι, adv., *no longer*. μή, ἔτι. 75⁸.
 μὴν, postpos. adv., *truly, really*.
 amen.

μὴν, μηνός, δ, *month*. Latin *mēnsis* ;
 μῆνη, *moon*. 148, 2.

μή-ποτε, adv., *never*. μή, ποτέ.

μήτηρ, τρός, ή, *mother*. Latin *mā-*
ter ; mother, metropolis. 149, 1.

μία, μίαν, fem. of εις, *one*. 163, 1.

μίγνυμι (μγ), μίξω, ἔμιξα, μέμιγμαί,
 ἐμίχθην, 2 a. ἐμίγην, *mix*. Latin
misceō ; mixture. 216, 1, 2.

Μίδας, ου, *Midas*, a mythical king.
 145, 2.

μικρός, έ, όν, *small, little*. micro-
 scope. 151, 1. 91, 2.

Μίλητος, ου, ή, *Miletus*, a city.
 146, 1. 141, 8.

μιμνήσκω (μνα), μνήσω, ἔμνησα, μέ-
 μνημαι, ἐμνήσθην, *remind* ; mid.,
remind yourself, remember, pf.
have reminded yourself, and so
remember (114²). 216, 3, 6.

μισθός, ου, *pay*. 146, 1.

μισθώω, μισθώσω, ἐμισθώσα, μεμι-
 σθωκα, μεμισθώμαι, ἐμισθώθην, *hire*
out ; mid., *hire in, hire* ; pass., *be*
hired. μισθός. 66, 1.

μνᾶ, ας, *mina*, a sum of money,
 about \$18. 146, 2.

μόνος, η, ον, *alone, only*. monologue,
 monolith. 151, 2.

μόσχος, ου, δ or ή, *calf*. 146, 1.

μῦριάς, ἄδος, ή, *ten thousand*. myriad.
 148, 1.

μῦριοι, αι, α, *ten thousand*. 162.

N

ναῦς, ναός, ἡ, *ship*. Latin *nāvis*; nautical, nausea. 150, 2.

νεῒνῆς, οὐ, *young man*. νῆος. 145, 2.

νέμα, νεμῶ, ἐναιμα, νενέμηκα, νενέμηναι, ἐνεμήθην, *distribute*. 209, 1, 3.

νέος, ἄ, οὐ, *new*. neophyte, neoteric. 151, 2. 90, 1.

νευρά, ἄς, *bowstring*. neuralgia. 145, 1.

νεφέλη, ἡς, *cloud*. 145, 1.

ναός, ὁ, ὁ, *temple*. 147, 1.

νήσος, οὐ, ἡ, *island*. Peloponnesus (*Pelops's island*). 146, 1.

νικάω, νίκησω, ἐνίκησα, νενίκηκα, νενίκημαι, ἐνίκηθην, *conquer*. νίκη; Nicolas. 64, 3.

νίκη, ἡς, *victory*. Nicolas. 145, 1.

νομίζω (νομῶ), νομιῶ, ἐνομίσα, νενόμικα, νενόμισμαι, ἐνομίσθην, *think*. 212, 1, 3, 5.

νόμος, οὐ, *custom, law*. economy, autonomy. 146, 1.

νόος, οὐ, *mind*. 146, 2.

νῦν, adv., *now*. Latin *nunc*.

νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, *night*. Latin *nox*. 148, 1.

Ξ

Ξανθίππη, ἡς, *Xanthippe*, wife of Socrates. 145, 1.

Ξενίᾱς, οὐ, *Xenias*. 145, 2.

ξένος, οὐ, *stranger, guest friend*; pl., ξῖνοι, *mercenaries*. xenomania. 146, 1.

Ξενοφῶν, ὄντος, ὁ, *Xenophon*, an Athenian, author of the *Anabasis*. 148, 1.

ξίφος, οὐς, τό, *sword*. 149, 2.

O

ὁ, ἡ, τό, definite article, *the*; ὁ δέ, *but he, and he*; ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, *the one . . . the other*; οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ, *some . . . others*. 164, 1.

ὁ-δε, ἡ-δε, τό-δε, *this, the following*. ὁδε. 166, 2.

ὁδός, οὐ, ἡ, *road*. exodus, period, episode. 146, 1.

ὁ-θεν, conj. adv., *from which place, from where*. δε, -θεν.

οἶδα, *know*, 2 p. of εἶδω.

οἶκα-δε, adv., *homeward, home*. οἰκία, -δε.

οἰκίω, οἰκήσω, ὤκησα, ὤκηκα, ὤκημαι, ὤκισθην, *inhabit, dwell*. οἰκία; ecumenical, -wick, -wich, Norwich. 66, 1.

οἰκία, ἄς, *house*. economy. 145, 1.

οἶκο-θεν, adv., *from home*. οἰκία, -θεν.

οἶκοι, adv., *at home*. 23, 3.

οἶνος, οὐ, *wine*. Latin *vinum*. 30, 1. 58².

οἶμαι or οἶμαι, οἰήσομαι, ᾤσθην, pass. dep., *think*. 209, 1, 4.

ὀκτώ, *eight*. octagon. 162.

ὀκτώ-καί-δεκα, *eighteen*. 162.

ὀλεθρος, οὐ, *destruction*. ὀλλῦμι. 146, 1.

ὀλιγος, *little, few*. oligarchy. 91, 2.

ὀλλῦμι (ὀλ), ὀλῶ, ὀλεσα, 2 a. ὀλώ-μην, ὀλώλεκα, 2 p. ὀλωλα, *destroy*. 216, 1, 2.

Ὀλυμπία, ἄς, *Olympia*. 145, 1.

Ὅμηρος, οὐ, *Homer*, the greatest of poets. 146, 1.

ὀμῶμι (ὀμ, ὀμο) or ὀμῶναι, ὀμοῦμαι, ὀμοσα, ὀμώμοκα, ὀμώμο(σ)μαι, ὀμό(σ)θην, *swear*. 216, 1, 2.

ὁμο-λογέω, ὁμο-λογήσω, ὁμο-λόγησα, ὁμο-λόγηκα, ὁμο-λόγημαι, ὁμο-λογήθην, *say the same thing, admit.* ἴμα; homologous. 86, 1.

ὁμως, adv., *at the same time, but, nevertheless.* ἴμα.

ὀνίνημι (ὄνα), ὀνήσω, ὤνησα, 2 a. ὀνήμην, ὤνήθην, with α., *assist.* 217, 1, 4.

ὀνος, ου, *ass.* 146, 1.

ὀπισθεν, adv., *from behind, behind.* ὀπίσω, adv., *back, -θεν.*

ὀπλή, ἥς, *hoof.* 145, 1.

ὀπλίτης, ου, *hoplite, a heavy-armed foot soldier.* ὀπλον. 145, 2.

ὀπλον, ου, *tool; pl., ὀπλα, arms. panoply.* 146, 1.

ὀπότε, conj. adv., *when, whenever.* 225, 1.

ὀπως, conj. adv., *how, in what way; in purpose clauses, that.* 81¹.

ὀράω (ὄρα, ὀπ, ἰδ), ὄψομαι, 2 a. εἶδον, ἑώρακα or ἑώρακα, ἑώραμαι or ὤμμαι, ὤφθην, *see. panorama, optic, idea, asteroid.* 223, 2. 218, 1, 4.

ὀρθίος, α, ον, *straight up, steep. ὀρθός, straight; orthodoxy.* 151, 2.

ὀρκος, ου, *oath.* 146, 1.

ὀρμάω, ὀρμήσω, ὤρμησα, ὤρμηκα, ὤρμημαι, ὠρμήθην, *start; mid. or pass. dep., start yourself, set out.* 64, 3.

ὀρνίς, ἰθες, ὄ or ἥ, *bird. ornithology.* 148, 1.

*Ὀρόντης, α or ου, *Orontas, a Persian noble, a traitor in Cyrus's army.* 145, 2.

ὄρος, ους, τό, *mountain.* 149, 2.

ὀρύττω (ὀρυχ), ὀρύξω, ὤρυξα, ὀρώρυγμαί, ὠρύχθην, *dig.* 211, 5, 6.

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, rel. pron., *who, which, that.* 167, 1.

ὅς-τις, ἥ-τις, ὅ τι, indef. rel. pron., *whoever, whatever.* 167, 1.

ὅτε, conj. adv., *when.*

ὅτι, expletive, *that*, used to introduce object clauses in the indicative or the optative.

ὀύ (before consonants), ούκ (before the smooth breathing), ούχ (before the rough breathing), proclitic adv., *not.* 46¹. 71².

οὔ, *of himself.* Latin *sui.* 165, 2.

οὐδέ, conj. adv., *nor; adv., not even.*

οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, *not one, nobody, nothing; acc. sing. neut. as adv., οὐδέν, in nothing, in no way.* 163, 1.

οὐκ-έτι, adv., *no longer.* οὐ, ἔτι.

οὖν, postpos. adv., *now, therefore.*

οὐ-ποτε, adv., *never.* οὐ, ποτέ.

οὐ-πω, adv., *not yet.*

οὐρά, ἄς, *tail, rear, of an army. squirrel, cynosure.* 145, 1.

οὐρανός, οὐ, *heaven. Urania.* 146, 1. 5, 3.

οὐ-τε, *and not; οὐτε . . . οὐτε, neither . . . nor.* οὐ, τέ.

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this, the aforesaid; διὰ τοῦτο, on this account.* οὕτως. 166, 2. 49¹.

οὕτως (before vowels), οὕτω (before consonants), adv., *so, thus, as aforesaid.*

οὐχ, *not.* See οὐ. Cf. 71².

ὀφθαλμός, οὔ, *eye. ὄψομαι; ophthalmology, optic, autopsy, philanthropy (see ἄνθρωπος).* 146, 1.

ὄψομαι, fut. to ὀράω, *see.*

Π

πάθοιμι, 2 a. of πάσχω, *suffer*. 216, 3, 6.

πάθος, ου, τό, *experience, suffering*.

πάσχω; pathos. 149, 2.

παινίζω, *chant the paean*.

παιδεία, ᾤς, *instruction*. παιδεύω; encyclopedia. 145, 1.

παιδεύω, παιδεύω, ἐπαίδευσα, πεπαίδευκα, πεπαίδευμαι, ἐπαιδεύθην, *instruct*. pedagogue. 168.

παῖς, παιδός, ὁ or ἡ, *boy, girl, child*. 581.

παίω, παίω, ἔπαισα, πέπαικα, *strike*. anapaest. 209, 1, 4.

παλιν, adv., *back, again*. palinode, palimpsest.

παλτόν, οὔ, *javelin*. 146, 1.

πάνυ, adv., *very*. πᾶς.

παρά, prep., *by the side of, beside*, in friendly relation :

With α., *from beside, from*.

With δ., *beside, with*.

With α., *to the side of, to, beside, along by*. parallel. 220, 3.

παρ-αγγέλλω, *announce along*. παρά, ἀγγέλλω. 213, 1, 2.

παράδεισος, ου, *park*. paradise. 146, 1.

παρασάγγης, ου, *parasang*, a Persian road measure of about 3½ miles. 145, 2.

παρα-σκευάζω, *prepare for*; mid., *make your own preparations for*.

παρά, σκευάζω. 212, 1, 3, 6.

παρ-εἰμι, παρ-ίστομαι, *be by the side of, be by, be near, be at hand*.

παρά, εἰμί. 196.

παρ-ελαύνω, *ride by, march by*. παρά, ἐλαύνω. 214, 3, 4.

παρ-έρχομαι, *come by, go by*. παρά, ἔρχομαι. 218, 1, 3.

παρ-έχω, *hold beside, provide, supply*.

παρά, ἔχω. 208, 1, 4.

παρ-οδός, ου, ἡ, *way by the side, pass*.

παρά, ὁδός. 146, 1.

Παρύσατις, ἰδος, *Parysatis*, mother of Cyrus. 148, 1.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, *all, used like every, all, or whole, in English* :

Without the article, *every, all* : as,

πᾶς ποταμός, *every river*.

πάντες ποταμοί, *all rivers*.

In the predicate position, *all of*, distributively (= Latin *omnis*) : as,

πᾶς ὁ ποταμός, *all of the river*.

πάντες οἱ ποταμοί, *all of the rivers*.

In the attributive position, *whole, all, collectively* (= Latin *cūctus*) : as,

τὸ πᾶν στράτευμα, *the whole army*.

ἡ πᾶσα Ἑλλάς, *all Greece*.

οἱ πάντες ἄνθρωποι, *the whole world*. Pandemonium, panic. 154, 1.

πάσχω (παθ, πενθ), πείσσομαι, 2 a. ἔπαθον, 2 p. πέπονθα, *suffer*. πάθος; pathos, allopathy, antipathy, sympathy. 216, 3, 6.

πατήρ, τρός, ὁ, *father*. Latin pater; father, patriarch. 149, 1.

πατρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *native land*. Latin patria; patriot. 148, 1.

πατρός, ᾤ, ου, *ancestral*. πατήρ, πατρίς; patriarch. 151, 2.

παύω, παύω, ἔπαυσα, πέπαυκα, πέπαυμαι, ἐπαύθην, *make stop*; mid.

or pass. dep., *stop yourself, cease. pause, pose.*

πεδίον, ου, *plain.* στρατόπεδον. 146, 1.

πεζή, adv., *on foot.* τράπεζα.

πείθω, πείσω, έπεισα, πέπεικα, 2 p.

πέποιθα, πέπεισμαι, έπείσθην, with

α., *persuade*; pass., *be persuaded,*

obey (with D.). 210, 4, 5.

πειρα, ας, *trial.* pirate. 35, 2.

πειράω, πειράσω, έπειράω, πειπειρά-

μαι, έπειράθην, *try*; generally pass.

dep., *try, attempt.* πειρα. 64, 3.

Πελοπόν-νησος, ου, ή, *Peloponnesus*

(*Pelops's island*). νήσος. 146, 1.

Πέλται, ών, *Peltae*, a city. 145, 1. 5, 3.

πελταστής, ου, *peltast*, a light-armed

foot soldier, with spear and shield.

πέλιη, *shield.* 145, 2.

πέμπω, πέμψω, έπεμψα, 2 p. πέπομφα,

πέπεμμαι, έπέμφθην, with α. and D.,

send a thing to a person. πομπή.

209, 1, 4.

πεντακόσιοι, αι, α, *five hundred.* 162.

πέντε, *five.* pentameter. 162.

πεντε-καί-δεκα, *fifteen.* 162.

περαίνω (περαν), περανῶ, έπέρᾱνα,

πεπέρασμαι, έπεράνθην, *end, accom-*

plish. 213, 1, 3, 6.

περί, prep., *round, about*:

With α., which expresses the

source or cause of the action,

about, concerning, for.

With D., *round, about.*

With α., which expresses the

field of action, *round, about, con-*

cerning. perimeter, period. 219, 1, 2.

Πέρσης, ου, *Persian.* 145, 2, 45, 3.

Περσικός, ή, όν, *Persian.* 151, 1.

πίττοιμαι, πτήσομαι, έπτόμην, *fly.*

209, 1, 4.

πήρᾱ, ας, *pouch, wallet.* 145, 1.

πικρός, ά, όν, *bitter, harsh, sharp.*

151, 1. 90, 1.

πίμπλημι (πλα), πλήσω, έπλησα,

πέπληκα, πέπλησμαι, έπλήσθην,

fill. 217, 1, 5.

πίμπρημι (πρα), πρήσω, έπρησα,

έπρήσθην, *burn.* 217, 1, 5.

πίνω (πι, πο), 2 α. έπιον, πέπωκα,

πέπομαι, έπόσθην, *drink.* sympo-

sium. 214, 3, 5.

πιπράσκω (πρα) (un-Attic present),

πέπράκα, πέπράμαι, έπράθην, *sell.*

216, 3, 6.

πίπτω (πετ, πτο), πισοῦμαι, 2 α.

έπισον, πέπτωκα, *fall.* 209, 1, 5.

Πισίδαι, ών, *the Pisidians.* 145, 2.

πιστεύω, πιστεύσω, έπίστευσα, πεπί-

στευκα, πεπίστευμαι, έπιστεύθην,

with D., *trust.* Latin *fidd.*

πιστός, ή, όν, *faithful.* πείθω; Latin

fidd. 151, 1. 90, 1.

πλείστος, superl. of πολύς, 91, 2.

πλείων, *more*, comp. of πολύς, 91, 2.

πλέω, πλεύσομαι or πλευσοῦμαι, έ-

πλευσα, πέπλευκα, πέπλευσμαι, *sail.*

210, 4, 6.

πλήν, conj., *but, except*; adv. with

α., *but, except.*

πλήρης, ες, *full.* full. 155, 2. 240, 2.

πλησίον, adv., *near.*

πλησιος, α, όν, *near.* 151, 2. 90, 3.

πλήττω (πληγ), πλήξω, έπληξα, 2 p.

πέπληγα, πέπληγμα, έπλήγην,

strike. Cf. έκ-πλήττω (πληγ,

πλαγ). 211, 5, 6.

πλοῖον, ου, *boat.* 146, 1.

πλόος, ου, *voyage.* πλέω. 146, 2.

πλούτος, ου, *wealth, riches.* Plutus,

plutocrat. 146, 1.

πνέω (πνευ), πνέσσομαι, or πνευσσόμεναι, ἐπνευσα, πέπνευκα, *breathe*. *pneumatic*, *pneumonia*. 210, 4, 6.

πνίγω, ἐπνίξα, πέπνιγμαι, 2 a. ἐπνίγην, *choke*. 209, 1, 5.

ποιῶν, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα, πεποίηκα, πεποίημαι, ἐποίηθην, *make*, *do*. *poet*. 66, 1.

ποιητός, ᾧ, ον, *to be made, must be made, must be done*. ποιῶν. 116, 6.

ποιητής, οὗ, *poet*. ποιῶν; *poet*. 145, 2.

πολεμέω, πολεμήσω, ἐπολέμησα, πεπολέμηκα, πεπολέμημαι, ἐπολεμήθην, with D., *war*. πόλεμος. 66, 1.

πολέμιος, ᾧ, ον, *hostile* (= Latin *hostilis*); pl., οἱ πολέμιοι, *the enemy*. πόλεμος. 151, 2. 90, 1.

πόλεμος, ου, *war*. *polemic*. 146, 1.

πόλις, εως, *city*. *cosmopolitan*, *metropolis*, *necropolis*. 150, 1.

πολιτεῖα, ᾧς, *state*, *republic*. πόλις. 145, 1.

πολίτης, ου, *citizen*. πόλις. 145, 2.

πολλάκις, adv., *many times*, *often*. *polygon*.

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, *much*, *many*; τὸ πολὺ, *the greater part*; acc. sing. neut. as adv., πολύ, *much*. *polysyllable*, *polygon*. 156, 2. 91, 2.

πομπή, ἥς, *procession*. *pomp*. 145, 1.

πόνος, ου, *toil*. 146, 1.

πορεία, ᾧς, *journey*, *march*. πορεύομαι. 145, 1.

πορευτός, ᾧ, ον, *to be traversed, must be traversed*. πορεύομαι. 116, 6.

πορεύω, *make go*; πορεύομαι, πορεύομαι, πεπόρευμαι, ἐπορεύθην, *pass*. *dep.*, *advance*. πόρος.

πορίζω (πορίδ), πορίῳ, ἐπόρισα, πεπόρικα, πεπόρισμαι, ἐπορίσθην, *supply*. 212, 1, 3, 5.

πόρος, ου, *way*, *crossing*, *ford*. πορεύομαι; *ford*. 240, 2.

ποταμός, οὗ, *river*. *hippopotamus*. 145, 1.

ποτί, *indef. enclitic adv.*, *once*, *ever*.

πότερον, *whether*; πότερον . . . ἤ, *whether . . . or*.

ποτόν, οὗ, *drink*. πίνω; Latin *pōtiō*; *potion*, *symposium*. 146, 1.

πούς, ποδός, ὅ, *foot*. Latin *pēs*; *tripod*. 148, 1.

πράγμα, ατος, τό, *fact*, *matter*, *trouble*. πράττω (πράγ); *pragmatical*, *practical*.

πράξις, εως, *doing*, *undertaking*. πράττω. 148, 1.

πράττω (πράγ), πράξω, ἐπράξα, 2 p. πέπραχα or πέπραγα, πέπραγμαι, ἐπράχθην, *do*. πράγμα; *practicable*. 212, 1, 2.

πρίν, *conj. adv.*, *before*, *until*:

With the infinitive (the principal clause being affirmative), *before*.

With the finite moods (the principal clause being negative), *until*. 225, 1, 225⁴.

πρό, *prep.* with α., which expresses the source or cause of the action, *before*, *in front of*, *in behalf of*. Latin *prō*; *prologue*, *program*, *for*, *foremost*. 219, 2. 240, 2.

προ-δίδωμι, *give forth*, *betray*. Latin *prōdō*; πρό, δίδωμι. 217, 1, 2.

πρό-εimi, *go forward*. πρό, εἶμι. 196.

πρό-θυμος, ον, *eager*, *zealous*. πρό, θυμός. 39, 2. 90, 1. 92.

Προμηθεύς, ἴως, ὁ, *Prometheus*, who made man of clay, and for him stole fire from heaven. 150, 2.

Πρό-ξενος, ου, *Proxenus*, one of Cyrus's generals. **πρό**, ξένος. 146, 1.

πρός, prep., *face to face, opposite*, in reciprocal relation, either friendly or hostile :

With G., *from a position, facing, before*.

With D., *facing, before*.

With A., *to a position facing, before, against*. **proselyte**. 221, 1.

προσ-αίτω, *ask in the face of, ask besides*. 66, 1.

προσ-δίδωμι, *give in the face of, give besides*. 217, 1, 2.

προσ-ελαύνω, *march against*. 214, 3, 4.

προσ-έρχομαι, *come against*. 218, 1, 3.

προσ-κυνίω, *salute*. 66, 1.

προσ-τίθημι, *put opposite, add to; mid., add yourself to; γνώμη*

προστίθεμαι, *agree to an opinion*. 217, 1, 5.

πρό-τερος, α, ον, comparative, *former, earlier*; **πρότερον**, adv. (92, 2), *before, previously*. **πρό**; *hysteron*

proteron. 151, 2.

προ-φαίνω, *show forth; mid., appear*. 214, 1, 2.

πρώτον, adv., *first*. **πρώτος**.

πρώτος, η, ον, *first*. **πρό**; *prototype*. 151, 2.

πτέρυξ, υγος, ή, *wing*. 147, 2.

Πύλαι, ὤν, *Pylae*, a stronghold. 145, 1. 5, 3.

πύλη, ης, *gate*; pl., **πύλαι**, *gates, pass*. Thermopylae. 145, 1.

πυνθάνομαι (πυθ), **πύσσομαι**, 2 a. **ἐπυ-**

θόμην, **πέπυσμαι**, *inquire, inquire into, learn*. 223, 2. 215, 1, 3, 5.

πῶς, interrog. adv., *how?* ὅπως.

P

ράδιος, α, ον, *easy*. 91, 2.

ράδιως, adv., *easily*; comp., **ῤῥῶν**; superl., **ῤῥῶστα**. **ράδιος**, 91, 2.

ῤῥῶν, **ῤῥῶστος**. See **ράδιος**, 91, 2.

ῤῥέω (ῤυ), **ῤυήσομαι**, **ῤρύνκα**, **ῤρύνην**, *flow. stream*. 210, 4, 6.

ῤίπτω (ριφ), **ῤίψω**, **ῤρρίψα**, **ῤρρίφα**, **ῤρρίμμαι**, **ῤρρίφθην**, 2 a. **ῤρρίφην**, *throw, hurl*. 211, 1, 4.

ῤώμη, ης, *strength*. 145, 1.

Σ

σαλπίζω (σαλπιγγ), **ῤσάλπιξα**, *sound the trumpet*. 212, 1, 3, 5.

Σάρδεϊς, ἰων, αἱ, *Sardis*, a city. 150, 1.

σατράπης, ου, *satrap*, governor of a Persian province. 145, 2.

σάτυρος, ου, *satyr*; ὁ **Σάτυρος**, *the Satyr, Silenus*. 146, 1.

σε-αυτοῦ, ης, *of yourself*. 165, 1.

σημαίνω (σημαν), **σημανῶ**, **ῤσήμηνα**, **σεσήμασμαι**, **ῤσημάνθην**, *show*. 213, 1, 3, 6.

σιγή, ης, *silence*; **σιγῇ**, adv., *in silence, silently*. 145, 1.

σίτος, ου, *grain, food*. **parasite**. 146, 1.

σκάπτω (σκαφ), **σκάψω**, **ῤσκαψα**, 2 p. **ῤσκαφα**, **ῤσκαμμαι**, 2 a. **ῤσκάφην**, *dig*. 211, 1, 4.

σκεδάννυμι (σκεδα), **ῤσκέδασα**, **ῤσκέδα-σμαι**, **ῤσκέδάσθην**, *scatter*. 216, 1, 2.

σκέπτομαι (σκεπ), σκέφομαι, ἰσκει-
φαμην, ἰσκειμαι, *view. sceptic.*
211, 1, 4.

σκευάζω (σκευαδ), σκευάσσομαι, ἰσκει-
ασα, ἰσκειάσμαι, ἰσκεινάσθην, *make*
ready. 212, 1, 3, 6.

σκηνή, ἥς, *tent. scene.* 145, 1.

σκιᾶ, ἄς, *shadow. squirrel.* 145, 1.

Σόφαίνετος, οὐ, *Sophaenetus.* 146, 1.
5, 3.

σοφία, ἃς, *wisdom. φιλό-σοφος.*
145, 1.

σπᾶω, ἰσπασα, ἰσπακα, ἰσπασμαι,
ἰσπάσθην, *draw. spasmodic.* 209,
1, 5.

σπεύδω, σπεύσω, ἰσπευσα, *hasten.*

σπονδή, ἥς, *drink offering; pl.,*
σπονδαί, treaty, truce. spondee.
145, 1.

στάδιον, οὐ, *stade, a Greek measure*
of 600 feet, about 582 English
feet; pl., στάδιοι, οἱ, or στάδια,
τά stadium. 146, 1.

σταθμός, οὐ, *standing place, day's*
march. 146, 1.

στέλλω (στέλ), ἱστέιλα, ἱσταλκα,
ἱσταλμαι, 2 a. ἱσταλην, *equip,*
send. στολή. 213, 1, 2.

στενός, ἤ, ὅν, *narrow. stenography.*
151, 1.

στέφανος, οὐ, *crown. Stephen.* 146, 1.

στολή, ἥς, *robe, dress. stole.* 145, 1.

στόλος, οὐ, *equipment, journey.*
στέλλω. 146, 1.

στράτευμα, ατος, τό, *army, force.*
στρατεύω. 148, 1.

στρατεύω, στρατεύσω, ἱστράτευσα,
ἱστράτευκα, *conduct a campaign,*
make war; mid., serve, march.
στράτευμα.

στρατηγία, στρατηγήσω, ἱστρατή-
γησα, ἱστρατήγηκα, *de general.*
στρατ-ηγός. 66, 1.

στρατ-ηγός, οὐ, *general. στρατιᾶ,*
ἄγω, Latin agō, drive, lead; strat-
egy. 146, 2.

στρατιᾶ, ἄς, *army. strategy.* 145, 1.

στρατιώτης, οὐ, *soldier. στρατιᾶ.*
145, 2.

στρατο-πιδεύω, *camp; mid., pitch*
your tent.

στρατό-πιδον, οὐ, *camp. στρατιᾶ;*
Latin oppidum, tripod. 146, 1.

στρέφω, στρέψω, ἱστρέψα, ἱστραμμαι,
ἱστρέφθην, 2 a. ἱστράφην, *turn.*
209, 1, 5.

Στυμφάλιος, οὐ, *Stymphalion.* 146, 1.

σύ, σοῦ, *you. Latin tū.* 164, 1.

συγ-γενής, ἑς, *kindred, akin.* 155, 2.

συγ-γίγνομαι, *meet, associate with.*
σύν, γίγνομαι. 207, 1, 4.

συγ-καλέω, *call together. σύν, καλέω.*
208, 1, 5.

συλ-λαμβάνω, *seize, arrest. σύν,*
λαμβάνω; syllable. 215, 1, 3, 4.

συλ-λέγω, συλ-λέξω, συν-ἔλεξα, 2 p.
συν-εἰλοχα, συν-εἰλεγμαι, συν-ελέ-
χθην, 2 a. συν-ελέγην, *gather to-*
gether, collect. 209, 1, 2.

συμ-βουλεύω, with d. of person and
a. of thing, *plan with, advise;*
mid., consult with a person about
a thing. σύν, βουλεύω. 51².

σύμ-μαχος, οὐ, *ally. σύν, μάχη.* 146, 1.

σύμ-πλεως, ὢν, *full. πλήρης.* 147, 1.

συμ-πορεύομαι, *pass dep., advance*
with. σύν, πορεύομαι.

συμ-πράττω, with a. of thing and d.
of person, *do a thing with a person,*
help do. σύν, πράττω. 212, 1, 2.

σύν, prep. with D., *along with, with.*

Latin cum with ablative; synagogue, sympathy, syllable.

συν-άγω, *lead together.* 207, 1, 2.

συν-αντάω, συν-ήντησα, with D., *meet.*

σύν, ἀντί. 64, 3.

σύν-εμι, *be with, live with.* σύν, εἰμί. 196.

σύν-θημα, ατος, τό, *watchword.* σύν, τίθημι (θε). 148, 1.

σύν-οιδα, *know with* (= Latin cōnsciō; conscious); σύννοιδεν ἑαυτῷ ἡμᾶς ἀδικήσας, *he is conscious that he wronged us.* 114, 1, 2. 223, 2.

Συρία, ἄς, *Syria.* 145, 1.

συ-σκευάζω, *get things together; mid., get your own things together, pack up.* σύν, σκευάζω. 212, 1, 3, 6.

σφάζω (σφαγ), ἱσφαξα, ἱσφαγμαι, 2 a. ἱσφάγην, *slay.* 212, 1, 3, 6.

σφάλλω (σφαλ), σφαλώ, ἱσφηλα, ἱσφαλμαι, ἱσφάλην, *trip up.* 213, 1, 2.

σχίζω (σχιδ), σχίσω, ἱσχισα, ἱσχισθην, *split.* Latin scindō; schism, schedule. 212, 1, 3, 6.

σφίζω (σφδ, σω), σώσω, ἱσωσα, σέσωκα, σέσω(σ)μαι, ἱσώθην, *save.* creosote. 212, 1, 3, 6.

Σωκράτης, ους, ό, *Socrates, the Athenian.* 149, 2.

Σωκράτης, ους, ό, *Socrates, an Achæan, one of Cyrus's generals.* 149, 2.

σώμα, ατος, τό, *body.* 148, 1.

σωτήρ, ἥρος, ό, *preserver.* σφίζω. 148, 2.

Τ

τάλαντον, ου, *talent, a weight of money, about \$1080.* 146, 1.

τάξις, ως, *order, array, division, of troops.* taxidermy, syntax. 150, 1.

ταράττω (ταραχ), ταραξομαι (pass.), ἐτάραξα, τετάραγμαι, ἐταράχθην, *disturb.* 212, 1, 2.

τάραχος, ου, *disturbance.* 146, 1.

τάττω (ταγ), τάξω, ἑταξα, 2 p. τέταχα, τέταγμαι, ἐτάχθην, *arrange, station.* τάξις. 212, 1, 2.

ταύρος, ου, *bull.* 146, 1.

ταῦτα, *these things, this* (49^b); ταῦτά (= τὰ αὐτά), *the same things.*

τάφος, ου, *tomb.* epitaph. 146, 1.

τάφρος, ου, ή, *ditch.* 146, 1.

τάχιστα. See ταχίως, 92, 2.

ταχύς, εἰα, ύ, *swift;* acc. sing. neut. as adv., ταχύ, *swiftly.* tachometer. 156, 1. 91, 2.

τέ, enclitic conj., *and;* τέ . . . καί, *both . . . and.* Latin -que.

τείνω (τεν), τενῶ, ἑταινα, τέτακα, τέταμαι, ἐτάθην, *stretch.* Latin tendō. 213, 1, 3, 6.

τείχος, ους, τό, *wall, as of a city.* 72, 2.

τέκνον, ου, *child.* 146, 1.

τελευτάω, τελευτήσω, ἐτελεύτησα, τετελεύτηκα, *come to an end, finish, die.* τελευτή. 64, 3.

τελευτή, ἥς, *end.* teleology. 145, 1.

τελέω, τελέσω or τελῶ, ἐτέλεσα, τετέλακα, τετέλεσμαι, ἐτελέσθην, *bring to an end, finish, pay.* τελευτή. 210, 1, 2.

τέλος, ους, τό, *end.* τελευτή. 149, 2.

τέμνω (τεμ), τεμῶ, 2 a. ἑτεμον or ἑταμον, τέτμηκα, τέτμημαι, ἐτμήθην, *cut.* epitome. 214, 3, 5.

τέτταρες, α, *four.* tetragon. 163, 1.

τήκω (τακ), ἑτηξα, 2 p. τέττηκα, ἐτήχθην, 2 a. ἐτάκην, *melt.* 210, 4, 5.

τίθημι (θε), θήσω, 1 a. ἔθηκα, 2 a. θέ-
τον, τέθηκα, ἐτίθεν, *put*, the passive
voice being supplied by κείμαι;
mid., *put for yourself*; τίθεμαι τὰ
δπλα, *order arms, ground arms*.
hypothesis, theme. 121, 3. 217, 1, 5.
τιμάω, τιμήσω, ἐτίμησα, τετίμηκα,
τετίμημαι, ἐτίμήθην, *honor*. timoc-
racy. 64, 3.
τιμωρίω, τιμωρήσω, ἐτιμώρησα, τετι-
μώρηκα, τετιμώρημαι, ἐτιμωρήθην,
avenge; mid., *take vengeance*.
τιμῶς. 66, 1.
τίνω (τι), τίσω, ἔτισα, τέτικα, τί-
τισμαι, ἐτίσθην, *pay*. 214, 3, 5.
τίς, τί, interrog. pron., *who? what?*
acc. sing. neut. as adv., τί, *why?*
how? 167, 2.
τις, τι, indef. enclitic pron., *a, a cer-
tain, one, some, somebody, any-
body, anything*. 167, 2.
Τισσαφέρνης, ους, ὁ, Tissaphernes,
a Persian, and enemy of Cyrus.
149, 2.
τιτρώσκω (τρο), τρώσω, ἔτρωσα, τέ-
τρωμαι, ἐτρώθην, *wound*. 216, 3, 6.
τοι-ούτος, τοι-αύτη, τοι-ούτον, *such
as this*; neut. pl., τοιαῦτα, *such
things*. τοιος, *such*, οὗτος. 166, 2.
τόξημα, ατος, τό, *arrow*. τοξεύω.
148, 1.
τοξεύω, τοξεύσω, ἐτόξευσα, τετόξευμαι,
ἐτοξεύθην, *shoot, with a bow*. τοξό-
της; *intoxicate*.
τόξον, ου, *bow*. intoxicate. 146, 1.
τοξότης, ου, *bowman, a light-armed
foot soldier*. τόξον. 145, 2.
τόπος, ου, *place, region*. topic, to-
pography, Utopia. 146, 1.
τότε, adv., *then, at that time*.

τράπεζα, ης, *table, with four legs*.
trapezium. 145, 1.
τρεῖς, τρία, *three*. tripod. 163, 1.
τρέπω, τρέψω, ἔτρεψα, 2 p. τέτροφα,
τέτραμμαι, ἐτρέφθην, 2 a. ἐτράπην,
turn. τροπή. 210, 1, 2.
τρέφω, θρέψω, ἔθρεψα, τέτραμμαι,
ἐτρέφθην, 2 a. ἐτράφην, *nourish,*
support. atrophy. 210, 1, 2.
τρέχω (τρέχ, δραμ), δραμοῦμαι, 2 a.
ἔδραμον, διεδράμηκα, διεδράμημαι,
run. troche, dromedary. 218, 1, 4.
τριακόσιοι, αι, α, *three hundred*. 162.
τρίβω, τρέψω, ἔτριψα, 2 p. τέτριφα,
τέτριμμαι, ἐτρίφθην, 2 a. ἐτρίβην,
rub. diatribe. 210, 1, 2.
τριήρης, ους, ἡ, *trireme, a war vessel*
with three banks of oars. α. dual
and plural, τριήροιν, τριήρων (for
τριηροῖν, τριηρῶν, by exception,
142, 2). 72, 8. 155, 2.
τρίτος, η, ον, *third*; τῇ τρίτῃ, *the
third day*. 151, 2. 222, 2.
τρόπαιον, ου, *trophy*. τροπή. 146, 1.
τροπή, ης, *turn, rout*. tropic, trophy.
145, 1.
τρόπος, ου, *turn, way, bent, character*.
τροπή, τρέπω. 146, 2.
τυγχάνω (τυχ), τεύχομαι, 2 a. ἔτυχον,
τετύχηκα, *happen, happen upon,*
gain. τύχη. 227, 2, 3. 215, 1, 3, 5.
τύχη, ης, *fortune, chance*. 145, 1.

Υ

ὑδωρ, ὑδατος, τό, *water*. hydropho-
bia, hydrant. 55, 5.
ὕλη, ης, *forest*. Latin silva (261).
145, 1.
ὁμεις, pl. of σύ, *you*. 164, 1.

ὑμέτερος, α, ον, *your, yours.* ὑμῖς. 151, 2.

ὑπ-άρχω, *make a beginning, assist.* ὑπό, ἄρχω. 207, 1, 3.

ὑπέρ, prep., *over:*

With α., which expresses the starting point or the source or cause of the action, *over, in behalf of.*

With λ., which expresses the field of action, *over, beyond.* Latin super; hyperbole, hypercritical. 219, 2. 220, 1. 261.

ὑπερ-βολή, ης, *crossing.* hyperbole. 145, 1.

ὑπ-ήκοος, ον, *listening to, subject to.* ὑπό, ἀκούω. 39, 2.

ὑπ-ισχνέομαι (ὑπο-σι-σεχ-νέομαι), ὑπο-σχίσομαι, 2 α. ὑπ-ισχύομην, ὑπέσχημαι, mid. dep., *hold yourself under, undertake, promise.* 214, 3, 6.

ὑπνος, ου, *sleep.* hypnotism. 146, 1.

ὑπό, prep., *under:*

With α., *from under, at the hand of, by* (= Latin ab with ablative).

With δ., *under.*

With λ., *to a position under, under.* Latin sub; hypodermic, hypothesis. 219, 2. 261.

ὑπο-ζυγιον, ου, *yoke animal, pack animal.* ὑπό, ζυγόν, *yoke;* Latin iumentum (for iugumentum); subjugate. 146, 1.

ὑπ-οίσω, fut. of ὑπο-φέρω.

ὑπ-οπτεύω, ὑπ-ώπτευσα, *suspect.* ὑπό, ὀπ- (as in ὀψομαι); Latin suspiciō; optic.

ὑπο-φέρω, *bear by being under, bear, endure.* 218, 1, 5.

ὑστεραίος, α, ον, *comparative, later;*

τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, *the following day.* ὑστερον. 151, 2. 222, 2.

ὑστερον, comp. adv., *later.* hysteron proteron.

Φ

φαίνω (φαν), φανῶ, ἔφηνα, πέφαγκα, 2 p. πέφηνα, πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην, 2 α. ἐφάνην, *bring to light, show;* mid., *show yourself, appear.* φανερός; phantasm, phaenomenon. 214, 1, 2.

φαλαγγ, αγγος, ἡ, phalanx. 147, 2.

φανερός, α, ὄν, *visible.* phantasm. 151, 1.

φάρμακον, ου, *drug, cure.* pharmacy. 146, 1.

φέρω (φερ, οί, ἐνεκ), οἶσω, 1 α. ἤνεγκα, 2 α. ἤνεγκον, 2 p. ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἠνέχθην, *carry, bear;* χαλεπῶς φέρω, *bear with difficulty, feel troubled.* Latin ferō; esophagus, phosphorus. 218, 1, 5.

φεύγω (φυγ), φεύξομαι or φευξοῦμαι, 2 α. ἔφυγον, 2 p. πέφευγα, *flee.* φυγᾶς. 210, 4, 5.

φημί (φα), φήσω, ἔφησα, *say.* Latin fārī; infant, prophet. 218, 1, 2.

φθάνω (φθα), φθάσω or φθήσομαι, ἔφθασα, 2 α. ἔφθην, *outstrip.* 227, 2, 3. 214, 3, 5.

φθείρω (φθερ), φθερῶ, ἔφθειρα, ἔφθαρκα, ἔφθαρμαι, 2 α. ἐφθάρην, *destroy.* 214, 1, 2.

φιλέω, φιλήσω, ἐφίλησα, πεφίλημαι, ἐφιλήθην, *love.* φίλος; philosophy. 66, 1.

φίλιος, α, ον, *friendly.* φίλος. 151, 2.

φίλος, η, ον, *friendly.* 151, 2, 90, 3.

φίλος, ου, *friend*. v., φίλε or φίλος, 141, 2; *philanthropy*. 146, 1.
 φιλό-σοφος, ου, *philosopher*. Philadelphias, *sophomore*. 146, 1.
 φοβερός, ᾧ, ὄν, *fearful, to be feared*. hydrophobia. 151, 1.
 φοβέω, *frighten*; φοβέομαι, φοβήσομαι, πεφόβημαι, ἐφοβήθην, *pass. dep., fear*. φόβος. 66, 1.
 φόβος, ου, *fear*. φοβερός. 146, 1.
 φοινίκεις, ᾧ, ου, *purple*. 108, 1.
 φοῖνιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, *palm, a tree*.
 φρίαρ, ατος, τό, *well*. 55, 5.
 Φρυγία, ᾧς, *Phrygia*. 145, 1.
 φυγάς, ᾧδος, ὁ, *exile*. φυγή. 148, 1.
 φυγή, ἥς, *flight*. Latin fuga; *fugitive*. 145, 1.
 φυλακή, ἥς, *guard, garrison*. φυλάττω; *phylactery*. 145, 1.
 φύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, *guard*. φυλακή. 147, 2.
 φυλάττω (φυλακ), φυλάξω, ἐφύλαξα, 2 p. πεφύλαχα, πεφύλαγμαι, ἐφύλαχθην, *guard*. φύλαξ. 212, 1, 2.
 φύω, φύομαι, ἐφύσα, 2 a. ἐφῦν, πέφῦκα, 2 a. ἐφύην, *produce, grow*. 210, 1, 3.

X

χαίρω (χαρ), χαίρησιν, ἐχάρην, *rejoice*. 214, 1, 2.
 χαλεπαίνω (χαλεπαν), χαλεπανῶ, ἐχαλέπηνα, ἐχαλεπάνθην, *be angry*. χαλεπός. 214, 1, 2.
 χαλεπός, ἥ, ὄν, *hard, harsh*. 151, 1.
 χαλεπῶς, adv., *hardly, with difficulty*.
 χάλκειος, ᾧ, ου, *bronze*. chalcography. 152, 1.
 χάρις, ιτος, ἥ, *favor, gratitude*. eu-charist. 55, 3.

χείρ, χειρός, ἥ, *hand*. g. dual, χερσίν; d. pl., χερσίν(v). *chirography, chiromancy*. 148, 2.
 χείρων, χείριστος. See κακός, 91, 2.
 Χερρό-νησος, ου, ἥ, *Chersonesus, a peninsula of Thrace*. 146, 1. 141, 8.
 χίλιοι, αι, α, *thousand*. 162.
 χῖλος, οῦ, *fodder*. 146, 1.
 χράομαι, χρήσομαι, ἐχρησάμην, κέχρημαι, ἐχρήσθην (pass.), mid. dep. with d., *use (= Latin ūtor with ablative)*. Contractions have η for α. χρήμα. 64, 3.
 χρήμα, ατος, τό, *thing used*; pl., χρήματα, *things, property, possessions, money*. χράομαι. 148, 1.
 χρόνος, ου, *time*. *chronology*. 146, 1.
 χρύσιος, ᾧ, ου, *golden*. chrysalis, chrysanthemum, chryselephantine. 152, 1.
 χώρα, ᾧς, *country*. 145, 1.

Ψ

ψεύδος, ους, τό, *falsehood*. ψεύδω. 146, 1.
 ψεύδω, ψεύσω, ἔψευσμαι, ἐψεύσθην, *deceive*; ψεύδομαι, ψεύσομαι, ἔψευσάμην, ἔψευσμαι, mid. dep., *lie, deceive*. pseudo-, pseudonym.
 ψῖλος, ἥ, ὄν, *bare, naked*. 151, 1.
 ψυχή, ἥς, *soul*. Psyche, *psychology*. 145, 1.

Ω

ὦ, O, often used with the v., but usually not to be translated.
 ὧς, adv., *thus, as follows*.
 ὠθέω, ὠσω, ὥσα, ὥσμαι, ἐώσθην, *push*. 210, 1, 3.

ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν, pres. partic. of εἰμί, *be*.
ὤνέομαι, ὤντισσμαι, ὤντημαι, ὤντηθην,
buy. 210, 1, 3.

ὥρᾱ, ὥρ. *season, hour*. hour. 145, 1.
ὥς, proclitic conj. adv., *in what way, how, as, when, because*; in purpose clauses, *that*, 81¹. ὥς is often used with a participle to show that the participle contains the thought or the assertion of the subject of the principal verb or of some other person than the speaker or the writer.

ὥς-περ, conj. adv., *just as, like*. ὥς, -πέρ, an intensive inseparable enclitic.

ὥς-τε, conj. adv. with the infinitive or the indicative :

With inf., the emphasis being upon the principal clause, which the inf. explains, *so as, as to, to*.

With ind., the emphasis being upon the ὥς-τε-clause, *so that*. 70, 1.
ὥφέλειω, ὥφελήσω, ὥφελισα, ὥφελικα,
ὥφελιμαι, ὥφελήθην, with ἄ., *aid, help*. 66, 1.

A Table showing the Comparative Sizes of the Letters and the Positions of the Accents and the Breathings

Single Letters

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΑΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ.

ΑαΒβΓγΔδΕεΖζΗηΘθΙιΚκΛλΜμΝνΞξΟοΠπΡρΣςΤτΥυΦφΧχΨψΩω.
αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρσςτυφχψω.

᾿Αά ᾿Εε ᾿Ηή ᾿Ιί ᾿Οό ᾿Υύ ᾿Ωώ
᾿Αὰ ᾿Εὰ ᾿Ηῆ ᾿Ιῖ ᾿Οὸ ᾿Υὺ ᾿Ωὼ
᾿Αᾷ ᾿Ηῇ ᾿Ιῇ ᾿Υῡ ᾿Ωῶ

᾿Αᾶ ᾿Εῒ ᾿Ηῇ ᾿Ιῖ ᾿Οὸ ᾿Υῡ ᾿Ωῶ
᾿Αᾶ ᾿Εῒ ᾿Ηῇ ᾿Ιῖ ᾿Οὸ ᾿Υῡ ᾿Ωῶ
᾿Αᾶ ᾿Ηῇ ᾿Ιῖ ᾿Υῡ ᾿Ωῶ

Diphthongs

Αῖ Εῖ Οῖ Υῖ

Αῖ Εῖ Οῖ Υῖ

Αῖ Εῖ Οῖ Υῖ

αῖ εῖ οῖ υῖ

αῖ εῖ οῖ υῖ

αῖ εῖ οῖ υῖ

Αῦ Εῦ Ηῦ Οῦ

Αῦ Εῦ Ηῦ Οῦ

Αῦ Εῦ Ηῦ Οῦ

αῦ εῦ ηῦ οῦ

αῦ εῦ ηῦ οῦ

αῦ εῦ ηῦ οῦ

᾿Αι ᾿Ηι ᾿Οι

᾿Αι ᾿Ηι ᾿Οι

᾿Αι ᾿Ηι ᾿Οι

᾿Αι ᾿Ηι ᾿Οι

᾿Αι ᾿Ηι ᾿Οι

᾿Αι ᾿Ηι ᾿Οι



THE WARRIOR

ENGLISH-GREEK VOCABULARY

a, an, τις, τι. 167, 2.
abandon, απο-λείπω, εκ-λείπω. 210, 5.
able, δυνατός, ή, όν (18, 1); *be —, δύναμαι* (217, 2).
Abrocomas, Ἀβροκόμας, α. 145, 2.
account, on — of, διά. 21, 6.
advance, επ-ειμι (196), *πορεύομαι* (51, 2).
advise, συμ-βουλεύω, with D. 51, 2.
against, πρόσ. 221, 1.
agree to, προσ-τίθεμαι. 123, 1.
aid, ώφέλειω, with A. 66, 1.
akin, συγ-γενής, ές. 155, 2.
all, every, whole, πᾶς. 154, 1.
ally, σύμ-μαχος, ου. 23, 2.
along, κατά (221, 3); — *by, παρά* (220, 3); — *with, σύν, with D.*
already, ήδη.
also, too, καί. 263.
always, ἀεί; for —, εις ἀεί.
amaze, εκ-πλήττω. 211, 6.
an, τις, τι. 167, 2.
and, καί, δέ (postpositive, 102).
angry, be —, χαλεπαίνω. 214, 2.
animal, θηρίον, ου. 146, 1.
any, anybody, anything, τις, τι. 167, 2.
arms, όπλα, ων. 31, 1.
army, στρατιά, άς (145, 1); *στράτευμα, ατος, τό* (148, 1).
arrive, άφ-ικνέομαι (214, 6); *have arrived, ήκω.*
arrow, τόξευμα, ατος, τό. 148, 1.
Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ου. 145, 2.
as, ώς; — follows, ώδε; — as possible, οτι or ώς with the superlative (932).

ask, — a thing of a person, or a person for a thing, αἰτέω (67, 1); — *a question, έρωτάω* (65, 1).
at, επί (220, 4); — *that time, τότε.*
attack, επι-τίθεμαι. 123, 1.
attempt, πειράομαι. 65, 1.

B

Babylon, Βαβυλών, ώνος, ή. 148, 2, 141, 8.
bad, κακός, ή, όν. 151, 1. 91, 2.
barbarian, βαρβαρικός, ή, όν (151, 1); *βάρβαρος, ου* (146, 1).
base, κακός, ή, όν. 151, 1. 91, 2.
battle, μάχη, ης. 145, 1.
be, γίγνομαι (207, 4), *ειμί* (196).
beautiful, καλός, ή, όν. 151, 1.
because, since, ώς (59, 1, 226, 3, 227, 1); — *of, ινεκα or ινεκεν, with G.*
become, γίγνομαι. 207, 4.
before, πρό, πρόσ (221, 1), *πρίν, πριν άν, μέχρι άν* (225, 1, 2254).
beg, δέομαι. 67, 1.
beside, παρά. 220, 3.
best, seem —, δοκεί. 67, 1.
betray, προ-δίδωμι. 125, 1.
boat, πλοίοιν, ου. 30, 1.
both . . . and, καί . . . καί, τέ . . . καί.
bow, τόξον, ου. 146, 1.
bowman, τοξότης, ου. 145, 2.
bowstring, νευρά, άς. *neuralgia.* 145, 1.
boy, παίς, παιδός, ό. *pedagogue.* 561.
brave, άγαθός, ή, όν. 151, 1.

break, λῆω. analysis. 209, 2.
bridge, γέφυρα, ἄς. 145, 1.
bronze, χαλκός, ἄ, ον. 108, 1.
brother, ἀδελφός, οὐ. 146, 1.
but, ἀλλά (strongly adversative), δέ (weakly adversative).
buy, ἀγοράζω; — *for yourself*, ἀγοράζομαι. 51, 2.
by, κατά (221, 3), παρά (220, 3), ἐπὶ (37, 4); *be* —, παρ-εἰμι (196).

C

call, καλέω. calendar. 208, 5.
camp, στρατό-πεδον, ον. 23, 2. 24, 1.
can, *be able*, δέναμαι. 217, 2.
canal, διώρυξ, υχός, ἡ. 147, 2.
captain, λοχ-ἄγός, οὐ. 14, 1.
care, *take* — *of*, ἐπι-μέλομαι, with G. 86, 3.
carriage, ἀρμάμαξα, ἡς. 145, 1.
cavalry, ἱππεῖς, ἔων, pl. of ἱππεύς. 150, 2.
cease, παύομαι, mid. of παύω. 51, 2.
Celaenae, Κελαιναί, ὠν. 145, 1.
 5, 3.
certain, τις, τι. 167, 2.
chariot, ἄρμα, ατος, τό. 148, 1.
choose, αἰρέομαι, mid. of αἰρέω. 98, 1.
Cilician, Κιλικί, ικος, ὁ. 147, 2.
city, πόλις, εως. policy. 150, 1.
Clearchus, Κλέαρχος, ον. 146, 1.
collect, ἀθροίζω (212, 4), συλ-λέγω (209, 2).
come; *day* —s, ἡμέρᾳ γίγνεται;
 — *away*, ἀπ-έρχομαι (218, 3).
company, λόχος, ον. 146, 1.
compel, βιάζομαι. 212, 4.
conquer, νικάω. 65, 1.
conscious, *be* —, σύν-οἶδα. 114, 3.

consult with, συμβουλευόμαι, with D. 51, 2.
contest, ἀγών, ὦνος, ὁ. 148, 2.
country, χώρα, ἄς. 35, 2.
courage, ἀρετή, ἡς. 9, 1.
cowardly, κακός, ἡ, ὄν. 151, 1. 91, 1.
cross, δια-βαίνω. 213, 4.
crossable, δια-βατός, ἡ, ὄν. 117, 1.
crossing, διά-βασις, εως. 150, 1. 239, 3.
crown, στέφανος, ον. Stephen. 146, 1.
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